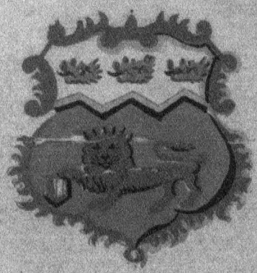
ASIATIC SOCIETY
READ.
RECEIVED FROM
DEC
Entry No. 903

THE

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1872-73.



BOMBAY:
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

1872.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

I. ALMANAC, April 1, 1872 to March 31, 1873 .. 1

II. SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS FOR 1872-73.. 14

III. NOTIFICATIONS :—

List of Books for a Cycle of five years :

I.	*English.*	First Examination in Arts ...	15
		B. A. Examination	16
		M. A. Examination	17
II.	*Sanskrit.*	First Examination in Arts ...	18
		B. A. Examination	19
		M. A. Examination	20
III.	*Greek.*	First Examination in Arts ...	21
		B. A. Examination	21
		M. A. Examination	21
IV.	*Latin.*	First Examination in Arts ...	21
		B. A. Examination	22
		M. A. Examination	23
V.	*Arabic.*	First Examination in Arts .	24
		B. A. Examination	24
		M. A. Examination	24
VI.	*Persian.*	First Examination in Arts ...	24
		B. A. Examination	24
		M. A. Examination	25

Periods of History for a Cycle of five years :

First Examination in Arts	25
M. A. Examination	26

PAGE

Books recommended in Law:

Bachelor of Laws 27
Additional for Honours 27

Academic Costume 28

IV. ACTS:—

Act XXII. of 1857, incorporating the University. ... 29
Act XLVII. of 1860, for conferring additional Degrees 37

V. BYE-LAWS:—

Senate 39
Faculties 39
Syndicate 40
Registrar 41
Board of Accounts 42
University Terms... 42
Endowments 43

VI. REGULATIONS:—

I. Arts:—

Matriculation 44
First Examination in Arts. 46
B. A. Examination 48
M. A. Examination 52

II. Law—

Bachelor of Laws 55
Honours. 56

CONTENTS.

PAGE

III. Medicine :—

First Examination for L. M. ... 57
Second ditto 59
Doctor of Medicine 61

IV. Civil Engineering :—

First Examination in Civil Engineering 62
L.C.E. Examination 65
M.C.E. Examination 71
General 72
Admission to Degrees 73

VII. Forms :—

I. Arts 74
II. Law 81
III. Medicine 83
IV. Civil Engineering 91
The Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship 96
The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship 97
The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship... ... 97
The Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship ... 98

VIII. Endowments :—

I. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship 99
II. The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal ... 100
III. The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship 103

PAGE

IV. The Homejee Cursetjee Prize 104
V. The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships... 106
VI. The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship ... 107
VII. The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship 109
VIII. The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal... ... 111
IX. The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship... 112
X. The James J. Berkley Gold Medal ... 113
XI. The Ellis Prize 114
XII. The Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship... 115
XIII. The Wilson Philological Lecturership ... 117
XIV. The Ellis Scholarship 118
XV. The Chancellor's Medal 119
XVI. The Arnould Scholarship... 120
XVII. The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship ... 120
XVIII. The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jejeebhoy Prize 121
XIX. The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships ... 122

IX. BENEFACTIONS :—

I. University Buildings 123
II. University Arms and Common Seal .. 124
III. University Library... 125
IV. The Rajabai Tower... 125
V. University Mace 126

X. THE UNIVERSITY :

Senate 127
Faculty of Arts 135
Ditto Law 140

PAGE

Faculty of Medicine 142
Ditto Civil Engineering 144
Syndicate 146
Board of Accounts 146
Registrar 146
Assist. Registrar and Librarian 146

Succession Lists :—

Chancellors 147
Vice-Chancellors 147

Deans :—

I. Dean in Arts 147
II. „ Law 147
III. „ Medicine. 148
IV. „ Civil Engineering 148
Registrar 148
Deceased and Retired Fellows 149
Graduates, M.A 152
Graduates, B.A 154
Graduates, LL.B. 164
Graduates, L.M. 165
Graduates, L.C.E. 167
Under-graduates and others who have passed the First Examination in Arts 167
First Examination for L. M. 171
First Examination in Civil Engineering ... 172
Matriculation Examination only... 173

Examiners, 1871-72 :—

1. Arts :

I. Matriculation Examination 199

PAGE

II. First Examination in Arts 200
III. Examination for the Degree of B.A. ... 201
IV. Examination for the Degree of M.A. ... 202

2 Law :—

I. Examination for the Degree of LL.B ... 202

3 Medicine :—

I. First L. M. Examination 202
II. Second Examination for L. M. 203

4 Civil Engineering :—

I. First Examination in Civil Engineering 204
II. Second Examination for L.C.E. ... 204
Degrees conferred, January 16th, 1872. ... 205

XI. Recognition and Recognized Institutions :—

Recognition. 206
I. Elphinstone College 207
II. Deccan College 213
III. Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay. 217
IV. Bombay St. Xavier's College 219
V. Government Law School... 221
VI. Grant College. 223
VII. Poona Civil Engineering College 228

XII. Accounts of Endowments and Benefactions :

Endowments —

I. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship 235

PAGE

II. The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal ... 238
III. The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship 240
IV. The Homejee Cursetjee Prize Fund. ... 242
V. The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships 244
VI. The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship ... 248
VII. The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship 250
VIII. The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal. ... 252
IX. The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship . 254
X. The James J. Berkley Gold Medal... 256
XI. The Ellis Prize 258
XII. The Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship. 260
XIII. The Wilson Philological Lectureship ... 262
XIV. The Ellis Scholarship 264
XV. The Arnould Scholarship 266
XVI. The Duke of Edinburgh Scholarship ... 268

BENEFACTIONS :—

I. University Mace 269

XIII. CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES, 1871-72. . 270

Result of the Examinations of the University of Bombay for 1871-72. 287

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1871-72 :—

Directions to Candidates ii
I. Matriculation Examination iii

		PAGE
II.	First Examination in Arts	xlix
III.	Examination for the Degree of B.A..	lxxxvi
IV.	Examination for the Degree of M.A.	cxxxvii
V.	Examination for the Degree of LL.B.	clix
VI.	First L. M. Examination	clxvi
VII.	Second Examination for the Degree of L. M.	clxx
VIII.	First Examination in Civil Engineering	clxxiv
IX.	Second Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.	clxxxviii

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF NAMES.

A.

Abdul Latif, K. A., 193, 212.
Abhyánkar, G B, 176.
Abhyánkar, P. G., 179.
Abhyánkar, R. H., 178.
Abhyánkar, Raghunáth H., 190.
Abhyánkar, V. T., 190, 217.
Acharékar, A. N., 183.
Adarkar, A. N., 167.
Adhikári, B. D., 181.
Adhváni, J. N., 179.
Adhváni, N. J., 193.
Adhváni, T. S, 179.
Adhyáru, H. N., 183.
Aitken, B., 168.
Aitken, E H, 105, 161, 215.
Aitken, The Rev. J., 151.
Agáse, B. T., 188.
Agáse, G. J., 170, 215.
Agáse, N. B., 107, 183.
Ajgávkar, A. N., 159.
Ajgávkar, V. N., 176.
Aghárkar, V. J, 193.
Ajinkya, S. G., 170, 216.
Akhund, G. A. E., 178.
Alemo, A., 188.
Alemo, V. C., 183.
Alpaiválá, D. J., 169.
Ambardékar, G. K., 169.
Amirsháhi, J. T., 183.
Amruté, P. G, 183.
Anderson, Sir H. L., 31, 149.
Anderson, Lieut. Col. G. S., 131, 145.
Anderson, The Rev. P., 31, 149.
Anderson, Lieut. Col. W. W., 133, 142.
Andrade, A. P. De, 199.
Angal, A. B., 183.
Angal, R. G., 159.
Angriá, J. E, 168.
Angus, The Rev. R., 199.
Anikhindikar, S. C., 193, 217.
Ankalé, S. M., 188.
Antáni, M. L, 193.
Anstey, T. C., 129, 136, 140.
Antáo, J. A., 181.
Antáo, R. C., 194.
Antiá, N. K., 181.
Antiá, P. R., 183.
Appu, H. J., 194, 228.
Apte, B. B., 194.
Apté, B. C., 190.
Apté, G. K., 190, 215.
Apte, K. B., 190, 219.
Apté, M. C., 157, 164.
Apté, M. S., 194, 216.
Apté, S. R., 194, 217
Arbuthnot, F. F., 127, 136.
† Ardesir, P., 174.
Arjáni, M. D., 188, 211.
Arjáni, M. K., 188, 228.
Arnott, F. S., 148, 151.
Arnott, J., 225.
Arnold, E., 214.
Arnould, The Honourable Sir J., 147, 150.
Arthur, J. R., 128, 135.
Arvandékar, S. B., 181.
Ásarpotá, K. A., 188.

† Surname not known.

Askhedkar, L. Y., 156.
Asirkar, V. M., 188, 210.
Athalé, B. V., 169.
Aṭhalé, V. R., 183
Aṭhalé, Y. V., 104, 107, 153, 205.
Atkinson, G., 134, 142.
Atmárám, P., 132, 138, 143.
Atro, R. B., 188, 216.
Augusto, L., 183, 227.
Avásiá, K. B., 183.
Aváskar, A. A., 183.

B.

Badarji, R. K., 134, 144.
Bagalkot, B. R., 194.
Bahulikar, P. B., 190, 232.
Bajan, F. K., 194, 212.
Baker, Capt. W. A., 131, 146.
Bákhle, R. G., 169.
Bákhle, V. G., 175.
Bakshi, C. M., 183, 211, 223.
Bál, K. B., 155.
Bál, Krishnáji B., 167.
Ballard, Lieut. Col. J. A., 128, 135, 144.
Ballingall, G. R., 150.
† Bálnáráyan G., 174.
Balsárá, R. S., 176.
† Bamanji S., 174.
† Bamanji Sorábji, 173, 231.
Bámbotválá, S. A., 169.
Bámji, S. D., 194, 232.
Banáji, E. M., 176.
Banarji, P. K., 194.
Bápat, D. R., 188.
Bápat, G. R., 181.
Bápat, J. V., 152.
Bápat, R. C., 176.
Bápat, R. G., 190.
Bápat, V. A., 183.
Bápat, V. N., 175.
Bápat, V. S., 181.
Bápat, V. S , 194, 211.
Baptista, P. M., 166.
† Bípuji R., 174.
Bárbhái, M. B., 181.
Bardı, S. K., 190, 223.
Baridé, L. N., 190, 219.
Barker, Capt. W. C., 150.
Barochá, F. S., 173.
Barr, Major General H. J., 128, 144.
Barvé, A. S., 159.
Barvé, K. G., 194.
Barvé, N. V., 194, 232.
Barvé, P. S., 190, 232.
† Barzorji B., 165.
† Barzorji K., 167.
Bátliválá, E. S., 169, 211.
Bátliválá, F. J., 175.
Bátliválá, F. P., 183.
Bávdekar, S. B., 188, 212.
Bávdekar, V. D., 188.
Bayley, The Hon. L. H., 128, 135, 140.
Bedarkar, K. C., 132, 138, 141, 154, 164.
Bedford, R., 166, 205.
Beheré, J. B., 181.
Beheré, V. G., 183.
Bellairs, H. S., 130, 137, 199, 209.
Bellasis, A. F., 151.
Belsare, M. B., 194, 211.
Bengali, E. D., 184.
Bengali, S. S., 133, 139.
Bengeri, R. P., 194, 216.
Bennett, B. P., 188, 227.
Bennett, H. P., 156.
Berkley, J. J., 31, 149.
Best, K. T., 134, 139, 200, 209.
Bevur, R. H., 115, 194.
Beynon, The Rev W., 129, 136.

† Surname not known.

Bhábhá, H. J., 153, 209.
Bháchech, D. M., 178.
Bhadá, N. D., 173, 231.
Bhadbhadé, 194, 219.
Bhadkamkar, N. P., 188, 216.
Bhadkamkar, V. N., 176.
Bhagat, F. G. H., 181.
Bhágvat, B. H., 173.
Bhágvat, G. R., 104, 152.
Bhágvat, R. R., 181.
Bhágvat, S. R., 176.
† Bhái R., 173.
Bhájiválá, P. K., 170, 212.
Bhánap, G. V., 162, 205, 223.
Bhánap, R. V., 178.
Bhánap, S. G., 184.
Bhándárkar, N. P., 173, 232.
Bhándárkar, R. G., 130, 137, 152, 199, 202, 209.
Bhándárkar, Ráoji G., 176.
Bhándárkar, S. V., 169.
Bhándárkar, V. G., 110, 194, 211.
Bhándári, N. T., 194.
Bhándupváláá, D. H., 184, 211.
Bhángávkar, K. N., 167.
Bhardi, R. R., 188.
Bharuchá, D. K., 194, 213.
Bharuchá, R. P., 188, 227.
Bharuchá, R. R., 179.
Bharuchá, S. D., 190, 212.
† Bháskar, B., 174.
† Bháskar, D., 128, 135, 140, 142.
Bhat, B. B., 188.
Bhat, C. N., 161, 222.
Bhat, D. D., 169.
Bhat, G. A., 152, 167.
Bhat, Gopál A., 161.
Bhat, G. B., 194.
Bhat, G. N., 184.
Bhat, H. U., 107, 194, 211.
Bhat, M. N., 172.
Bhat, N. N., 169.
Bhat, N. R., 175.
Bhat, P. M., 194.
Bhat, R. D., 175.
Bháte, B. G., 166.
Bháte, G. V., 188.
Bháte, S. B., 188.
Bhátiá, P. N., 188.
Bhátvadekar, B. K., 171, 226.
Bhátvadekar, G. K., 157, 165.
Bhátvadekar, N. R., 178.
Bhátvadekar, V. K., 173, 231.
Bhátvadekar, V. R., 161.
Bhátkhandé, G. J., 176.
Bhátkhandé, S. V., 176.
† Bháu D., 31, 128, 135, 142, 146.
Bháu, J. M., 184.
Bhavanái, D. S., 179, 210.
Bháve, A. G., 178.
Bháve, G. M., 191.
Bháve, K. B., 179.
Bháve, M. S., 184.
Bháve, M. A., 200.
Bháve, R. P., 176.
Bháve, V. P., 188.
Bháve, V. S., 178.
Bhávnagri, M. M., 181.
Bhedvár, P. D., 158.
Bhende, K. K., 188.
Bhende, R. K., 173.
Bhidé, B. P., 188.
Bhidé, B. R., 176.
Bhidé, B. V., 188, 215.
Bhidé, G. H., 194.
Bhidé, K. V., 181.
Bhidé, L. V., 168.
Bhidé, P. G., 173, 231.
Bhidé, S. P., 170, 216.
Bhidé, V. M., 181.
† Bhikudás L., 187.
Bhojváni, A. T., 157.
Bhopatkar, K. V., 188.
† Bhugwandas P., 129, 145.
Bickersteth, J. P., 151.
Bilimoriá, S. M., 188.

† Surname not known.

Birdwood, G. C. M., 148, 150.
Birdwood, H. M., 128, 136, 140, 144, 147.
† Bomanji H., 31, 149.
Bodas, V. M., 194.
Bodas, R. G., 209.
Bodoano, The Rev. L., 133, 138, 220.
Bohará, M. D., 191, 210.
Bokil, V. R., 184.
Boyce, P. E., 168.
Boyd, The Rev. D. C., 131, 137, 199, 200, 201.
Bramhachári, L. P., 181.
Bramhé, N. B., 176.
Branson, R. M. A., 202.
Brito, J. L., 168.
Brereton, R. M., 151.
Broughton, F., 130, 143.
Brown, A., 151.
Browning, C, 133, 138.
Bryan, J., 110, 191.
Buhler, J. G., 129, 136, 200, 201, 202, 209.
Burgess, J., 132, 138, 145, 200, 201, 204.
Butler, E. K., 203.
Byrámji, The Hon. J., 132, 141.

C.

Cámá, A. P., 194, 228.
Cámá, C. N, 133, 138.
Cámá, K. P., 188, 223.
Cámá, K. R., 130, 137.
Cámá, M. M., 170.
Cámá, N. P., 191, 212.
Cámá, Navroji P., 191, 210.
Cámá, P. R., 176.
Cameron, The Rev. C. J., 151.
Campbell, A. H, 151.
Candy, F. J., 129, 136, 144, 209.
Candy, Major T., 128, 135, 214.
Carss, The Rev. T., 133, 138.
Carter, H. J., 150.
Carter, H. V., 129, 143.
Carvalho, S. A. De, 132, 143, 199.
Cassels, W. R, 150.
Chambers, C., 134, 139, 146.
Chandanáni, P. P., 191, 232.
Chandirámani, B. T., 184.
Chándorkar, C. N., 181.
Chapman, C. E., 132, 138, 141.
Chapman, The Hon. F. S., 133, 138, 142.
Chatfield, K. M., 127, 130, 135, 140, 146, 147, 209.
Chavbal, B. J., 179.
Chavbal, K. D., 173, 232.
Chavbal, R. S, 181.
Chemburkar, K. A., 158.
† Chhagaulál, B., 178.
Chhápgar, D. J., 178.
Chhatré, A. M., 169.
Chhatré, K. L., 130, 136, 145, 200, 204, 215.
Chhatré, N. V., 168, 216.
Chhatré, Náráyan V., 191, 216.
Chhatré, S. A., 191
Chichgar, H. M., 168.
Chichgar, N. R, 180.
Chimalági, R. V., 188.
Chináí, F. J., 184.
Chináí, H. K., 184, 223.
Chináí, J. A., 188.
Chintamanipethkar, P. V., 107, 170.
Chiplunkar, K. S., 131, 137, 199.
Chiplunkar, L K., 194, 215.
Chiplunkar, M T, 188.
Chiplunkar, S. H., 170, 216.

† Surname not known.

Chiplunkar, V. K., 162, 205.
Chitalé, M. B., 168.
Chitalé, R. B., 188.
Chitalé, V. G., 184.
Chitnis, S. C., 160, 210.
Chitré, A. R., 194, 216.
Chobe, B. A., 132, 143, 226.
Chokshi, M. G., 181.
Chokshi, M. M., 184.
Chokshi, P. B., 191, 221.
Christié, A. D. L., 174.
Clerk, Major G., 151.
Clerk, Sir George Russell, 147.
Close, Captain G., 230.
Coke, H., 151, 230.
Colá, M. B., 130, 143.
Coles, W. C., 150.
Collum, W., 131, 143.
Condon, T., 194.
Connon, J., 132, 138, 142, 201.
Contractor, B. P., 161, 222.
Contractor, D. J., 181.
Contractor, F. R., 176.
Contractor, N. M., 181.
Cook, H., 134, 139, 144, 225.
Cooke, S., 134, 138, 146, 201, 230.
Cooke, T., 127, 135, 140, 144, 146, 200, 201, 230.
Cooper, D. H., 170, 210.
Cooper, The Rev. J. G., 133, 138.
Cooper, M. B., 176.
Cooper, M. R., 184.
Cooper, S. N., 176.
Corkery, J. H., 194, 211.
Couch, The Hon. Sir R., 128, 135, 140.
Coutinho, J. V., 184, 227.
Crawford, A. T., 131, 145.
Crawford, Major J. H. G., 149.
Cruickshank, J., 130, 143.
Curtis, T. B., 131, 137.

D.

Dabké, V. A., 181.
DaCosta, N. S., 172, 227.
DaCunha, J. G., 171.
† Dádábhái, D., 174.
† Dádábhái, N., 129, 136.
† Dádábhái, S., 174.
Dádáchanji, K. R., 152, 164.
Dádáchanji, M. E., 194.
Dádi, K. F., 191, 211.
DádiBarjorná, F. N., 169.
† Dádobá, P., 129, 136, 141, 199.
Dadi, M. D., 191, 212.
Dady, H. C., 134, 139.
DaGama, J. A., 166, 205.
Dahriválá, N. A., 191.
Dalál, A. M., 194, 212.
Dalál, C. T., 194, 231.
Dalál, D. K., 185, 210.
Dalál, D. V., 169, 212.
Dalál, H. N., 169.
Dalál, J. A., 153, 164, 209.
Dalál, J. I., 184.
Dalál, K. A., 191, 228.
Dalál, M. N., 194, 212.
Dalál, N. L., 184.
Dalál, T. L., 191.
Dalál, T. N., 194.
Dalál, V. J., 194.
Dalgado, D., 191, 227.
Dallas, R. A., 130, 141.
Dalvi, D. A., 152, 164, 200.
Dalvi, S. Y., 170, 219, 223.
D'Alvares, N., 191.
Dalzell, N., 157.
Dámlé, C. G., 194.
Dámlé, J. V., 191, 231.
Dámle, K. H., 170, 210.
Dámle, S. G., 181.
Damniá, P. J., 188, 227.
Dándé, K. G., 194, 217.
Dáne, K. V., 178.
Dánge, G. V., 181.

† Surname not known.

Dántra, S. H., 180, 227.
Daphtaré, G. R., 100, 166.
Daru, C. V., 188.
Daru, S. V., 188.
Daru, T. J., 184.
Dáruválá, J. N., 181.
Dáruválá, M. D., 184.
Dáruválá, R. A., 176.
Dáruválá, S. E., 184.
Dárvekar, N. K., 184.
Dárvekar, T. R., 180.
Dashputra, R. V., 188.
DaSilva, P. M., 188, 227.
Dastur, F. M., 194, 213.
Dastur, J. N., 188.
Dastur, P. H., 194, 216.
Dátár, B. D., 178.
Dátár, G. V., 188.
Dátár, N. G., 172.
Dátár, R. H., 180.
Dáte, J. N., 175.
Dáte, N. V., 172, 232.
Dátiyá, M. R., 155.
Davankar, S. D., 184.
Dávar, H. F., 181.
Dávar, J. E., 168, 222.
Davé, A. T., 176.
Davé, B. N., 168.
Davé, H. L., 181.
Davé, K. H., 194.
Davé, N. M., 191.
Davé, R. T., 168.
Davé, S. K., 184, 222.
David, M., 194.
Davidson, Lieut. Col. A., 131, 137, 145.
Davison, Sir H., 147.
Davlatjádá, C. M., 158, 165.
De Conceiçao, P, 188, 227.
De Cunha, J. T., 188, 227.
De Ga, J. M., 188.
De Lisle, Col. A., 148, 150.
Denison-Mackenzie, J. T., 130, 137, 143, 201, 202, 203, 225.
De Oliveira, B. A., 194, 228.
De Rozario, L. P., 165.
De Rozario, R., 184.
De Sa, L., 110, 194, 221.
Desái, A. B., 181.
Desái, A. H., 184.
Desái, A. S., 153, 164.
Desái, B. G., 191.
Desái, D. M., 181.
Desái, D. S., 194, 211.
Desái, G. K., 188.
Desái, G. R., 172, 226.
Desái, H. K., 181.
Desái, H. M., 194, 212.
Desái, H. P., 194.
Desái, J. B., 220.
Desái, J. G., 188.
Desái, K. G., 167.
Desái, K. S., 188.
Desái, M. G., 175, 222.
Desái, M. G., 195, 228.
Desái, M. H., 195, 213.
Desái, M. M., 191.
Desái, M. V., 189.
Desái, N. M., 168, 223.
Desái, N. P., 170, 212.
Desái, P. M., 181.
Desái, R. B., 181.
Desái, R. K., 178.
Desái, R. V., 184.
Desái, S G., 109, 169.
Desái, V. Y., 181.
Deshmukh, G. D., 168.
Deshmukh, K. G., 157.
Deshmukh, R. G., 170.
Deshmukh, R. Gopál, 160, 216, 222.
Deshmukh, Y. A., 195.
Deshmukh, Y. B., 192.
Deshpánde, D. B., 178.
Deshpánde, D. S., 184.
Deshpánde, K. B., 180.
Deshpánde, Y. M., 189.
De Silva, J. J., 195.
De Souza, A. M., 172, 226.
De Souza, The Rev. D. A. F. De Rozario, 132, 138.
De Souza, J., 195, 228.
De Souza, L., 171, 220.
De Souza, M., 195.

De Souza, P. C., 165.
De Souza, P. J. L., 165.
Deva, K. S., 169.
Deval, K. B., 195.
Devbhánkar, N. V., 167.
Devdhar, V. S., 181.
Dévidás, B. M., 175.
Devkulé, R. M., 180.
Devnalkar, B. R., 180.
Devrú, R. B., 191.
Dhámnaskar, R. V., 178.
† Dhanjibhái N., The Rev., 129, 136.
† Dhanjibhái S, 174.
Dharádhar, V. S., 189.
Dhairyaván, G. M., 178.
Dhairyaván, K. V., 167.
Dhairyaván, R. V. A., 231.
Dhairyaván, V. K., 163, 205, 210, 223.
Dhápre, G. V., 195.
Dhárap, N. K., 195, 216.
Dhárap, V. D., 191, 223.
Dharmádhikári, V. M., 189.
Dhárshivkar, V. G., 184.
Dhavlé, K. B., 181.
Dhavlé, V. D., 184.
Dhékne, G. G., 175.
† Dhirajrám D., 131, 143.
† Dhirajlal M., 131, 141.
Dhodapkar, D. K., 178.
Dholé, B. S., 184.
Dholé, R. G., 178.
Dholkiyá, M. L., 189.
Dholkiyá, R. B., 184.
Dhond, S. K., 175.
Dhulékar, D. B., 169.
Dhumatkar, P. G., 173.
Dhurandhar, K. V., 191, 228.
Dhurandhar, S. V., 158, 164.
Dias, V., 195, 228.
Diké, R. C., 170, 216.
Dikshit, A. B., 181.
Dikshit, C. D., 168.
Dikshit, G. T., 174.
† Dinsháh E., 174.
Divángi, C. L., 189.
Divánji, J. T., 181.
Divátiá, B. B., 191, 212, 223.
Divátiá, R. T., 178.
Divechá, F. R., 195, 228.
Dixon, The Rev. W., 200.
D'Mello, L., 189.
D'Miranda, D. F., 195, 221.
DeMonte, T. A., 110, 170, 220.
Doctor, H. B., 184, 227.
Doctor, K. B., 195, 227.
Doctor, P. P., 189, 210.
Doctor, R. L., 191.
† Dorábji P., 174.
† Dosábhái F., 130, 141.
Dosi, P. P., 195, 219.
Douglas, The Right Rev. H A., 127, 135.
Draper, J. K., 178.
Draper, W., 131, 137, 180.
Dravid, G. S., 195.
Dubásh, J. K., 158.
Ducat, Captain W. M., 131, 145.
Dugal, V. B., 195.
Dunbar, J., 151.
Duncan, T., 171, 220.
Dunsterville, Col. J. B., 151
DuPort, The Rev. C. D., 150.
Durkál, B. G., 181.
† Dvárkánáth R., 168.
Dymock, W., 130, 137, 143, 200, 203, 225.

E.

East, W. A., 130, 137.
Eccles, W. S., 132, 143, 225.
† Edalji N., 134, 144.
Ellis, The Hon. B. H., 128, 135, 140.

† Surname not known.

Elphinstone, Lord John, 30, 33, 147, 149.
Engineer, R. M., 175.
Erráni, A. M., 180.
Erskine, The Hon. C. J., 31, 149.
Erskine, H. N. B., 128, 138.
Ezakiel, J., 199.

F.

Fairbank, The Rev. S. B., 132, 138.
Fansalkar, V. P., 180.
Farran, C. F., 133, 138, 142.
Faulkner, A., 131, 137.
Fardunji, D. K., 184.
Fergusson, Lieut. E. F. T., 31, 149.
Fernandes, E. E., 168.
Fernandes, N., 129, 136.
Fife, Lieut. Col. J. G. 129, 145.
Filgate, T. P. H. M., 133, 138.
Finch, Captain C. W., 151.
FitzGerald, The Right Honourable Sir W. R. S. V., 127, 147.
FitzGerald, G. S. V., 131, 138.
Fletcher, The Rev. W. K., 149.
Flynn, J., 134, 139.
Foggo, G., 130, 136, 141.
Forbes, The Rev. A., 151.
Forbes, A. K., 147, 150.
Forbes, The Hon. J. A., 134, 139.
Fonseca, C., 195, 228.
Fox, C. E., 131, 138, 141, 202.
† Frámji B., 174.
Frere, Sir Henry B. E., 31, 147, 149.
Frere, W. E., 31, 149.
Fuller, Lieut. Col. J. A., 131, 145.

G.

Gádgil, G. R., 232.
Gádgil, J. S., 155, 165.
Gádgil, K. P., 170.
Gádgil, P. D., 171, 210.
Gadkari, A. V., 195.
Gadre, G. P., 189, 216.
Gadre, R. P., 180.
Gadre, R. V., 176, 216.
Gajrá, K. K., 184.
Gálnekar, G. B., 184.
Gambhir, S. M., 176.
Gandeviá, D. B., 191.
Gandeviá, H. B., 184.
Gandhé, V. V., 191.
Gandhi, B. B., 184.
Gandhi, B. V., 191.
Gandhi, J. D., 195, 212.
Gandhi, S. R., 176.
Gangan, R. H., 178.
Ganjıkar, R. B., 176.
† Ganpatrám A., 179.
† Ganpatráo B., 134, 142.
† Ganpatráo N., 176.
Ganpulé, N. V., 170.
Gánu, C. J., 191.
Gánu, V. J., 180.
Gardé, B. B., 178.
Gardé, K. K., 184.
Gardner, The Rev. J. W., 132, 138.
Garud, D. S., 156.
Gavtam, B. R., 184.
Gazdar, J. J., 152.
Gell, The Rev. F., 150.
Geron, The Rev. H., 220.
Ghál, R. P., 195.
Ghaisás, K. V., 189, 210.
Ghárpure, D. G., 170, 217.

† Surname not known.

Ghísválá, A. F., 156, 165, 192.
Gháto, N. S., 175.
† Ghelábhái T., 178.
Gibbs, The Hon. J., 127, 131, 135, 140, 142, 144, 146, 147.
Gfldor, The Rev. C., 130, 127.
Gimi, D. E., 102, 157.
Gimi, M. M., 191, 227.
Gimi, R M., 195, 212.
Giraud, H. J., 148, 150, 225.
Glasgow, The Rev. J., 150.
Godámbe, Y. P., 172, 227.
Godbolé, B. G., 191.
Godbolé, H. G., 191, 215.
Godbolé, K. B., 184.
Godbolé, K. P., 176.
Godbolé, K. R., 157, 172.
Godbolé, K. S., 199.
Godbolé, N. B., 107, 169.
Godbolé, R. G., 195, 211.
Godbolé, R. J., 181.
Godbolé, V. B., 176.
Godbolé, V. N., 178.
Gogté, K. D., 181.
Gogté, R. L., 182.
Gokhalé, B. D., 182.
Gokhalé, B. K., 173.
Gokhalé, B. V., 175.
Gokhalé, D. B., 176.
Gokhalé, D. V., 178.
Gokhalé, G. K., 170.
Gokhalé, G. N., 175.
Gokhalé, G. R., 180.
Gokhalé, K. V., 195.
Gokhalé, M. G., 195, 221.
Gokhalé, N. K., 176.
Gokhalé, R. V., 171, 210.
Gokhalé, V. B., 231.
Gokhalé, V. R., 182, 219.
Gokhalé, V. B., 181.
Gokhalé, V. N., 195, 211.
Gokhalé, V. V., 195.
Gokhalé, V. V., 191, 212, 223.
† Gokuldás, T., 150.
Goldsmid, Col. F. J., 150.
Goldsmith, J. R. O., 189, 220.
Golé, B. M., 178.
Golé, N. B., 182.
Golé, S. B., 195, 217.
Golé, V. M., 176.
Golvalkar, L. R., 184.
Gomes, A. S., 171.
Gomes, D. A., 189, 227.
Gomes, P. E., 184, 221.
Gonne, C., 129, 136, 140.
Gonsalves, J. F., 166.
Gopipuriá, B. V., 189, 217.
Goradyá, A. M., 166.
Gorakshkar, N. L., 182.
Gorakshkar, R. L., 177.
Gordon, A., 151.
Goré, N. K., 162.
Goró, N. S., 195, 217.
Goré, R. D., 184.
Gosliá, N. P., 191.
Gothoskar, S. P., 191, 212.
† Govind B., 174.
† Govind L., 174.
† Govindás V., 168
Gracias, M., 195.
Graham, R. W., 150.
Grant, Sir A., Bart., 147, 150, 239.
Grant, Andrew, 151.
Gray, W., 131, 138, 143, 203, 225.
Green, J. P., 129, 140.
Grierson, D., 150.
Gulkari, A. D., 195.
Guna, H. V., 177.
Gundáriá, M. G., 168, 223.
Gunjikar, G. B., 184.
Gupté, B. A., 195, 228.
Gupté, P. G., 172.
Gupté, R. C., 177.
Gurjar, P. G., 175, 217.

† Surname not known.

H.

Haig, Captain C. T., 131, 145.
Haines, R., 30, 148, 149, 225.
Hakim, A. G., 177, 227.
Hakim, A. R., 166.
Hakim, M. H. M. S., 171, 210.
Hakim, S. S., 165.
Hall, W. G., 134, 139, 146.
Hall, W. D., 195, 232.
Hamápariá, L. H., 191.
Hamilton, R., 131, 137.
Hamilton, W. H., 204.
Hanbury, W., 151.
Hanfi, S. M. J., 191.
Hancock, Lieut. Col. H. F., 132, 146.
Hannay, R., 151.
Hansotiá, I. N., 178.
Harding, The Right Rev. J., 30, 149.
Harichand, S., 133, 145.
Harkness, J., 30, 147, 149, 209.
Hart, J. H. E., 134, 146, 204.
Hart, W., 150.
Hásabnis, G. M., 195, 217.
Haté, N. H., 175.
Hátvalné, S. R., 169.
Haug, M., 150.
Havelock, W. H., 134, 139.
Hayllar, T. C., 151.
Hayter, J., 191.
Hazen, The Rev. A., 133, 139.
Hearn, R. V., 133, 142.
Heblikar, B. R., 195, 216.
Hewlett, T. G., 134, 144.
Hindia, D. G., 195, 231.
† Hirjibhái A., 174.
Hirpáthak, G. B., 177.
Hojel, A. N., 130, 143.
Holland, Captain E. B., 129, 144.
Holloway, C., 195, 232.
Hope, T. C., 130, 141.
Hore, J. F., 147, 150.
† Hormasji J., 174.
† Hormasji S., 174.
Hoshungji J., Dastur, 130. 137.
Howard, E. I., 30, 149.
Howell, J. A., 165.
Hudson, J. R., 195.
Hughlings, J. P., 148, 150.
Huligolkar, K. M., 171, 216.
Hunter, A. J., 151.
Hunter, W. G., 129, 136, 143, 148, 225.

I.

Inámdár, J. T., 175, 199.
Inámdár, V. R., 170, 219, 223.
Indápurkar, V. G., 195, 217.
Inverarity, G., 151.
Inverarity, J. D., 150.
Isenberg, The Rev. C. M., 150.
† Ishvarlál V., 181.
Izon, C. B., 131.

J.

Jacob, Captain G. A., 133, 137, 199.
Jacob, H. P., 132, 138.
Jacomb, H. E., 129, 136.
† Jagjivan A., 176.
Jádhav, Y. V., 184.
Jádváni, R. N., 195, 212.
Jahágirdár, D. M., 160.
Jalihál, A. R., 191, 216.
Jálnápurkar, N. G., 180.
Jámáspású, F. M., 163, 205, 210.
Jámbhekar, B. G., 172, 217.

† Surname not known.

Jámbhekar, B. G., 189, 231.
Jámbhekar, G. B., 191.
Jámbusáriá, B. M., 170, 210.
† Jamsetji J., Sir, Knight, 30. 149.
† Jamsetji J., Sir, Bart., 128, 143.
Jamsetji, K. K., 195, 212.
† Jamshedji, M., 174.
Jánorikar, G. M., 195.
Jardine, J., 134, 139, 142.
Jatár, D. B., 159.
Jatár, S. B., 155.
Javeri, G. J., 185.
Javeri, M. M., 185.
Javeri, N. G., 168.
Jayakar, A. S. G., 100, 133, 144, 166.
Jayakar, S. K., 175.
Jeaffreson, W. J., 151.
Jhálá, D. L., 195.
Jinsiválé, S. G., 170, 215.
Jog, G. L., 182.
Jog, K. S., 182.
Jog, P. N., 170, 210.
Jog, S. V., 189.
Jog, T. V., 185.
Joglékar, B. R., 178.
Joglékar, K. T., 185.
Joglékar, V. K., 171, 217.
Johnstone, T. B., 129, 136, 143.
Jones, Col. J., 134, 139, 146.
Jorvekar, K. L., 185.
Joshi, A. A., 195, 232.
Joshi, B. G., 182.
Joshi, B. K., 182.
Joshi, B. N., 169, 215.
Joshi, B. N., 191.
Joshi, B. S., 171, 223.
Joshi, B. V., 191, 212.
Joshi, D. N., 177.
Joshi, F. R., 182.
Joshi, G. P., 160.
Joshi G. N., 191.
Joshi, G. V., 170, 210, 223.
Joshi, K. B., 185.
Joshi, K. G., 195.
Joshi, K. K., 175.
Joshi, K. P., 189.
Joshi, M. N., 182.
Joshi, Náná B., 174.
Joshi, N. B., 167, 205, 231.
Joshi, N. J., 195.
Joshi, N. P., 182.
Joshi, P. B., 182.
Joshi, R. B., 195.
Joshi, R. K., 178.
Joshi, S. C., 196.
Joshi, S. M., 189.
Joshi, S. V., 196, 211.
Joshi, V. R., 196.
Joshi, Váman R., 178.
Joshi, V. R., 177.
Joshipará, C. N., 185.
Joynt, F. G., 132, 138, 143.
† Jugonnath, S., The Hon., 31, 149.

K.

Kabé, G. V., 161.
Kadrekar, V. R., 196.
Kaduskar, V. G., 185.
† Káhándás, M., 134, 146.
Káji, B. B., 185.
Káji, L. B., 191, 227.
Kalamkar, P. N., 189.
Kále, G. H., 177.
Kále, K. G., 175.
Kále, M. S., 165.
Kále, N. R., 196, 213.
Kále, N. S., 171, 223.
Kále, S. M., 185.
Kamárá, N. T., 196.
Kámat, D. G., 172, 226.
Kamlákar, G. P., 175.
Kamlápur, S. S., 185.
Kánadé, R. G., 185.

† Surname not known.

Kánadé, R. J., 189.
Kándáválá, D. B., 172, 226.
Káne, M. V., 156.
Káne, R. B., 182.
Kángá, B. K., 178.
Kángá, D. P., 110, 191, 210.
Kángá, F. M., 170.
Kángá, H. A., 192, 231.
Kángá, J. B., 170, 212.
Kángá, J. K., 196, 228.
Kángá, M. H., 189.
Kángá, R. E., 178.
Kángá, S. P., 170.
Kángá, S. R, 196, 228.
Kánitkar, G. H., 196.
Kánitkar, G. V., 192, 221.
Kánitkar, K. G., 196.
Kánitkar, N. B., 185.
Kánitkar, R. D., 182.
Kankodiválá, D. J., 180.
Kankotiá, U. G., 196.
Kantak, S. V., 166, 205.
Kantháválá, H. D., 180.
Kantháriá, L. V., 185.
Kápadiá, A. B., 189.
Kápadiá, B. D., 185, 227.
Kápadiá, D. T., 175.
Kápadiá, H. P., 180.
Kápadiá, J. B., 170.
Kápadiá, J. P., 134, 139.
Karáká, K. F., 185.
Karáká, K. F., 185.
Karandikar, C. S., 178.
Karandikar, G. G., 180.
Karandikar, N. G., 178.
Karandikar, L. P., 185.
Karandikar, R. B., 196, 217.
Karandikar, V. V., 196.
Karáni, F. B., 182.
Karáni, P. N., 177.
Karkuray, G. V., 138, 132, 142, 200, 209.
Karanjáválá, R. B., 185.
Karmarkar, D. J., 185.
Karmarkar, G. L., 189.
Karmarkar, K. G., 185.
Karmarkar, K. N., 177.
Karmarkar, V. B., 170, 210.
† Karsandás M., 130, 136.
Karsandás Mulji, 151.
Karvé, P. G., 182.
Karvé, V. H., 192, 231.
Kásikar, M. S., 182.
Káthavathé, A. V., 104, 158, 222.
Kátpitiá, H. M., 196.
† Kávasji E., 174.
Kavishvar, C. D., 180.
Kavishvar, L. D., 196, 231.
Kavthekar, V. L., 196, 216.
Kázi Imámdár, A. A., 175.
Keily, R., 196, 221.
Kelkar, D. G., 192, 215.
Kelkar, K. G., 171, 216.
Kelkar, K. R., 177.
Kelkar P. G., 196, 211.
Kelkar, V. R., 196, 217.
Kelkar, Y. M., 180.
Kelly, C. F., 151.
Kemball, The Hon. C. G., 134, 142.
Kemp, D. S., 133, 144, 203.
Kendall, Col. W., 151.
Kennedy, The Hon. Col. M. K., 129, 144, 148.
Kennedy, J., 192.
Kennelly, D. J., 150.
Keskar, G. R., 196, 219.
Keskar, H. B., 160, 222.
Khadé, M. D., 185.
Khádilkar G. V., 180.
Khádilkar, B. Y., 192.
Khalé, M. A., 185.
Khambátá, D. D., 196, 212.
Khambátá, H. J., 185, 227.
Khambátá, J. D., 182, 227.
Khambátá, J. K., 170.
Khambátá, K. D., 182.

† Surname not known.

Khambátá, N. J., 177.
Khambátá, N. N., 168, 172, 226.
Khambátá, P. A., 171, 219.
Khandáláválá, J. D., 196.
Khandáláválá, N. D., 160, 218, 222.
Khandáláválá, P. D., 172.
Khándekar, G. R., 192, 212.
Khándekar, T. G., 177.
Kharé, A. P., 185.
Kharé, M. G., 185.
Kharé, B. V., 192, 216.
Kharé, T. S., 180.
Kharéghát, M. P., 196, 212.
Khárkar, A. V., 180.
Khárkar, B. M., 170, 210.
Khárkar, Y. V., 185.
Kher, K. N., 158.
Kher, S. N., 196, 217.
Khisti, Y. H., 177.
Khodi, R. N., 166.
Khori, E. J., 177.
Khoté, N. V., 192, 219.
Khoté, R. N., 133, 139.
Kielhorn, F., 130, 137, 215.
Killekar, M. S., 187.
King, J., 129, 136, 145.
Kiráne, G. R., 167, 205, 231.
Kirk, The Rev. C., 130, 137.
Kirke, N. B., 192, 219.
Kirkham, T. B., 130, 137.
Kirloskar, G. R., 161.
Kirloskar, G. R., 118, 163, 205, 215.
Kirloskar, S. R., 169, 215.
Kirpálni, T. P., 182.
Kirpekar, H. N., 182.
Kirtané, K. V., 163, 205.
Kirtané, M. V. 192, 215.
Kirtané, N. J., 178.
Kirtané, S. V., 185.
Kirtané, V. G., 185.
Kirtané, V. J., 173.
Kirtikar, A. B., 192, 212 223.
Kirtikar, J. S., 163, 205, 220, 223.
Kirtikar, K. R., 168, 227.
Kirtikar, S. B., 189, 210.
Kirtikar, V. K., 170, 221.
Kirtikar, V. L., 185, 219.
Knapp, W. F., 133, 144, 203. 225.
Kohiyár, J. E., 105, 170.
Kohiyár, R. E., 155, 164
Kolá, B. J., 160.
Kolatkar, K. H., 178.
Kolatkar, L. S., 161.
Kolatkar, S. V., 196, 231.
Kolatkar, V. M., 168.
Konkar, N. R., 185.
Koparkar, G. B., 171, 223.
Korgávkar, S. B., 185.
Kotháre, A. K., 160.
Kotháre, B. S., 177
Kotháre, G. D., 154, 164.
Kotháre, N. N., 177.
Kotháre, S. J., 165.
Kotháre, V. K., 192, 212.
Kotháre, Y. B., 182.
Kotháválá, D. E., 196, 212.
Kotvál, K. D., 189.
Koyáji, B. N., 189, 228.
† Krishnáji, B., 175.
Kshirságar, A. S., 196.
Kshirságar, G. N., 196, 216.
Kshirságar, V. B., 192, 213.
Kulkarni, N. S., 185.
Kulkarni, S. R., 185.
Kulkarni, T. R., 196, 217.
Kurláválá, N. K., 196, 228.
Kutár, K. R., 170, 212.
Kunté, A. M., 157, 166, 226.
Kunté, M. M., 132, 138, 154.
Kunté, V. K., 110, 171, 217.
Kurandvádar, The Hon. Vináyakráo, 133, 142.

† Surname not known.

L.

Lád, H. P., 196, 211.
Lord, L. B., 189, 227.
Lád, V. B., 163, 205.
Lákdáválá, M. F., 189.
Laiválá, G. M., 160.
Lalit, V. R., 185, 219.
Lálkáká, R. J., 177.
† Lallubhái G., 176.
Lámná, N. J., 165.
Larken, M., 30, 149.
Laskari, R. N., 196, 212.
Láte, C. P., 189.
Láte, D. S., 232.
Laváníval, E. S., 189.
Lavlekar, M. V., 185.
Lavji, A. R., 192, 211.
Ledgard, The Rev. G., 198.
Lee-Warner, W., 134, 139, 142, 201.
LeGeyt, P. W., 30, 149.
Leigh Lye, The Venerable C. H., 131, 137.
Leiter, The Rev. A., 220.
Leith, A. H., 150.
Leith, E. T., 133, 139, 142, 200, 222.
Lele, B. B., 185.
Lele, K. K., 192, 216.
Lentin, A. B., 189, 210.
Lester, A. W., 196, 228.
Lewis, A. J., 147, 149.
LeMesurier, H. P., 133, 139, 145.
Lima, J. T. De, 196.
Limayé, G. V., 163, 205.
Limayé, G. V., 196.
Limayé, H. V., 107, 192, 210.
Limayé, J. B., 185.
Limayé, M. L., 175.
Limayé, P. B., 185.
Limayé, R. K., 185, 216.
Limayé, R K., 196.
Limayé, V. M., 189.
Lloyd, The Hon. F., 133, 139, 142.
Lobo, B., 189, 227.
Lokurkar, S. R., 192, 217
Lonkar, V. C., 185.
Lord, H. N., 182.
Loudon, W., 128, 135, 140. 144, 146, 147.
Lowndes, J. J., 149.
Lumsdaine, J., 133, 141.
Lumsden, The Honourable J. G, 30, 149.
Lyon, I. B., 131, 137, 143, 145, 146, 200, 201, 203, 204, 209, 225
Lyons, W. R., 196, 221.

M.

Maconachie, G. A., 226.
MacGarry, E., 196, 221.
Macnaghten, C., 134, 139.
Macnee, H. C., 182, 231.
Macpherson, The Rev. D., 131, 137.
Macpherson, G. M., 129, 136.
Macpherson, J., 132, 138, 141.
Mádan, J. F., 168, 220.
Mádan, Jajbhái F., 185.
Mádan, S. F., 196, 213.
Madgavkar, D. V., 158.
Madgávkar, R. V., 154.
† Mádhavácharam B., 176.
† Madhavráo, B., 178.
Madlur, S. S., 192.
† Maganbhái K., 150.
Mahádev, M. J., 185.
Mahádik, G. L., 176.
Mahádthalkar, T. A., 177.
Mahájan, R. S., 182.
Mahájani, V. M., 160.

† Surname not known.

† Mahipatrám R, 130, 136.
Mahiskar, G. R.., 173, 231.
Maisálkar, V. R., 171, 215.
Majamundár, H. L., 189.
Majamundár, I. L., 162.
Mákuná, M. D., 192, 227.
Malcolm, J., 185.
Malcolm, M., 192, 228.
Malet, The Honourable A., 30, 148, 149.
Málpekar, N. R., 171, 210.
† Malukchand B., 179.
Mánde, B. R., 173.
Mánde, K. B., 196, 211, 216.
Mánde, V. B., 189, 231.
Mandlik, D. G., 189, 219.
Mandlik, V. N., 128, 135, 140, 144, 202.
Mangan, P. W., 189.
† Mangaldass, N., The Hon., 129, 136, 144, 146.
Maghirmaláni, H. H., 196.
† Manidharprasád T., 176.
† Mániklál J., 178.
Mánkar, G. A., 152, 165.
Mánkar, G. S., 180.
Mánkar, J. L., 182.
† Manmohan L., 179.
† Manockjee C., 124, 140.
Mansfield, The Hon. S., 150.
Mansfield, Lieut-Genl. Sir W., 150.
Mansukháni, I. M., 185, 210.
Mansukháni, V. J., 182.
Maráthe, A. T., 182.
Maráthe, B. V., 196.
Maráthe, K. B., 104, 157, 223.
Márathe, K. T., 178.
Maráthe, N. S., 177.
Mark, J., 192.
Márphátiá, N. T., 133, 139. 142, 154, 164.
Marriott, J., 130, 141, 146.
Marriott, Col. W. F., 149.
Martin, T. E. P., 133, 144.
Marzbán, A. M., 180.
Marzbán, J. B., 182.
Masáni, H. D., 171, 226.
Masáni, N. K., 192, 221.
Master, F. B., 189, 210.
Master, S. B., 182.
Matádár, R N., 182.
Matiá, T. H., 180.
Maule, The Rev. W., 128, 140.
Mávji, J. H., 196.
Mávlankar, K. N., 168.
Mávlankar, S. B., 192.
Mávlankar, V. K., 185, 211.
Mayadev, T. B., 167.
McAffee, F. 192, 211.
McDermott, M., 110, 163, 205, 220.
McDougal, The Rev. J., 30, 149, 230.
McLoughlin, T., 186, 227.
Medh, K. D., 178.
Medh, M. D., 178.
Mehendalé, B. V., 182.
Mehendalé, P. K., 192, 231.
Mehtá, A. D., 189.
Mehtá, B. B., 196.
Mehtá, B. F., 192.
Mehtá, B. M., 186.
Mehtá, B. R., 196.
Mehtá, B. S., 196, 228.
Mehtá, B. S., 189.
Mehtá, C. U., 182.
Mehtá, D. J., 189.
Mehtá, G. M., 189, 211.
Mehtá, H. M., 179.
Mehtá, H. M., 180.
Mehtá, J. V., 186.
Mehtá, K. A., 180.
Mehtá, K. G., 179.
Mehtá, K. L., 192.
Mehtá, K. M., 189.
Mehtá, K. N., 186.
Mehtá, L. V., 197.

† Surname not known.

Mehtá, M. D., 186.
Mehtá, M. F., 197, 221.
Mehtá, M. J., 192.
Mehtá, M. M., 189.
Mehtá, M. P., 186.
Mehtá, M. R., 182.
Mehtá, N. K., 179.
Mehtá, P. M., 131, 137, 152.
Mehtá, P. R., 175.
Mehtá, T. A., 155, 164.
Mehtá, T. D., 153.
Mehtá, T. M., 186.
Mehtá, T. N., 189.
Mehtá, U. T., 186.
Mehtá, V. G., 172.
Mehtá, V. V., 169.
Mehtáji, R. B, 186.
Melvill, The Hon. M., 128, 135, 140.
Mendes, S., 186, 227.
Menezes, J. P., 177.
Merewether, Captain G. L. C., 134, 146, 204.
Merewether, Sir W. L., 129, 144.
† Mervánji, E., 174.
Meurin, The Right Rev. Leo, 132, 138.
Mhaskar, V. C., 192.
Mills, J., 132, 143.
Mirikar, R. T., 186.
Mirzá, G. F., 182.
Mirzá, S. F., 163, 205.
Mistri, D. D., 197, 228.
Mistri, E. J., 182.
Mistri, H. P., 186.
Mistri, K. H., 197, 228.
Mistri, K. M., 169.
Mistri, P. A., 168.
Mistri, S. R., 186.
Mitchell, The Rev. J. M., 150.
Modak, B. P., 169.
Modak, H. N., 179.
Modak, J. B., 162.
Modak, V. A., 131, 139, 154.
Modi, A. K., 186.
Modi, Bamanji E., 152.
Modi, B. E., 105, 153, 205, 222.
Modi, B. R., 168.
Modi, D. S., 169.
Modi, E. R., 175.
Modi, H. R., 191.
Modi, J. E., 197 212.
Modi, J. J., 197, 212.
Modi, K. E., 155.
Modi, Kávasji E., 169.
Modi, N. J., 180.
Modi, P. E., 180.
Mokalkar, S. M., 179.
Montgomery, The Rev. R., 132, 138, 199, 200.
Morehead, C., 30, 149, 225.
Moore, J. G., 131, 137.
Moore, W. J., 128, 143.
Moorgey, M. Y., Cazee, 31, 149.
Moos, A. F., 134, 139.
Morland, Lieut H., 134, 139, 146.
† Moru S., 176.
† Motilál R., 178.
Motiválá, D. B., 177.
Mudholkar, B. N., 177.
Mudholkar, S. N., 171.
Mudli, K. S., 197, 211.
Mudliar, A. R., 179.
Mudliar, C. V., 177.
Mudliar, D. S., 186.
Mudliar, D. V., 182.
Mudliar, S. M., 189.
Mugáset, J. D., 186.
Mulá, F. K., 168.
Mulán S. P. 197, 223.
Mulé, E. B., 192, 232.
Mulé, R. Bullál, 192.
Mulekar, G. B.. 199.
Mulekar, V. S., 173, 231.

† Surname not known.

Mulvi, A. F., 199, 200, 201, 209.
Munshi, D K., 197, 212.
Munshi, M. M., 156, 164, 199.
Munshi, Motilál M., 171, 211.
Munshi, P. B., 190.
Mûnshi, U. K. M., 197, 213.
Murdeshvarkar, S. M., 197, 211.
Murray, T., 192, 228.
Musariph, E. D., 182.
Mutálik, N. A., 177.
Mutálik Desái, R. B., 182.
Muthé, R. N., 186.

N.

Nábar, B. N., 192, 211.
Nádarsháh, S. D., 192, 228.
Nádirsháh, J. D., 186.
Nádirsháh, R. J., 165.
Nádkarni, G. N., 158, 164.
Nádkarni, M. R., 197.
Nádkarni, R. N., 180.
Nagarkar, D. N., 182, 145, 230.
Nagarkar, R. D., 186, 216.
Nagarkar, V. D., 197, 217.
Nagarset, V. N., 197, 231.
Nágávkar, A. S., 167.
Nágul, S. A., 182.
Náik, B. S., 156.
Náik, G. G., 186.
Námjoshi, S. M., 197, 211.
Náná, M., 133, 142.
† Nánábhái, B. J., 134, 139.
† Nánábhái H., 134 139, 142, 173.
Nánávati, G. L., 186.
Nánávati, D. H., 160.
Nánávati, D. M., 190, 232.
Nánávati, D. N., 168.
Nánávati, M. H., 190, 212.
Nánávati, M. K., 186.
Nánávati, M. N., 102, 158, 165.
Nánávati, N. G., 186.
Nánávati, N. N., 158, 165.
Nánávati, R. H., 182, 227.
Náralkar, R. D., 192, 216.
† Náráyan D., 150.
† Náráyan Dáji, 132, 143, 203.
† Náráyan V., 131, 137.
Nárgir, S. B., 192, 231.
Narimán, D. K., 197, 213.
Nárimán, G. D., 172, 231.
Nárimán, K. S., 186, 227.
Narimán, T. B., 171, 226.
† Nasarvánji K., 176.
† Nasarvánji S., 174.
Nasmyth, Lieut. Col. D., 151
Nátu, G. P., 192.
Nátu, K. G., 177.
Navalkar, D. H., 175.
Navalkar, G. S., 177.
† Navroji F., 133, 142.
† Navroji, P., 174.
Názar, K. S., 175.
Nemankar, G. V., 179.
Néné, G. B., 175.
Nerurkar, G. N., 197, 211.
Newnham, W. H., 128, 135 140.
Newton, The Hon. H., 150.
Nichhure, G. A., 197, 217.
Nigudkar, B. D., 192.
Nijsure, S. R., 190.
Nimbkar, B. B., 186.
Nimbkar, J. R., 192.
Nimmo, W. E. H., 192, 231.
Niphádo, B. K., 190.
Nugent, J., 134, 139, 199.
Nunes, I. D., 186, 227.

O.

Ojá, C. L., 180.
Oka, A. K., 186.

† Surname not known.

Oka, K. G., 107, 197, 216.
Oka, R. G., 157, 167.
Oka, V. A., 197, 232.
Oka, V. D., 107, 192, 219.
Oldham, Captain G. W., 204.
O'Leary, J., 132, 141, 222.
Oltikar, V. R., 186.
Ormiston, T., 133, 139, 145, 146.
Osborne, Captain S., 151.
O'Shaughnessy, S., 163, 205, 220.
O'Shea, J. M. R., 192.
Ovans, C. R., 128, 135.
Ovalekar, G. G., 186.
Ovalekar, M. N., 192.
Oxenham, G. R., 129, 136, 199, 215.
Oza, L. H., 175, 222.
Oza, U. J., 197.
Ozarkar, V. B., 179.

P.

Pádhayé, H. G., 158.
Pádshá, S. J., 197, 212.
Page, H. M., 197, 232
Pai, A. V., 186.
Páká, M. V., 186.
Pálkhiválá, D. K., 190.
Pánandhıkar, G. V., 170, 197.
Panchbhái, G. S., 190.
Pandhe, G. A., 190.
Pandiá, R. M., 193.
Pandıt, G. G., 170.
Pandit, H. M., 170.
Pandit, K. B., 193, 216.
Pandit, N. J., 186.
Pandit, P. V., 186.
Pandıt, S. N., 169.
Pandit, S. P., 131, 137, 152, 199, 200, 201, 215.
Pandit, V. M., 170, 217.
Pandol, S. B., 186, 223.
† Pándurang B., 173.
Pandyá, R. M., 186, 227.
Panhálkar, R. A., 186.
Panjábi, C. K., 155.
Pánsuré, B. N., 186, 216.
Pánvalkar, B. S., 193.
Paráde, M. S., 177.
Párak, D. N., 182.
Párakhi, G. Y., 175.
Paralkar, B. B., 190.
Paránjapyé, G. D., 186.
Paránjapyé, H. M., 179.
Paránjapyé, L. V., 180.
Paránjapyé, M. Y., 171, 226.
Paránjapyé, N. M., 177.
Paránjapyé, P. N., 179.
Paránjapyé, R. D., 186.
Paránjapyé, S. B., 168.
Paránjapyé, V. G., 177.
Paránjapyé, V. V., 186.
Paránjapyé, Vıshvanáth V 190.
† Parashurám V., 174.
Párek, C. A., 186.
Párek, C. V., 180.
Párek, D. B., 186.
Párek, G. K. 156, 165.
Párek, J. D., 186.
Párekh, H. T., 190, 212, 223.
Párekh, J. B., 143.
Párekh, V. N., 190.
Párekh, Y. G., 193.
Párik, L. P., 169.
Parıkh, J. B., 197, 232.
Parıkh, J. K., 197.
Párkhi, G. Y., 175.
Parmánand, N. M., 167.
Partridge, W. G., 203.
Parvaté, M. B., 179.
Pátankar, K. N., 175.
Patel, B. B., 170, 222.
Patel, B. F., 161.

† Surname not known.

Patel, D. F., 129, 136.
Patel, D. S., 152.
Patel, F. K., 190.
Patel, F. N., 131, 141.
Patel, K. V., 166, 205.
Patel, M. F., 161.
Pátel, M. V., 193, 212.
Patel, N. H., 168.
Patel, R. D., 193, 212.
Patel, R. M., 102, 152, 165.
Páthak, A. B., 177.
Páthak, A. N., 169.
Páthak, H. S., 179.
Páthak, K. G., 186, 227.
Páthak, P. H., 171, 210.
Páthak, S. H., 152, 164.
Páthak, V. N., 130, 137, 152.
Pathán, J. N., 186.
Páthek, G. V., 186.
Páthidár, A. J., 182.
Pátkar, V. R., 190.
Patvardhan, B. M., 197, 232.
Patvardhan, B. P., 197, 217.
Patvardhan, G. P., 179.
Patvardhan, K. R., 186.
Patvardhan, K. V., 169, 216.
Patvardhan, M. R., 197, 211.
Patvardhan, N. V., 193.
Patvardhan, R. V., 193, 216.
Patvardhan, S. R., 179.
Patvardhan, S. V., 157.
Patvardhan, V. G., 168.
Patvardhan, V. R., 161, 222, 227.
Patvardhan, V. R., 193.
Páudvál, D. S., 182.
Pávri, N. M., 190.
Pedder, W. G., 128, 135.
Peet, J., 148, 150, 225.
Peilo, J. B., 127, 128, 135, 140.
Pendharkar, A K. S., 215.
Pendharkar, M. V., 173.
Pendsé, K. B., 107, 112, 215.
Pendsé, N. K., 187.
Penthé, S. N., 180.
Penthé, V. N., 193.
Percival, E. H., 130, 137
Pereira, J., 172, 227.
Pereira, M. F., 166.
Peshuton, B., Dastur, 130, 157.
PestanJamásná, N. E., 187.
Phadké, K. B., 193.
Phadké, K. V., 197.
Phadké, L. C., 197.
Phadké, N. G., 159.
Phadké, S. B., 175.
Phadké, V. K., 197.
Phátak, G. V., 197.
Phátak, K. V., 193, 216.
Phátak, S. B., 169.
Phátak, V. G., 182.
Phátak, V. V., 193, 216.
Pigot, J. O., 222.
Pilé, B. N., 187.
Pillé, A. N., 175.
Pillé, T. V. N., 179.
Pimpalkharé, S. R., 187.
Pinge, B. B., 180.
Pinglé, V. S., 183.
Pinhey, R. H., 130, 141.
Pinkerton, J., 132, 138, 143
Pinto, L. J., 187, 227.
Pisolkar, V. S., 187.
Pitalé, B. N., 179.
Pitalé, G. M., 146.
Pitalé, S. S., 187, 221.
Pitre, J. M., 180.
Porechá, K. R., 197.
Postválá, M. S., 187, 227.
Potdar, S. A., 193.
Pottinger, Col. J., 150.
Prabhákar, A. S., 169, 220.
Pradhán, B. R., 177.
Pradhán, M. G., 187.
Pradhán, V. B., 183.
Predec, The Rev. J., 220.

† Surname not known.

† Promchund R., 130, 145.
† Pudumji P., 129, 145.
Punigar, B. E., 177.
Puntámkar, L. M., 190.
Purandaré, K. V., 197, 216.
Puráni, B. N., 197.
Purchit, N. B., 187.
Puro, R. H., 175.

R.

Rachmallá, S. N., 193, 211, 223.
† Raghunáth N., 174.
Rájádhiksh, V. N., 197, 223.
Rájavadé, G. V., 107, 190, 211.
Ráje, R. A., 197, 221.
† Rámchandra A., 174.
† Rámchandra B., 174.
† Rámchandra Appa Sáheb, 132, 141.
Ráná, R. S., 193, 232.
Ránadé, G. K., 162, 222.
Ránadé, M. G., 130, 136, 141, 152, 164, 209.
Ránadé, S. M., 171, 215.
Ránadé, V. G., 177.
Ránadivé, D. N., 176.
Ráne, B. D., 183.
† Rangayá C., 175.
Ráo, B. B., 187, 212.
Ráo, G. S., 169, 210.
Ráoji, A. S., 180.
† Ráoji G., 174.
Rasál, N. B., 197.
Ratanpárakhi, D. S., 179.
Ratnágar, N. J., 169.
Ravenscroft, The Hon. E. W., 132, 138.
Rávut, S. A., 165, 226.
Readymoney, C. J., 128, 144.
Reeves, A. J., 149.
Rege, K. S., 179.
Rehatsek, E., 199, 200, 201.
Reid, G. B., 132, 138, 142, 199, 200, 202.
Reid, R. T., 147, 150.
Renávikar, A. A., 197, 215
Renávikar, D. H., 197, 221.
Rennison, H., 190, 232.
Reporter, M. E., 193, 227.
Reshimválá, K N., 177.
Reynell, The Rev. G. C., 132, 138.
Richey, J. B., 128, 135.
Rigby, The Rev. M., 199, 220
Rindáni, N. M., 193.
Rishi, L. G., 177.
Rive, The Rev. R., 220.
Rivers, Major Genl. H., 148, 149.
Rivett-Carnac, J. H., 132, 138, 141.
Robinson, Commander G. T. 132, 145.
Robertson, The Rev. J. S. S., 133, 139, 199.
Rodá, S. K., 193, 217.
Rodrigues, V., 174.
Rogay, N. M. A., 134, 139.
Rogers, The Hon. A., 133, 139, 140.
Rogers, A. M., 131, 143, 203.
Romanini, R., 197.
Rooke, B. P. 148, 150.
Royal, R., 230.
Rubeiro, C., 232.
Rushton, J. R., 151.
Russell, C. W., 131, 137.
Russell, W. A., 130, 136, 214.
Rustamji, J. J., 151.

S.

Sábde. G. K., 175.
Sabnis, D. G., 190, 227.
Sadáni, U. S., 197.
† Sadáshiv H., 176.

† Surname not known.

Sádhalé, R. N., 180.
Sahasrabudhe, B. R., 170.
Sahasrabudhe, B. S., 183.
Sahasrabudhe, H. K., 177.
Sahasrabudhe, V. H., 187.
Sahiáyr, E. R., 197, 213.
Sajgiré, N. G., 183.
Samarth, B. M., 176.
Samarth, K. M., 187.
Sámbaré, A. R., 197.
Sámbaré, G. R., 169.
Samshi, A. V., 197, 211.
† Samukhrám N., 176.
Sáne, B. B., 161, 172, 231.
Sáne, G. G., 169, 215.
Sáne, K. M., 193.
Sáne, K. N., 171, 215.
Sanjáná, E. J., 179.
Sanjáná, K. K., 198, 228.
Sanjáná, P. K., 176.
Sanjáná, S. K., 187.
Sanzgire, S. V., 134, 144, 165, 226.
Sapre, V. S., 198, 219.
Sárangpáni, V. V., 187.
Saranjáme, R. P., 187.
Saranjáme, V. P., 175.
Saraiyá, P. B., 180.
Saraiyá, R. G., 180, 227.
Sargeaunt, Lieut. R. A., 204.
Sargent, The Hon. Sir C., 131, 137, 141.
Saráph, M. K., 198, 221.
Saráph, P. A., 198.
Sassoon, The Hon. Sir A. D., 132. 141.
Satáráválá, R. M., 190.
Satáriá, D. P., 198.
Sáthe, D. S., 180.
Sáthe, Dhondu S., 194.
Sáthe, G. M., 169.
Sáthe, G. S., 187.
Sáthe, K. K., 177.
Sáthe, M. A., 170.
Sáthe, N. V., 157.
Sáthe, T. M., 183.
Sáthe, V. R., 179.
Sáthe, Y. K., 193, 217.
Sátputé, N. G., 198, 223.
Satur, S. S., 198, 217.
Satyavadi, H. G., 177.
Sausse, Sir M. R., 30, 149.
Sávadé, S. R., 180.
Savage, T., 193, 232.
Saváni, C. H., 179, 219.
Savánur, R. A., 180.
Savé, V. D., 183.
Sávle, D. K., 183.
Sayad, B. J., 187.
Sayáni, I. M., 118, 162, 210, 223.
Sayáni, R. M., 133, 139, 142, 152, 164, 199.
Scoble, A. R., 129, 136, 140, 147.
Scorgie, J., 132, 138, 145, 200, 204.
Scott, M. H., 151.
Scott, G., 151.
Scott, Col. W., 148, 150.
Senjit, Y. R., 198, 221.
Sequeira, T. C., 183.
Seth, M. U., 198, 213.
Seth, T. M., 187, 205.
Sethná, E. F., 198, 228.
Sethná, H. D., 180.
Sethná, H. K., 180.
Sethná, J. R., 177.
Sháh, H. H., 198.
Sháh, S. A., 179.
Sháh, T. M., 117, 166.
Sháligrám, M. C., 198, 217.
† Shámráo V., 199.
† Shántárám N., 132, 138, 141.
Shastri, J. M., 198.
† Sheik A. K., 165.
† Sheik H., 176.
† Sheik J. M., 183.

† Surname not known.

Shevadé, G. V., 183.
Shevadé, H. M., 187.
Shikharé, B. H., 193, 217.
Shikharé, G. S., 107, 180.
Shikharé, V. H., 193.
Shintré, V. V., 193.
Shirgávkar, B. N., 172.
Shirgávkar, M. N., 173.
Shirválkar, S. N., 179.
Shirválkar, T. S., 171, 226.
Shribástam, S. B., 166.
Shrihatikar, H. R., 179.
Shroff, A. D., 193, 221.
Shroff, D. D., 193.
Shroff, E. S., 169.
Shroff, G. J., 190.
Shroff, H. R., 155.
Shroff, K. M., 190, 222.
Shroff, N. H., 187.
Shroff, S. B., 183.
Shrotri, B. J., 183.
Shukla, M. G., 198.
Sinclair, R. S., 129, 136, 141, 148, 200, 201, 202, 204.
Sindekar, D. N., 187.
Sindgikar, A. K., 187.
Sindhé, B. L., 173.
Sinkar, V. H., 187.
Sirváí, K. N., 179.
Sipáhirmaláni, F. G., 187.
Small, The Rev. J., 218.
Smith, S., 134, 144, 203, 225.
Sodá, T. D., 168.
Sohoni, A. V., 177.
Sohoni, R. B., 190.
Sohoni, V. S., 198, 231.
Sokaló, G. N., 176.
Soman, B. G., 187.
Soman, G. G., 198.
Soman, G. N., 172, 231.
Soman, M. H., 183.
Soman, N. C., 198.
Soman, S. G., 169, 217.
Soman, V. G., 159.
Somerset, Lieut. Genl. Sir H 30, 149.
Sontaké, D. S., 198, 217.
Sopáriválá, P. D., 187.
† Sorábji, J. J., 128, 135.
† Sorábji, P. F., 129, 136.
Spencer, Lieutenant General The Honourable Sir A. A., 127.
Stedman, F. S., 130, 136, 143, 148, 225.
Steers, A. W., 187.
Steers, W. J., 193.
Steins, The Right Rev. W., 129, 136.
Stephen, The Rev. W., 218.
Stewart, G. M., 134, 138.
Stewart, M. J. M. S., 128, 140.
Store, I. J., 187, 221.
Stothert, The Rev. R., 129, 136, 218.
Stovell, M., 31, 149.
Sudábutul, R. S., 190.
Sudáme, N. R., 198.
Sule, S. B., 171, 210.
Sulemáni, S. J., 187, 227.
Sunthankar, B. K., 193, 216.
Sylvester, J. H., 127, 132, 142, 146, 202, 225.

T.

Tagore, S., 131, 137, 141, 199.
Tagoré, V. H., 183.
Tákle, G. G., 179.
Tákle, H. R., 193.
Taláti, E. D., 161.
Talayárkhán, M. J., 159, 165, 192, 196.
Talpadé, N. D., 179.
Talpadé, V. V., 179.
Talvalkar, R. B., 162.

† Surname not known.

Talvalkar, R. G., 198, 228.
Támbé, R. B., 172, 231.
Tamboli, N. F., 183.
Tambolkar, B. S., 187.
Támháne, G. S., 187.
Tarkhad, A. A., 193.
Tarkhad, M. A., 134, 139, 200.
Tarkhadkar, S. D., 198, 221.
Tarkhadkar, V. R., 193, 232.
Tárápurválá, F. K., 171, 216.
Tarvádi, L. U., 181.
Tarvádi, M. G., 177.
Tátke, V. P., 183.
Távernválá, S. M., 168.
Taylor, J., 131, 137, 141, 143, 145, 146, 148, 202.
Taylor, The Rev. J. V. S., 130, 136.
Taylor, T., 198.
Tolang, K. T. 104, 153, 164, 209.
Thakár, G. P., 163, 205, 215.
Thákar, J. L., 183.
Thakar, L. N., 187.
Thákar, P. N., 212.
Thakár, R. K., 187.
Thákar, S. M., 198.
Thákur, A. M., 187.
Thákur, B. B., 156.
Thákur, C. M., 179.
Thákur, H. N., 183.
Thákur, S. B., 100, 159.
Thákurdás, K., 174.
Thánvi, V. G., 187, 219, 223.
Thatté, C. M. S., 215.
Thorát, S. D., 183.
Thosar, N. M., 174.
Tilak, D. K., 198.
Tilak, G. R., 133, 145, 167.
Tilak, N. P., 168.
Timothy, M., 190.
Tipnis, K. S., 193, 232.
Tipnis, R. S , 198, 213.
Tivarekar, G. K., 177.
Torné, R. V., 198.
Tremenheere, Major Genl. C. W., 129, 145, 148.
Trevor, Lieut. Col. J. S., 132, 138, 145, 148.
Trimbak,. N., 174.
Tripáthi, G. M., 198, 211.
Trivedi, J. M., 198, 213.
Tucker, The Hon. H. P. St G., 127, 128, 135, 140, 147.
Tulu, G. V., 193, 211.
Tulu, R. V., 104, 153, 205.
Turner, Col. H. B., 148, 149.

U.

Udás, Y. A., 156.
Udesi, R. V., 187, 223.
Umarigar, H. R,, 177.
Unválá, J. N., 152.
Unválá, M. F., 183.
Upásani, R. R. S., 218.
Ustád, K. D., 187.
† Uttamrám N., 174.

V.

Váchhá, B. M., 190.
Váchhá, M. S., 198, 213.
Váda, V. A., 190, 217.
Vadhváni, S. N., 193.
Vaidya, G. B., 183.
Vaidya, G. S., 165, 226.
Vaidya, G. V., 177.
Vaidya, N. J., 199.
Vaidya, R. J., 170.
Vaidya, V. H., 168.
Vaidya, V. K., 183.
Vaishnav, G. D., 193.
Vajifdár, M. H., 173, 231
Vakhárkar, B. B., 102, 157.
Vakil, R. J., 177.
Vakilná, D. D., 187.

† Surname not known.

Váknis, Y. A., 173.
Válles, D. B., 166, 205.
Vardo, V. S., 173.
Varelkar, M. J., 173, 232.
Varalikar, D. P., 198, 228.
Varsalkar, M. A., 187.
Vasávadá, D. R., 183.
Vasávadá, M. A., 187.
Váslekar N. N., 173, 231.
† Vásudev B., 174.
† Vásudev P., 130, 141.
Vas, F. M., 173.
Vas, S. A. P., 198.
Vasváni, T. W., 198, 211.
Vazé, G. R., 190.
Vazé, V. N., 190.
Veda, D. D., 109, 170, 210.
Ved, T. G., 198.
† Venkatráo R., 173.
Velinkar, B. L., 119.
Velkar, K. R., 220.
Velkar, V. P., 179, 221.
Vidváns, D. B., 181.
Vijayakar, R. B., 187, 220.
Vijayakar, V. B., 181.
Vikáji, F. R., 105, 159, 164.
Vikáji, J. B., 198, 212, 222.
Vikáji, K. R., 165.
Vikáji, M. B., 183.
Vimáválá, M. K., 169, 222.
† Vináyak B., 174.
† Vináyakráo J. S., 129, 141, 145.
† Vináyak K., 174.
† Vináyakráo V., 129, 136, 141.
† Virbhadra M., 174.
† Virprasád T., 176.
† Vishnu B., 173.
† Vishnu S., 174.
Vohorá, . H., 179.
Vohorá, K. L., 109, 177.
Vyás, D. V., 198, 211.
Vyás, M. H., 198.
Vyás, S. R., 193, 228.

W.

Waddington, Major Genl. C., 31, 149.
Waddington, Major T., 127, 129.
Wádiyá, B. P., 190.
Wádiyá, D. N., 162, 210, 222.
Wádiyá, H. A., 175.
Wádiyá, H. H., 183.
Wadiyá, J. D., 134, 146.
Wádiyá, M. N , 183.
Wágle, Bál M., 131, 137, 141, 152, 164.
Wágle, B. M., 169, 220.
Wágle, H. B., 169.
Wágle, M. G., 198, 232.
Wágle, V. V., 190.
Wallace, The Rev. J., 133, 139.
Ward, A. V., 131, 143, 201, 225.
Ward, T. W., 132, 143, 148.
Warden, The Hon. A. B., 131, 141.
Watson, The Rev. G. A. F., 131, 137.
Weatherhead, The Rev. T. K., 130, 137, 141.
Webb, C. W., 200.
Wedderburn, W., 129, 136, 141.
West, Captain E. W., 131, 137.
West, R., 128, 135, 146.
Westropp, The Hon. Sir M. R., 127, 128, 135, 140.
White, The Hon. J. S., 129, 140, 147.
White, Captain J. H., 133, 145.
Whittell, C., 190.
Wilkins, Lieut. Col. H. St. Clair, 129, 145, 148, 230.
William, A. H., 232.
Willy, The Rev. J. A., 132, 138, 199, 201, 220.

Surname not known.

Wilson, A., 201.
Wilson, The Rev. J., 31, 128, 135, 140, 142, 144, 146, 147, 202, 218.
Wilson, The Rev. C. T., 132, 138.
Wodehouse, The Hon. Sir P. E., 147.
Wordsworth, W., 127, 135, 201, 214.
Wright, A., 132, 142, 148.
Wright, A. L., 198, 211.
Wright, E. C., 190.
Wyllie, F. R. S., 133, 139, 142.
Wyllie, J. W. S., 151.

Y.

Yájnik, J. U., 173.
Yardley, The Hon. Sir W., 30 33, 147, 149.
Yavalekar, G. G., 181.
Young, D., 133, 144.

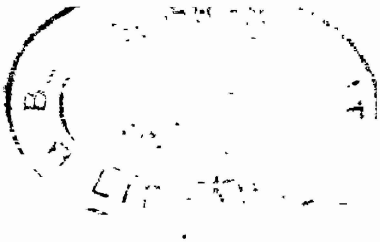
Z.

Zalkikar, B. R., 209.
Zimmermann, The Rev. A. 200.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	Ahmedabad High School.
Ak.	Akola High School.
Ar.	Ahmednuggur High School.
A. M.	Ahmedabad English Mission School.
B.	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
B. G.	Baba Gokhley's School, Poona.
B. H.	Bishop's High School Poona.
B. P.	Bombay Proprietory School.
Br.	Broach Government English School.
C. S.	Carwar Government English School.
C.	Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney Navasári Madresá.
D.	Deccan College.
D. E.	Deshmukh English School.
Ds	Dhoolia High School.
D. H.	Diocesan High School, Bombay.
E.	Elphinstone College.
E. S.	Elphinstone High School.
F. C. N.	Free Church Institution, Nagpore.
F. G. A.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
F. S.	Fort High School.
G.	Grant Medical College.
G. A.	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
G. P.	Guzerath Provincial College.
H.	Hydrabad High School.
H.H.M.	His Highness the Mahárájá of Indore Madresá.
H. M.	Hydrabad Mission School.
J.	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Parsi Benevolent Institution
J. Z.	Sir J. J. Zarthosti Madresá.
Kh.	Kolhapore High School (*now Rajaram High School*).
K.	Karachi High School.
K. M.	Karachi Mission School.
K. E.	Karachi European and Indo-European School.

K. S.	Kathiawar High School, Rajkote.
L.	Government Law School.
M S.	Mahágávkar English School.
M.	Robert Money Institution.
N.	Nassick High School.
Nd.	Neriad Government English School.
N. S.	Normal School, Nagpore.
O.	Oomaravati High School.
P. C.	Poona Camp School.
P. E.	Poona Engineering College.
P. H.	Parsi High School.
P. Su.	Parsi Superior School.
M. P.	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
P. N.	Poona Normal School.
P. S.	Poona High School.
P. T.	Private Tuition.
P. V.	Poona Vernacular College.
Pr.	Prabhu Seminary.
R.	Ratnagiri High School.
Rj	Rajkote High School.
R. H.	Rajaram High School, Kolhapore (*formerly Kolhapore High School*).
R. M.	Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
S	Surat High School.
S. M.	Surat Irish Mission School.
S. W.	Sawant Wadi Government English School.
Sa.	Sattara Government English School.
S. S.	Bombay Scottish High School.
S. O.	Bombay Scottish Orphanage.
Sh.	Sholapore Government English School.
Sc.	Scottish Educational Society High School, Bombay.
Sh.	Sharanpore Mission School.
St. M.	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
St. X.	St. Xavier's College.
T. E	Tanna English School.
U. S.	University College School, London.



Bombay University Almanac.

APRIL, 1872, TO MARCH 31, 1873.

APRIL, 1872.		
1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Accounts at 4½ P.M.
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering ends.
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	First Term in Medicine ends

MAY, 1872.

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thurs	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs	
24	Fri.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs	
31	Fri.	

JUNE, 1872.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs	
7	Fri.	[Cursetjee Prize.
8	Sat.	*Last day of sending in* Poems for the Homejee
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineer-
11	Tues.	[ing begins.
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	Second Term in Medicine begins.
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs	Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837.
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
30	Sun.	

JULY, 1872.

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** [at 4½ P.M.
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	*Last day of application for* F.M.
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857.
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	
31	Wed.	

AUGUST, 1872.

1	Thurs	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	*Last day of Application* for M.A. Examination,
20	Tues.	[and for the Bhugwandas Purshotumdas
21	Wed.	[Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.
22	Thurs	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.

SEPTEMBER, 1872.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	Question Papers for F.M. due *from Examiners.*
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED,
6	Fri.	[1857.
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	Second Term in Medicine ends.
16	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering
17	Tues.	ends, **and Examination for F.M. begins.**
18	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for LL.B., LL.B. Hon-
19	Thurs	ours, and Matriculation Examinations.
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	*Last day of sending in* Essays for the Manockjee
24	Tues.	Limjee Gold Medal, and for notifying new subject.
25	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for F.A., B.A., F.C.E.,
26	Thurs	L.C.E. and M.C.E. Examinations.
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	F.M. Results declared.—*Last day* of awarding the Homejee Cursetjee Prize.

OCTOBER, 1872.

1	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P. M.
2	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for L.M. and M.D. [Examinations.
3	Thurs	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thurs	

NOVEMBER, 1872.

	1	Fri.	First Term in Medicine begins.
	2	Sat.	
	3	Sun.	
	4	Mon.	Question Papers for M.A., for LL.B., LL.B. Honours, and for Matriculation due *from Examiners.*
	5	Tues.	
	6	Wed.	
	7	Thurs	
	8	Fri.	
	9	Sat.	
	10	Sun.	
	11	Mon.	Question Papers for F.A., B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E., and M.C.E. due *from Examiners.*
	12	Tues.	
	13	Wed.	
	14	Thurs	
	15	Fri.	
	16	Sat.	
	17	Sun.	
I.	18	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering begins; **Examinations for M.A., LL.B., LL.B. Honours, and Matriculation begin.**
	19	Tues.	
	20	Wed.	
	21	Thurs	Question Papers for L.M. and M.D. due *from Examiners.*
	22	Fri.	
	23	Sat.	
	24	Sun.	
II.	25	Mon.	**Examinations for F.A., B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E., and M.C.E., begin;** Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal awarded.
	26	Tues.	
	27	Wed.	
	28	Thurs	
	29	Fri.	LL.B. Honours Results declared.
	30	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M. —M.A. and Bhugwandas Purshotumdas Sanskrit Scholarship Results declared.

DECEMBER, 1872.

	1	Sun.	
III	2	Mon.	Examinations for L.M. and M.D. begin; [L.L.B. Results declared.
	3	Tues.	
	4	Wed.	
	5	Thurs	
	6	Fri.	
	7	Sat.	*Last day of announcing* the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Heb- [bert and LaTouche Scholarships when vacant.
	8	Sun.	
IV.	9	Mon.	F.A. and M.C.E. Results declared.
	10	Tues.	
	11	Wed.	
	12	Thurs	B.A., F.C.E., and L.C.E., Results declared.
	13	Fri.	
	14	Sat.	
	15	Sun.	
V.	16	Mon.	Matriculation, L.M., and M.D. Results declared.
	17	Tues.	
	18	Wed.	
	19	Thurs	
	20	Fri.	
	21	Sat.	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
	22	Sun.	
	23	Mon.	
	24	Tues.	
	25	Wed.	Christmas Day.
	26	Thurs	
	27	Fri.	
	28	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 4½ P.M.
	29	Sun.	
	30	Mon.	
	31	Tues.	

JANUARY, 1873.

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs	
3	Fri.	*Last day of Application* for the Jam Shri Vibhaji
4	Sat.	[and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships.
5	**Sun.**	
6	Mon.	*Last day of Application* for Degrees.
7	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
8	Wed.	at 4½ P.M.
9	Thurs	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	**Sun.**	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	**Admission to Degrees**
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	**Sun.**	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs	[1857.
24	Fri.	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED,
25	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
26	**Sun.**	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	[bert and LaTouche Scholarships adjudged.
30	Thurs	[Cursetjee Prize.—Jam Shri Vibhaji and Heb-
31	Fri.	*Last day for notifying* Subject for the Homejee

FEBRUARY 1873.

1	Sat.	
2	**Sun.**	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	**Sun.**	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	**Sun.**	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
23	**Sun.**	
24	Mon.	
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs	
28	Fri.	

MARCH, 1873.

1	Sat.	
2	**Sun.**	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	**Sun.**	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	**Sun.**	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	**Sun.**	
24	Mon.	
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
30	**Sun.**	
31	Mon.	

II.

Schedule of Examinations for 1872-73.

Examinations.	Candidates' Applications due	Examiners' Question Papers due	EXAMINATIONS BEGIN ON	List of Marks due	Results published on
F. M.	16th July...	2nd Sept. .	16th Sept...	27th Sept. .	30th Sept.
M. A	19th Aug...	4th Nov...	18th Nov...	29th Nov...	30th Nov.
LL B. Honours	18th Sept. .	4th ,, ...	18th ,, ...	28th ,, ...	29th ,,
Pass LL.B.	18th ,, ...	4th ,, ...	18th ,, ...	30th ,, ...	2nd Dec.
Matriculation	18th ,, ...	4th ,, ...	18th ,, ...	12th Dec...	16th ,,
F. A.	25th ,, ...	11th ,, ...	25th ,, ...	6th ,, ...	9th ,,
B. A.	25th ,, ...	11th ,, ...	25th ,, ...	9th ,, ...	12th ,,
F. C. E.	25th ,, ...	11th ,, ...	25th ,, ...	9th ,, ...	12th ,,
L. C. E.	25th ,, ...	11th ,, ...	25th ,, ...	9th ,, ...	12th ,,
M. C. E.	25th ,, ...	11th ,, ...	25th ,, ...	7th ,, ...	9th ,,
L. M.	2nd Oct...	21st ,, ...	2nd Dec...	13th ,, ...	16th ,,
M. D.	2nd ,, ...	21st ,, ...	2nd ,, ...	13th ,, ...	16th ,,
Bhugwandass Pursh. Sansk Schol	19th Aug...	4th ,, ...	19th Nov...	29th Nov...	30th Nov.

LIBRARY

III.

Notifications.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

I.—ENGLISH.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1871.

1 JOHNSON—Lives of Cowley and Addison.
2. SIR W. SCOTT—Quentin Durward.
3 MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books I. and II
4 COWPER—The Task, Books I. II. and III.

1872.

1 JOHNSON—Lives of Swift, Pope, Thomson, and Gray
2 SIR W SCOTT—Woodstock.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books III. and IV.
4 GRAY—Poems.

1873.

1 JOHNSON—Life of Dryden.
2. SIR W. SCOTT—The Talisman.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books V and VI.
4. THOMSON—Seasons, Spring and Summer.

1874.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Milton and Addison.
2. SIR W. SCOTT—Kenilworth.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books VII. and VIII.
4. COWPER—Table Talk, Conversation and Retirement.

1875.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Swift and Pope.
2. SIR W. SCOTT—Ivanhoe.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books IX. and X.
4. THOMSON'S Seasons, Autumn and Winter.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

1. BACON—Essays.
2. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator," 1—99.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Antony and Cleopatra.
4. WORDSWORTH—The Prelude.

1872.

1. BACON—The Advancement of Learning.
2. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Othello.
4. SPENSER—The Faerie Queene, Book I.

1873.

1. BACON—Essays.
2. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator," 101—219.
3. SHAKESPEARE—King Lear.
4. WORDSWORTH—The Prelude.

1874.

1. BACON—The Advancement of Learning.
2. HOOKER—Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Macbeth.
4. SPENSER—The Faerie Queene, Book II.

1875.

1. BACON—Essays.
2. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator," 221—291.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Hamlet.
4. SPENSER—The Faerie Queene, Book III.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

1. BURKE—Speeches.
2. LOCKE—On Toleration.
3. CHAUCER—Selection from the Canterbury Tales. The Prologue. The Knighte's Tale. Prologues amd Tales of The Man of Lawe. The Clerke. The Squier. The Frankelein. The Second Nonne. The Chanones Yemanne. The Doctoure. The Pardonere. Prioresse. Sir Thopas. Melibeus The Monk. The Nonnes Preeste; and The Persone.
4. SHAKESPEARE—Henry IV., Parts. I. and II., and Henry V.

1872.

1. MILTON—Areopagitica.
2. COLERIDGE—The Friend.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales. (Same as for 1871.)
4. SHAKESPEARE—King John, Richard II., and Richard III.

1873.

1. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator."
2. LOCKE—On Toleration.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales. (Same as for 1871.)
4. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar, Coriolanus, Troilus, and Cressida.

1874.

1. BURKE—Speeches.
2. MILTON—Areopagitica.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales. (Same as for 1871.)
4. SHAKESPEARE—Winter's Tale. Twelfth Night. As you like it. Midsummer Night's Dream.

1875.

1 ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator."
2. BURKE—On the French Revolution and Letters on a Regicide Peace.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales, (Same as for 1871.)
4. SHAKESPEARE—Merchant of Venice. Taming of the Shrew. Measure for Measure. Much Ado about Nothing.

II.—SANSKRIT.

N.B.—*The Prakrit passages will not be examined in.*

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1871.

1. KALIDASA—Shakuntala, (especially the prose), Acts I.—IV.
2. KALIDASA—Raghuvansha, Cantos II.—V.
3. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 1—43, Gorresio.
4. Panchatantra, I.

1872.

1. KALIDASA—Shakuntala (especially the prose), Acts V.—VII.
2. KALIDASA—Raghavansha, Cantos VI.—XIII.
3. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 44—85, Gorresio.
4. Panchatantra, II. and III.

1873.

1. KALIDASA—Vikramorvashi.
2. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 86—163.
3. BHARTRIHARI—Nitishataka.
4. Panchatantra, IV. and V.

1874.

1. Chandakaushika.
2. KALIDASA—Kumara Sambhava, Cantos I.—VI.
3 Hitopadesha, I and II.
4. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp 164—207, Gorresi

1875.

1. Nagananda.
2. BHARTRIHARI—Vairagyashataka.
3. Hitopadesha, III. and IV.
4. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 208—249, Gorresio.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

1. Mudrarakshasa, especially the poetry.
2. MALLINATHA—Kiratarjuniya, I.—III
3. DANDI—Dashakumaracharitra, First half.
4. Tarkasangraha.

1872.

1. Uttararamacharitra, especially the poetry.
2. Kiratarjuniya, IV.—VIII.
3. DANDI—Dashakumaracharitra, Second half.
4. Tarkasangraha.

1873.

1. Viracharitra, especially the poetry.
2. HARSHA—Naishadhiya I.—III.
3. Kadambari, First half.
4. Tarkasangraha.

1874.

1. BHAVABHUTI—Malatimadhava and Meghaduta, especially the poetry.
2. Shishupalvadha, I.—V.
3. BANA BHATTA—Kadambari, Second half.
4. Tarkasangraha.

1875.

1. Ratnavali and Malavikagnimitra, especially the poetry.
2. Shishupalavadha, VI.—X.
3. Vasavadatta.
4. Tarkasangraha.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION

1871, 1873, 1875.

I *a* Rigveda, Mandala I. Hymns 1, 6, 19, 32, 37, 38, 39 50, 64, 85, 86, 87, 88, 91, 112, 113, 115, 165, 166
II. „ 12, 23, 38
III. „ 30, 33.
IV. „ 26, 27.
V. „ 83.
VI. „ 51.
VII. „ 18, 33, 89, 101.
VIII. „ 3, 25, 29, 42, 56
X. „ 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 39, 85, 90, 108, 121, 127, 129, 146

b Yaska's Nirukta, I—VII

II Either—

Nyayashastra :—

viz. a. Tarkasangraha with Dipika
b Muktavali.
c. Dinakari

Or *Dharmashastra* :—

viz a Mitakshara.
b Vyavahara Mayukha.
c Viramitrodaya.

1872, 1874.

I *a* Rigveda, Mandala and Hymns, same as for 1871, 73, and 75

b Yaska's Nirukta, I—VII

II Either—

Vyakarnashastra :—

viz a. Siddhanta Kaumudi and Laghushabdendu-shekhara.
b. Paribhashendushekhara.

Or *Vedantashastra* :—

viz a. Vedantasara
b. Vedantaparibhasha.
c Sharirabhashya

III.—GREEK.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. XENOPHON—Anabasis, I.
2. XENOPHON—Memorabilia, I.
3. HOMER—Iliad, I.
4. EURIPIDES—Hecuba.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. HERODOTUS—I., II.
2. DEMOSTHENES—De Corona.
3. ARISTOPHANES—Ranæ.
4. SOPHOCLES—Œdipus Tyrannus.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. THUCYDIDES—I.—IV.
2. PLATO—De Republica.
3. PINDAR—Olympic Odes
4. ÆSCHYLUS—Agamemnon.

IV.—LATIN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1871.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, I.
2. CICERO—Pro Cæcina.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, I.
4. OVID—Fasti, I.

1872.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, II.
2. CICERO—Pro Lege Manilia with Pro Archia.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, II.
4. OVID—Fasti, II.

1873.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, III.
2. CICERO—Oratio Philippica, II.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, III.
4. OVID—Fasti, III.

1874.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, IV.
2. CICERO—Pro Murena.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, IV.
4. OVID—Fasti, IV.

1875.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, V.
2. CICERO—Orationes in Catilinam.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, V.
4. OVID—Fasti, V.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

1. LIVY—I.
2. CICERO—De Officiis.
3. HORACE—Odes I. with Satires I.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics, I., II.

1872.

1. LIVY—II.
2. CICERO—De Natura Deorum.
3. HORACE—Odes II. with Satires II.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics III., IV.

1873.

1. LIVY—III.
2. CICERO—De Officiis.
3. HORACE—Odes III. with Epistle I.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics I., II.

1874.

1. LIVY—IV.
2. CICERO—De Natura Deorum.
3. HORACE—Odes IV. with Epistles II.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics III., IV.

1875.

1. LIVY—V.
2. CICERO—De Officiis.
3. HORACE—Epodes, Carmen Seculare, with Ars Poetica.
4. VIRGIL—Georgics I., II.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

1. TACITUS—Annales I.—VI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum I.—III.
3. PLAUTUS—Trinummus.
4. LUCRETIUS—I.—III.

1872.

1. TACITUS—Annales, XI.—XVI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum IV.—VI.
3. PLAUTUS—Captivi.
4. LUCRETIUS—IV.—VI.

1873.

1. TACITUS—Annales, I.—VI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum VII.—IX.
3. PLAUTUS—Miles Gloriosus.
4. LUCRETIUS—I.—III.

1874.

1. TACITUS—Annales XI.—XVI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum X.—XII.
3. PLAUTUS—Menæchuci.
4. LUCRETIUS—IV.—VI.

1875.

1. TACITUS—Annales I.—VI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum XIII.—XVI.
3. PLAUTUS—Aulularia.
4. LUCRETIUS—I.—III.

V.—ARABIC.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS

1. Khazánat-ul-Olum. Vol. I.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Nights 1—10.
3. Tazkirat-ul-Hukmá of Alobabaidi.
4. Poem of Amrulkeis in the Muallakát.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Makámát-ul-Hariri. First Ten Assemblies.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Nights 11—40.
3. Sharistáni. First 50 pages. (London Edition.) [Vol. II.]
4. Poem of Zoheir in the Muallakát; and Khazánat-ul-Olum.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Makámát-ul-Hariri. From 11th to 20th Assembly.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Nights 41—100.
3. Akhwánat-ul-Safá.
4. Poem of Labid in the Muallakát.

VI.—PERSIAN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Sháh Námah. From the beginning to the death of Eraj, 104 pages. (Government Edition.)
2. Sáadi-Gulistán. Book II.
3. Diwáni Háfiz. pp. 1—30. (Government Edition.)
4. Hátim Tai. First Two Adventures.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Sháh Námah. From the death of Eraj to the birth of Rustam, pp. 105—250. (Government Edition.)
2. Anwár Suhaili. First two Chapters.
3. Diwáni Háfiz. pp. 31—100. (Government Edition.)
4. Farishta. History of the Emperor Báber.

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Sháh Námah. From Rustam's birth to his arrival at Hamawaran, pp. 250—500. (Government Edition.)
2. Bahár-i-Dánish. From the arrival of the Prince Jahándár Sháh at the city of Baharáwar Bánu until his return to his own country.
3. Akhlák Jaláli. Part I., 100 pages. (Calcutta Edition.)
4. Sikandar Námah. From the beginning to the battle fought by Pilangar, Prince of Abyssinia.

PERIODS OF HISTORY FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1871.

1. Rome to the death of Pyrrhus.
2. ENGLAND—The Conquest to Richard I. (1066—1199.)

1872.

1. Greece to 431 B.C.
2. ENGLAND—John to Richard II. (1199—1399.)

1873.

1. Punic Wars.
2. ENGLAND—Henry IV. to Richard III. (1399—1485.)

1874.

1. Peloponnesian War.
2. ENGLAND—Henry VII. to Edward VI. (1485—1553.)

1875.

1. Rome from the death of Hannibal to the death of Antony.
2. ENGLAND—Mary and Elizabeth (1553—1603.)

FOR THE M. A EXAMINATION.

1871.

The History of Western Europe from the capture of Rome by Alaric to the close of the Carlovingian dynasty.

1872.

The History of Western Europe from the advent of the Capetian dynasty in France to the close of the reign of Henry III. of England.

1873.

The History of Western Europe from the accession of Edward I. to 1519.

1874.

From the accession of Charles V. of Germany to the Peace of Westphalia.

1875.

From the Peace of Westphalia to the Meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

I.—FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Institutes of Justinian; with Introduction, and Notes by Sandars; omitting Bk. III., tit. I.—XII.
2. Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law. Bk. I. Chaps. 1—3; and Bks. II., III.
3. Joshua Williams on Personal Property.
4. Smith's Lectures on Contracts.
5. Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.
6. The Indian Penal Code.
7. The Code of Civil Procedure.
8. The Code of Criminal Procedure.
9. Sir T. Strange's Hindu Law.
10. Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law.
11. Williams on Real Property.
12. Addison on Contracts.
13. Addison on Torts.
14. Smith on Mercantile Law.
15. Best on Evidence.

II.—ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

1. Austin's Lectures in Jurisprudence, Vol. I. Outline of Course of Lectures.
2. Bowyer's Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law.
3. Maine's Ancient Law.
4. Story's Conflict of Laws.
5. Wheaton's International Law.
6. Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
7. Lindley's Introduction to the Study of Jurisprudence, being a Translation of the General Part of Thibaut's System de Pandekten Rechts.
8. VonSavigney's Treatise on Possession, translated by Perry. *Latest Edition.*
9. Domat's Civil Law, translated by Straham, edited by Cushing. *Latest Edition.*

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at Convocations for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The Head-dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

4. Gowns and Scarfs of the University will be given for use on the Degree Days to applicants entitled to receive them, according to the order in which their names occur in the list of subscriptions for the use of Costume.

5. Messrs. Watson & Co., Robe-makers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.

6. A Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on payment of Rupees 10.

7. A Fellow may have the use of a Gown or Scarf (if available) for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

8. A Graduate may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

---

* Ex Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

IV.

Acts.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XXII. OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(*Received the Assent of the Governour General on the* 18*th July* 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate a University at Bombay.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is

expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely, The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governour of Bombay,

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-General, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*,

ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M.B., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex-officio*,

C. MOREHEAD, Esquire, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex-officio*,

JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex-officio*,

The Reverend JAMES MCDOUGALL, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex-officio*,

PHILIP WILLIAM LEGEYT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India,

The Honourable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Knight,

METCALF LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATTHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education,

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

Major General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy,

MAHQMED YUSOOF MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M.I.C.E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,.

Being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may

hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall, by such name, have perpetual succession, and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governour of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided, that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governour of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight. The Office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of Office on the First day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the Office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said Office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such Office.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below twenty-six, the Governour of Bombay in Council

shall *forthwith*, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governour of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governour of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University; and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours, and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meet-

Bye-laws.

ings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common Seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governour of Bombay in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also

have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governour of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect

of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Government of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governour of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governour of Bombay in Council may direct.

Annual accounts.

Act No. XLVII. of 1860.

An Act *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII, and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed, by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governour General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governour in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act, and to the examinations for such Degrees.

V.

Bye-laws.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the Fifth Saturday in the First Term in Arts, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence from the Presidency by the Syndicate.

2. A meeting of the Senate shall be convened on the requisition of any six of the Members.

N.B.—Six Members of the Senate constitute a quorum; and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present, the Chairman, when the numbers are equal, having a second or casting vote. (Act XXII. of 1857, Section IX.)

THE FOUR FACULTIES.

3. There shall be four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

4. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

5. Each Faculty shall elect its own Dean. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its Dean; or in his absence, by the Senior* Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

---

* The *ex-officio* Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows, mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

6. Whenever the Office of Dean in any one of the Faculties may have remained vacant for one Calendar month, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint a Dean from the Members of such Faculty.

7. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

8. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and eight of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportion :—

Three	by the	Faculty of	Arts.
Two	„	„	Law.
Two	„	„	Medicine.
One	„	„	Civil Engineering.

9. It will be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations; to grant Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons; and the Syndicate will, from time to time, frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

10. The election of Syndics shall take place within one month before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons so elected shall be declared at that Meeting.

11. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

12. On the temporary absence of a Syndic, the Faculty which he represents may elect one of its Members to officiate during such absence.

13. By a temporary absence shall be understood an absence of not more than three months from the Town of Bombay. Any Syndic who is absent from Bombay for a period of more than three months, or who leaves the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three months, shall be held to have permanently vacated his office.

14. On a permanent vacancy in the Syndicate, the Faculty represented by the late Syndic shall proceed to elect another for the remainder of the current year.

15. In the event of any Faculty omitting to elect a Syndic under the preceding Bye-law within one calendar month from the date of the vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

16. Four Syndics shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority.

17. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate; and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

18. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties.

19. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

20. Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

21. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify, any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

22. No question shall be decided by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

23. The Registrar shall be appointed by the election of the Senate. The election shall be by means of ballot, and shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The Registrar's term of office shall commence on the first day of January next following after such Annual Meeting of the Senate, and shall continue for two years only; but the Registrar may be re-elected. If a vacancy should occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar until the next first day of January.

24. The Registrar shall be the Custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

25. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

26. Leave of absence may be granted to the Registrar by the Syndicate for a period not exceeding three months. During the absence of the Registrar on leave, an Acting Registrar may be appointed by the Syndicate; but if the Registrar shall be absent for a period of more than three months, his appointment shall become vacant.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

27. A Board of Accounts, consisting of three Fellows of the University, not being members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Vice-Chancellor and Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Chairman and Secretary of the Board.

28. The Board shall meet ordinarily once every three months, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

29. The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts; prepare the University Budget, and the account of Endowment and Trust Funds; consider ways and means; and make recommendations where necessary to the Syndicate.

30. Members of the Board shall hold office for one year, from the 1st of January next after the Annual Meeting at which they were appointed. They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two Annual Meetings of the Senate shall be temporarily filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

31. The University year for the Faculties of Arts, Civil Engineering, and Medicine shall be divided into two Terms. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the First Term shall commence on the Third Monday in November and shall end on the Third Monday in April. In the Faculty of Medicine, the First Term shall commence on the First of November and shall end on the Thirtieth of April. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the Second Term shall commence on

the Second Monday in June and shall end on the Third Monday in September. In the Faculty of Medicine, the Second Term shall commence on the Fifteenth of June and end on the Fifteenth of September.

32. Terms can only be kept by matriculated students who shall attend for a prescribed number of days at one or more of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University.

33. The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping Terms:—For the First Term ninety days, and for the Second Term in the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering eighty days, and for the Second Term in that of Medicine seventy days. But if an Undergraduate shall, after his Matriculation, attend sixty days during that same Term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that Term.

34. The Principals and Heads of Colleges and Institutions will be requested to register the daily attendance of matriculated students, with a view to being able to certify their having kept Term

35. Days during which Undergraduates or Graduates are engaged in University Examinations may count towards the keeping of their Terms.

36 To keep Term at a College or Recognized Institution, it is implied that an Undergraduate shall go through the full course of study at that College or Institution, and shall not at the same time be holding any appointment which, in the judgment of the Syndicate, interferes with his position as a *bonâ fide* student By this is not meant that a student may not also be employed for a short time in teaching in a Recognized Institution.

ENDOWMENTS.

37. An account of all Endowments and Trust Funds held by the University shall be published annually in the University Calendar.

VI.

Regulations.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

1. The Examination will be held once a year, at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. Candidates for Matriculation must have completed their sixteenth year.

3. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.)

4. Two months before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the Mofussil, a fee of Rupees 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form B.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent Matriculation Examination on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

6. Candidates will be examined in Languages, Mathematics, and General Knowledge.

I. LANGUAGES.—Three papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Canarese.
Greek.	Portuguese.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Marathi.	Persian.
Hebrew.	Gujarathi.	Sindhi.

(Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.)

In English there will be one paper containing one or more passages for paraphrase, and questions in grammar, idiom, etymology, and prosody.

In the second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from English and into English, and one paper of questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology.

Oral examination in each Language :—

The Candidate will be called upon to read and to explain *extempore* in English, a prose passage from a standard author to be selected by the Examiners.

N.B.—It is essential that the Candidate should not know beforehand from what books he will have to read or translate.

II. MATHEMATICS.—Three papers.

1*st.*—Arithmetic. The examples to be worked from first principles and not merely by rules.

2*nd.*—Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

3*rd.*—First four books of Euclid, with deductions.

III. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.—Two papers.

1*st.*—Elementary History and Geography.

2*nd.*—Elementary knowledge of

a. The mechanical powers.

b. The laws of chemical combination, the chemistry of air and water, and the phenomena of combustion.

c. The solar system.

7. All answers in each branch must be given in English except when otherwise specified; and Candidates must write their papers in a plain, legible hand.

8. Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each branch of the Examination.

9. On the morning of the Fourth Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of passed Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

10. Each passed Candidate will receive a Certificate signed by the Registrar. (*Vide* Form C.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

11. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be required to pass two subsequent examinations, the one to be called the First Examination in Arts, and the other the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

12. The first Examination in Arts will be held once a year in Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in April.*

13. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept three Terms at a College or Institution Recognized in Arts; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form D.

N. B.—If a Graduate in Medicine or Civil Engineering is desirous of appearing at the First Examination in Arts, he may be admitted to the Examination after keeping two terms only in a College or Institution recognized in Arts by the University of Bombay.

14. Any Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay may be admitted to this Examination provided his testimonials of good conduct and length of study from his own University be satisfactory.

15. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form D.)

16. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form E.)

17. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions, to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in Languages.

18. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Languages.
II. Mathematics.
III. Logic.
IV. History.

---

* This Examination under old regulations will be held, for the last time, on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts—November 25th, 1872.

V. One of the following, to be selected by the Candidates:

A. Butler's Sermons, I., II., III., with Preface.

B. Analytical Geometry of the Right Line and Circle by rectangular and oblique Co-ordinates, with Elementary Differential Calculus,—Functions of one Variable including Maxima and Minima.

C. Chemical Physics.

I. LANGUAGES.—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in two books of Prose and two of Poetry in each language. These books will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* examination. Each paper on English will contain a passage to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II. MATHEMATICS.—Two papers.

1. { Arithmetic, with the nature and use of Logarithms.
   Algebra, to Quadratic Equations inclusive.
2. { Euclid, Books I. to VI., with deductions.
   Trigonometry, Solutions of Plane Triangles, and expressions for the area.

III. LOGIC.—One paper.

Logic (Whately and Fowler). The Examination will comprise easy questions in Logical Analysis.

IV. HISTORY.—One paper.

1. Ancient History.
2. Modern History.

A definite period of each will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

V. One of the following, to be selected by the Candidates :

A. Butler's Sermons, I., II., III., with Preface.

B. Analytical Geometry of the Right Line and Circle by rectangular and oblique Co-ordinates, with Elementary Differential Calculus,—Functions of one Variable including Maxima and Minima.

C. Chemical Physics.

Elementary Chemical Physics, including Heat, Light, Electricity, and Magnetism, and the general principles of Chemical Science.

19. On the morning of the Second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in alphabetical order such of the Candidates as have passed.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

20. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts.

21. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept six Terms in the University of Bombay ; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F

N. B.—If a Graduate in Medicine or Civil Engineering is desirous of appearing at the B A. Examination, he may be admitted to the Examination after keeping four terms only in a College or Institution recognized in Arts by the University of Bombay.

22. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form F.)

23. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form G.)

24. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for Bachelor of Arts, on a new application under Form F being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

25. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions, to be answered on paper in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidate will be examined *vivâ voce* in Languages.

26. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

II. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

III., IV., and V. Three of the following, to be selected by the Candidate :—

A. History.
B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
C. Political Economy.
D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.
E. Optics and Astronomy.
F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.
G. Differential and Integral Calculus.
H. Chemical Physics.
I. Inorganic Chemistry.
J. Physiology, vegetable and animal.

I. LANGUAGES.—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian

Candidates will be examined in four books (two Prose and two Poetry) in each language, notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* examination. The papers on English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Three Papers.

1*st*. *Arithmetic*, from first principles, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

Algebra, to Quadratic Equations inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions, and the Binomial Theorem.

2nd. Trigonometry, solution of plane triangles, with expressions, for the area.

Conic Sections, geometrically.

3rd. Euclid, the first six books, and the eleventh book to Prop. XXI., with deductions.

Mechanics, Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

III., IV., and V. Three of the following subjects. (Two papers in each.)

A. History.

Candidates will be required to take up one of the following subjects :—

a. England : in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

Or,

b. Ancient History. Greece, from the invasion of Darius to the death of Alexander, and *Rome*, from the Gallic invasion to the death of Augustus.

And also one of the following :—

c. India. The period from the invasion of Baber to the death of Aurungzebe, and the History of the Marathas.

Or,

d. The History of the Jews, from the first king to the taking of Jerusalem by Titus.

The Examination will comprise questions on Geography, Physical as well as Political, connected with the subjects taken up.

B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.

1st.—Logic (Thomson's Outline of the Laws of Thought, Books I., II., and III. of Mill's Logic), with questions in Logical Analysis.

2nd.—Moral Philosophy. First Part of Butler's Analogy, with the Sermons and the Dissertation on the Nature of Virtue ; *or* (at the option of the Candidate), Whewell's Elements of Morality.

C. Political Economy.

The Principles of the Science, with special reference to the Economic History of England.

D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.

a. Laws of Motion, Bodies falling *in vacuo* and down inclined planes, Circular and Parabolic Motions, the Pendulum, and Impact.

b. Equilibrium of Liquids. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity. The Hydrostatic Balance, Barometer, Suction-pump, Forcing-pump, Air-pump, Siphon, Hydraulic Press, and Steam-engine.

E. Optics and Astronomy.

a. Reflection and Refraction at plane and spherical surfaces, Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant, Lenses, the Telescopes, the Eye.

b. Apparent Motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments, Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, and Mean Time, Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

F. Analytical Geometry of two Dimensions.

a. Co-ordinates of a point. Rectangular and Oblique Co-ordinates. Polar Co-ordinates. Length of a line. Area of a triangle. Locus of an equation to the straight line. Polar Equation to the straight line. Transformation of Co-ordinates. Equation to the Circle. Polar Equation to the Circle. Properties of the Circle.

b. Equation to the Parabola. Polar equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse. Eccentric angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola. Asymptotes. Polar equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

G. Differential and Integral Calculus.

a. Differentiation of Functions of one Variable, including Maxima and Minima, and Taylor's Theorem.

b. Integration of Functions of one Variable.

H. Chemical Physics.

Chemical Physics, including Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism, and the general principles of Chemical Science.

I. Inorganic Chemistry.

J. Physiology, Vegetable and Animal.

Cell-life. Vegetable Respiration. Assimilation and Circulation. Vegetable Embryology. Germination. Circulation of the Blood. Respiration. Animal Heat. Digestion. Absorption. Secretion. Nervous Functions. Sight. Smell. Hearing. Taste. Reproduction.

27. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in two classes, each in alphabetical order, and publish the names of the Candidates who have passed. Those placed in the First Class will be considered to have taken Honours in the B. A. Examination.

28. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form H.)

MASTER OF ARTS.

29. The Examinations for the Degree of Master of Arts will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

30. The Examinations will comprise the following branches:—

I. Languages.
II. History and Philosophy.
III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
IV. Natural Sciences.

I. Languages. (Six papers.)

Candidates must take up English, with one or more of the following:—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian.

The Subjects in each Language will be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The following papers will be set :—

1st and *2nd*. Questions on the English books taken up by the Candidate, including points of Scholarship, Comparative Philology, Criticism, and the History of Literature.

3rd and *4th*. Similar questions on the Latin, Greek Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, or Persian books taken up by the Candidate.

5th. Translation from English into the second language, and *vice versâ*.

6th. Original English composition in Prose and Verse.

II. History and Philosophy. (Six papers.)

1st and *2nd*. Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Ethnology.

3rd. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy.

4th. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

5th. The History of Greek Philosophy.

6th. The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th Century.

In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—

(*a*.) Historical or external Evidences of Christianity

(*b*.) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity.

III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. (Six papers.)

1st. Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.

2nd. Algebra and Trigonometry.

3rd. Newton's Principia, Book I., § I.—III., and Astronomy.

4th. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.

5th. Statics and Dynamics.

6th. Hydrostatics and Optics.

IV. NATURAL SCIENCES. (Six papers.)

a. { Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology. }

b. { Chemical Physics.
Chemistry, Inorganic.
Meteorology and Physical Geography. }

The Candidate will be required to select for examination one of the sub-sections *a* and *b*, and to be acquainted with the history of the sciences therein enumerated.

31. Any person, being a Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, and should he pass the Examination, in any one of the above branches he will be admitted to the Degree of M.A., on the expiration of five years from the date of his Matriculation.

32. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form J.)

33. A fee of Rupees 50 must be paid to the Registrar, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form K.)

34. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent M.A. Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

35. In the week following the Examination, the Examiners in each branch will arrange in two classes alphabetically, and publish the names of those Candidates who have passed. Those placed in the First Class in any branch of the M.A. Examination shall be considered to have taken Honours in that branch.

36. Certificates of having passed the M. A. Examination will be given under Form L.

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he be a Bachelor of Arts of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and unless he produce certificates to the effect that he has attended for periods amounting to at least three years, three-fourths of the Lectures proper to his class, in some School or Schools of Law recognised by the University.

3. Application must be made to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form M.)

4. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form N.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

6. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

7. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the Principles of Jurisprudence and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay.

8. There will be four papers, namely :—

1. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.
2. Personal Rights and Status and the Law of Succession.
3. The Law of Property, Contracts, and Torts.
4. The Law of Evidence, of Crimes, and of Procedure, Civil and Criminal.

9. On the morning of the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the Candidates as may have passed.

10. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form O.)

HONOURS.

11. The Honours' Examination will be open to any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in one of the three years next preceding such Honours' Examination.

12. The Examination will commence on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

13. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

14. Each Candidate for Honours will be examined in each of the following subjects:—

(*a*) Roman Civil Law.
(*b*) General Jurisprudence, including International Law.
(*c*) The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India.

15. Three papers will be set, one in each subject (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*): each paper may be divided into two parts, three hours being allowed to each part.

16. The Examiners will publish, on the Friday in the ensuing week, lists of the successful Candidates in two classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine must be a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it; or he must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay. He must have been engaged during four University years in professional study at a School of Medicine.

2. The Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

3. The First Examination will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after 12th September.

4. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect :—

a. Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b. Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least two University years.

c. Of having attended the following courses :—

In Descriptive Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Physiology and General Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Chemistry	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Botany	2 Courses, each of at least 30 Lectures.
In Materia Medica.....	2 Courses, each of at least 60 Lectures.
In Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.	2 Courses of instruction, each of three months.

In Practical Pharmacy, 1 course of Instruction of at least four months; producing a certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

In Comparative Anatomy. { 1 Course of at least 24 Lectures.

d. Of having been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form P.)

6. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Q.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded under Form P, and a fresh fee paid.

8. The Examination will be Written, and Practical. Oral examination of Candidates will be left to the discretion of Examiners.

9. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—
   1. Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
   2. Physiology, Histology, and Comparative Anatomy.
   3. Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.
   4. * Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

---

* In Systematic Botany the candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders (excepting those printed in italics, in which only a general knowledge will be expected) :—

Anonaceæ, Menispermaceæ, Nymphæaceæ, *Nelumbiaceæ*, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, *Capparidaceæ*, Malvaceæ, *Sterculiaceæ*, Aurantiaceæ, Guttiferæ, Sapindaceæ, Meliaceæ, Vitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Cinchonaceæ, Compositæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Bignoniaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Solanaceæ, *Atropaceæ*, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Lauraceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, *Urticaceæ*, Artocarpaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, *Cannaceæ*, *Amaryllidaceæ*, Liliaceæ, *Melanthaceæ*, Palmaceæ, *Araceæ*, Graminaceæ; and with the structure of the Cryptogamic orders.

10 On the Second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two divisions, in alphabetical order

11. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*Vide* Form R)

SECOND EXAMINATION

12. The Second Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts

13. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination within two years of the time of his passing the First Examination.

14 Each Candidate must, subsequently to passing the First Examination, have attended the following Courses —

In Medicine . ..	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures,
In Surgery	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures,
On Diseases of the Eye	2 Courses, each of at least 20 lectures,
On Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	2 Courses, each of at least 60 lectures,
In Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology	2 Courses, of at least 60 lectures in the aggregate,
In Dental Surgery	1 Course of at least 20 lectures,
In Pathology	1 Course of at least 30 lectures,
In Hygiene	1 Course of at least 20 lectures,

and have dissected the surgical regions and performed operations on the dead subject during two terms in Medicine, and have attended a Lying-in-Hospital for nine months, and have conducted Midwifery cases, and have attended Hospital Practice during a period of at least two University years, in the following manner, viz :—

(*a*) Eighteen months at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Clinical Clerk), with Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance

(*b*) Eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Surgical Dresser) with Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance; and

(*c*) Six months at the practice of an Eye Infirmary.

15. Each Candidate will be required to produce Reports of six Medical and of six Surgical Cases, drawn up and written by himself, during the periods of service as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser respectively, the said Reports to be duly authenticated by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, and must produce a certificate of good moral conduct from the head of the College in which he has studied.

16. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form S.)

17. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form T.)

18. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Second Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

19. The Examination will be Written, and Practical. Oral Examination will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

20. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic and Dental Surgery.
3. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

21. The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital, and will be of a nature faithfully and fully to test the Candidate's practical ability in taking, recording, and treating cases of disease, in investigating the pathology of disease, microscopically, chemically, and otherwise, and in surgical manipulations.

22. The Examination in Surgery will include the performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.

23. On the second Monday after the conclusion of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order.

24. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form U.)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

25. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

26. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay or some University recognized by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals for a period of two years subsequent to his having taken a Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

27. Each Candidate must produce testimonials signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is, in habits and character, a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

28. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form V.)

29. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 100, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form W.)

30. Candidates will be examined in Medicine, including—

1. Practice of Physic.
2. Surgery.
3. Midwifery.

31. The Examination will be (*a*) written (one paper being set in each of the above subjects), (*b*) oral, (*c*) clinical, in the wards of a hospital, and (*d*) practical, in a dissecting-room.

32. On the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

33. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form X.)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

2. A Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations; the one to be called the First Examination in Civil Engineering, and the other the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

3. The First Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the fourth Monday in November.

4. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he produces satisfactory testimonials of having kept four terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay.

N.B.—If an Undergraduate has kept two or more terms in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, and has passed an Examination in the subjects of the first year of a School or College of Civil Engineering in a manner satisfactory to the Head of such School or College,—this will be considered an equivalent for having kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form Y.)

6. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Z.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. The Examination will be written and oral,

9. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

(Four papers).

1st. a. *Arithmetic,* with the nature and use of Logarithms.

b. *Algebra.*—To Quadratic Equations inclusive, with the Progressions and the Binomial Theorem.

2nd. a. *Euclid.*—The first four and the sixth Books, with the definitions of the fifth Book and the eleventh Book to Proposition XXI.

b. *Trigonometry.*—Solution of Plane Triangles, with expressions for the area.

3rd. *Statics.*—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

4th. a. *Dynamics.*—Laws of Motion. Falling Bodies. Circular Motion. Projectiles. Impact.

b. *Hydrostatics.*—Fluid Pressures. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity. Hydrostatic Balance. Barometer. Pumps. Hydraulic Ram. Syphon. Bramah's Press. Steam Engine.

II.—EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

[Two Papers.]

1st. a. *Heat.*—Measurement of Temperature. Thermometers and Pyrometers Effects of Heat. Dilatation. Apparent and Real Expansion of Gases. Boyle and Mariotte's Law. Maximum Density of Water. Compensating Pendulum and Balance. Barometric Corrections. Change of State. Specific and Latent Heat. Regelation. Vaporization. Ebullition. Elastic Force of Vapour. Formation of Dew. Hygrometers. Spheroidal Condition.

b. *Frictional Electricity.*

2nd. *Inorganic Chemistry.*—Metric System of Weights and Measures. Physical Properties of Matter. Simple and Compound Bodies. Conditions necessary for Combination. Molecules. Molecular Attraction Affinity. Mechanical and Chemical Solution. Laws of Combination. Atomic Theory. Equivalents. Law of Atomic Heat. Nomenclature, Symbolic Notation

and Formulæ. Classification of Compound Bodies. Law of Gaseous Volumes. Vapour Densities. Methods adopted in the Determination of Atomic Weights. Calculation of Volume Weights. Diffusion of Gases. Quantivalence of Atoms. Phenomena of Crystallization. Isomorphism. Isomerism.

Occurrence, Preparation and Properties of the Non-metallic Elements and of their more important Compounds.

III.—ENGINEERING.

[Four Papers, Examination of Drawings, and Oral.]

1st. *Engineering Field Work.*—Surveying with the Chain only. Surveying with Compass and Chain. The Theodolite and its adjustment. Levelling with the Dumpy and Y Level, and the adjustment of the same.

N.B.—A plotted Survey and Section, with the Survey and Level Books (certified as the work of the Student by the Head of an Institution recognized in Civil Engineering) should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2nd. *Materials used in Construction.*—Stone. Quarrying and Blasting. Manufacture and mode of testing the quality of Bricks and Tiles. Limes, Mortars, Cements, Concrete, Plaster. Timber. Methods of seasoning Timber. Preservation of Timber. Wrought and Cast Iron. Preservation of Iron. Steel. Bessemer process. Paints and Varnishes.

3rd. *Masonry.*—Stone Masonry. Brickwork. Precautions against settlement. Plain Arching. Different Forms of Arches and modes of describing them. Foundations. Pile and Iron Tubular Foundations. Well Foundations.

4th. a *Roads.*—Earth, Moorum, and Metalled Roads. Gradient and Cross Section. Traction. Survey. Lining out and Construction. Laying out Curves without an angular instrument. Tracing and Survey of Hill Roads. Maintenance and Repair.

b. *Earthwork.* Mensuration and setting out. Tools and Execution. Cuttings. Embanking and Puddling.

5th. *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* drawings, executed by him during his course of study at an affiliated Institution.

Each drawing to bear the following Certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of_____* by____ ____and completed on the_____ ___ . __

(Signed)_____

Principal of the

_____

Date _____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering

TEXT-BOOK IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Such portions of the Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering as treat of the subjects above specified

10. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two divisions, the names in each division being arranged in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

11. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the fourth Monday in November.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay, subsequently to passing the First Examination.

13. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination (*vide* Form AA).

14. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form AB).

*15. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

16 The Examination will be written, oral, and practical

17. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects .—

I. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

II. Experimental and Natural Science.
III. Civil Engineering.
IV. One of the following, to be selected by the Candidate :—
- A. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.
- B. Optics and Astronomy.
- C. Mining and Metallurgy.
- D. Architecture.
- E. Mechanical Engineering.
- F Chemical Analysis, Meteorology, and Terrestrial Magnetism.

I.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
[Four Papers.]

1st *Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.*

2nd. *a. Geometric Conic Sections.*

b Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions.—Analytical Geometry of the right line and circle by Rectangular, Oblique, and Polar Co-ordinates.

3rd *Statics and Dynamics.*

4th *Hydrostatics.*

II.—Experimental and Natural Science
[Three Papers, Oral, and Practical.]

1st. *Inorganic Chemistry.*—The Chemistry of the principal Metals and their Salts. Qualitative Analysis of simple Salts.

2nd. *a. Heat.*—Propagation of Heat by Conduction, Radiation and Convection. Absorption, Reflection, and Refraction of Heat. Diathermacy. Theory of Exchanges. Mechanical Theories of Heat. Mechanical and Chemical Equivalents. Different forms of Energy. Sources of Heat.

b. Voltaic Electricity and Magnetism.

3rd. *Geology*—Definition of Geological terms. The principal Rocks and their Component Minerals. Translation and Consolidation of Materials. Fossilization. Central Heat. Volcanoes. Earthquakes and other

Movements of the Earth's crust. Succession of Strata. Formation of Coal. Metamorphism of Rocks. Igneous Rocks. Geographical distribution of the Stratified and Igneous Rocks in India. Mode of constructing Geological Maps and Sections.

4*th*. *Practical.*—(1) Qualitative Analysis, and (2) Recognition of the more important Rocks and Minerals.

5*th*. *Oral.*

Text Books in Geology.

Page's Introductory Text Book of Geology.
Elementary Manual of Geology (published by the Educational Department).

III.—Civil Engineering.

[Six Papers, Examination of Drawings, and Oral.]

1*st*. *Engineering Field and Office Work.*

a. Triangulation and Traversing. Azimuth, Latitude and Longitude. Contouring. The adjustment and use of Surveying Instruments.

b. *Geometrical Drawing.*

N.B.—A plotted Triangulation, Traverse and Contour, together with the Field books of the same (certified by the Head of a recognized Institution as the actual work of the Student) should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2*nd*. *Strength of Materials.*—Pressure. Tension. Torsion. Transverse strain. Factor of safety. Deflection. Stability of Retaining walls. Roofs.

3*rd*. *Bridges.*—Masonry Bridges. Centering.
Wooden Bridges.—Trussed and Girder Bridges. Scarfs, Joints, and Straps. Built Beams.
Iron Bridges.—Girder and Suspension.

4*th*. *a*. —*Irrigation.*—Canals for Irrigation and Navigation. Sources of supply. Quantity of water required. Slope of bed and section of Channel. Alignment of Canal. Falls, Rapids, and Locks. Drainage. Aqueducts. Inlets. Dams. Superpassages. Head Works. Regulators. Irrigational Tanks. Motion of water through Pipes, in open Canals, and over Weirs.

b. Harbours.—Groins. Breakwaters. Quays. Basins. Docks and Jetties.

5*th. Specification and Estimating.*—A Specification and Estimate of a simple structure to be drawn up from data.

N B.—Multiplication of dimensions will not be required.

6*th. Railway.*—Location. Gauges. Curves. Gradients. Formation. Tunnels. Level Crossings. Ballasting. Fencing. Permanent Way. Stations, Signals. Turntables and Triangles. Engine Sheds. Locomotive Engines. Traction.

7*th. Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* Drawings, executed by him in an affiliated Institution subsequent to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Each Drawing to bear the following certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____* by _____ and completed on the _____

(Date)_____(Signed)_____

Principal of the

_____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

Text Books.

The Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering.

The Roorkee Manual of Surveying.

Rankine's Civil Engineering (omitting Part II. Chap. I and Section I. of Chap. II.)

IV. One of the following, to be selected by the Candidate :—

A.—Analytical Geometry of two Dimensions and Differential and Integral Calculus.

[Two Papers.]

1*st. Analytical Geometry.*—Equation to the Parabola. Polar Equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse. Eccentric angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar Equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola. Asymptotes. Polar Equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

2*nd*. *a*. *Differential and Integral Calculus.*—Differentiation of functions of one variable. Successive differentiation. Evaluation of indeterminate functions. Taylor's Theorem. Maxima and Minima.

b. *Integral Calculus.*—Elementary Examples in Integration.

B.—Optics and Astronomy.

[Two Papers.]

1*st*. Reflection and Refraction at plane and spherical surfaces. Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant, Lenses, the Telescope, the Eye.

2*nd*. Apparent Motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments. Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, Mean, and Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

C.—Mining and Metallurgy.

[Two Papers.]

1*st*. Physical Characters of Metals. Alloys. Crystalline Systems. Cleavage. Goniometers. Mineral Veins. Lodes and Beds. Mining Excavations. Ventilation of Mines. Lighting of Workings. Driving of Levels, Drifts, and Windroads. Means of security to be adopted in Shafts. Pillar and Stall, and Long wall Systems of extracting Coal. Varieties of Coal. Comparative value of Fuels.

2*nd*. Mode of dressing Ores. Furnace materials. Clays. Crucibles. The more important ores of the following metals, viz.: Iron, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc, and Mercury. Iron Smelting. Manufacture of Steel. Copper Smelting. Refining and toughening crude Copper. Zinc Smelting. Treatment of

Mercurial ores. English and German methods of extracting Lead from its ores. Extraction of Silver from Lead ores. Pattinson's process.

TEXT BOOK.

Phillips' Manual of Metallurgy.

D.—ARCHITECTURE.

[Two Papers.]

1*st.* The Classic orders. Gothic Architecture.

2*nd.* Characteristics of the Saracenic and Hindoo Architecture.

TEXT BOOKS.

Parker's Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture.

Ferguson's History of Architecture, Part III., Books I. to VI. inclusive.

E.—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

[One Paper and practical.]

1*st.* *Machinery.*—The Steam Engine, including Land, Marine, and Locomotive Engines. Workshop Machinery.

2*nd.* *Practical.*—Candidates will be examined *practically* in the manipulation of one of the following, to be selected by the Candidate:—

1. The file.
2. The forge.
3. The saw and plane.

TEXT BOOKS.

Bourne's Handbook of the Steam Engine.

Campin's Principles and Practice of Machinery.

F.—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, METEOROLOGY, AND TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

[Two Papers.]

1*st.* *Chemical Analysis.*—Methods usually employed in the Quantitative determination of the more commonly occurring Elements. Analysis of Limestones

Analysis of Felspars. Assay of the ores of Iron, Lead, Copper, Zinc, Tin, and Silver. Analysis of the common Alloys. General principles of Volumetric Analysis. Water Analysis.

2nd. *Meteorology and Terrestrial Magnetism.*—Atmospheric variations. Instruments used in determining the Thermometric, Barometric, Hygrometric, and Electrical condition of the Atmosphere. Clouds, their appearance and classification. Anemometers. Ozone. Ozonometer. Methods employed for the determination of the Magnetic Elements. Instruments used in Magnetic Observatories.

18. The Practical Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be conducted in a place appointed by the Examiners, and be of a nature to test fully the Candidates' practical ability in Subject II. and in E of Subject IV. of Regulation 17.

19. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order.

20. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AC.)

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering.

22. Each candidate must have obtained the Degree at least of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have practised as a Civil Engineer for at least three years after receiving the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

23. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AD.)

24. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AE.)

25. In the Examination each candidate will be required to submit with due authentication the working drawings and

specifications of such engineering works as may have been designed and executed by himself during the two previous years.

26. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

27. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AF.)

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination, calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the Candidate, and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

1. Degrees will be conferred on the Second Tuesday in January, and such other Graduation days, as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

2. Persons entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must apply in writing ten days previously to the Registrar, who will communicate their names, together with the necessary certificates, to the respective Deans of Faculty, for submission to the Senate on the next Graduation day.

3. The Senate will, on the motion of the Deans of Faculty respectively, pass the necessary graces in that behalf, and the Dean of Faculty will then present the persons so approved of to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively in the following order:—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine.

4. As he presents each Candidate, the Dean of Faculty will address the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in the following words:—

Mr. Chancellor (or Mr. Vice-Chancellor, or my Lord, if he be a nobleman,) I present to you (name and College) who has been examined and found qualified for the Degree of_____ to which I pray he may be admitted:

and the Chancellor will answer:—

By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University I admit you (name) to the Degree of_____ and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same.

The Chancellor will at the same time present each Graduate successively with the Certificate of the Degree conferred on him.

5. Nothing in the foregoing Bye-laws is to be held to prevent the Chancellor admitting to the Degree of M.D. or M.A. any person who may be presented to him by the Senate with a certificate that he has been examined and judged worthy of such special distinction.

VII.

Forms.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

FORM A.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

I wish to be examined in the English and the_____ languages

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Name with Surname in the English and Vernacular characters)_____

Birth place ..... { Village. Talooka. Zilla.

Birth day ..... { According to Christian or Native chronology.

Father's ..... { Name. Occupation.

(Race and Religion)..... _____

(Where educated) ..... _____

(Date)_____

I certify that_____ _____ has been (in my School) *or* (under my tuition) from _ _____to_____ and that I assent to the above Application.

Signature of Applicant's last Schoolmaster or Teacher. } _____

Date { (*Enter place*) (*Enter day and year*) } _____

N. B.—If the period of School attendance or tuition named in the certificate be less than eight months, the Applicant must also forward another certificate or other certificates signed by his last previous Instructor or Instructors, so as to cover altogether a period of not less than eight months.

When a student has been attending both a Public School and a Private Teacher at the same time, the certificate of the Master of the former will be required.

(1). *Certificate of moral Character,* to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known_____ for_____years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character.

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____

(2). *Certificate of Age,* to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known the family of the above _____ for _____years, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief he has completed his sixteenth year, or will have completed his sixteenth year before the commencement of the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____

FORM B.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of_____18

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

FORM D.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. I wish to be examined in the English and_____languages, and in*

I am, &c.

(Name)..... _____

(Race and Religion)..... _____

(College) ..... _____

(Date of Matriculation) ..... _____

(Date) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Heads of Colleges or Institutions at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____of which I am_____

_____

* Insert one of the following:
A. Butler's Sermons, I., II., III., with Preface.
B. Analytical Geometry, &c.
C. Chemical Physics.

	No. of days.	Remarks.
187 -7	First Term Second Term	
187 -7	First Term Second Term	
187 -7	First Term Second Term	

I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

FORM E.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Arts.

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

EXAMINATION FOR B.A.

FORM F.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the _____ languages, and in*

I am, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of First Examination in Arts) _____

(Date) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Heads of Colleges or Institutions at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his passing the First Examination in Arts the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

	Number of days.	Remarks.
187 -7 .	First Term _____ Second Term	
187 -7 .	First Term _____ Second Term	
187 -7 .	First Term _____ Second Term	

I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said _____ is a person of

* Insert three of the following:—A. History.—B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.—C. Political Economy.—D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.—E. Optics and Astronomy.—F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.—G. Differential and Integral Calculus.—H Chemical Physics.—I. Inorganic Chemistry.—J. Physiology, vegetable and animal.

good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signed)____ _____

FORM G.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rupees 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM H.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of_____, and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

MASTER OF ARTS.

FORM J.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself for Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Bombay.

I offer to be examined in*

I am, &c.

(Name and Degree) .....
(Race and Religion).....
(College) .....
(Date of Graduation) .....
(Date)

FORM K.

University of Bombay.

Received from _____ Rupees 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM L.

University of Bombay.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners in † _____ at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)____

(Date) _____ Registrar

---

* Insert one or more of the following :—

1 The English and _____ languages.
2 History and Philosophy
3 Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
4 Natural Sciences.

† Specify the branch or branches of examination.

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FORM M.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

I am, &c.

(Name).....

(Race and Religion).....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation in Arts).....

(Date)_____

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Head of the School of Law in which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that_____has studied in the_____of which I am_____ as under specified:

Period of Study.		Remarks.
From	To	

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____

N.B.—If the Candidate has not studied for the requisite period in one School of Law, he must furnish supplementary Certificates in the above tabular form.

N.B.—If the applicant is not a graduate of the University of Bombay, he must append a certificate of graduation, and testimonials of moral character, satisfactory to the Syndicate.

FORM N.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM O.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, held in the month of_____, and was placed in the _____Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

FORM P.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine in the University of Bombay.

I am, &c.

(Name)....._____
(Race and Religion) ....._____
(College) ....._____
(Date of Graduation, or Matriculation, as the case may be) ..... _____
(Date)_____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that_____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has completed his nineteenth year.

(Signature of some person of known respectability)..... _____
(Date)_____

(2) I certify that_____ to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____
(Date)_____

(3) I certify that_____has been engaged in Medical study in the School of Medicine_____for two University years.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____
(Date)_____

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Descriptive Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Chemistry, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Botany, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Materia Medica, each of _____ Lectures

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(9) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses in Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs, each of _____ months.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

(10) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Practical Pharmacy of _____ months; and that he has acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of medicine.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(11) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Comparative Anatomy of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(12) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he has dissected the whole human body twice.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

FORM Q.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

(Signed) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM R.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the degree of Licen-

tiate of Medicine, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the_____ Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

FORM S.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

I am, &c.

(Signed)_____

(Name with Surname) ....._____
(Race and Religion) ....._____
(College) ....._____
(Date of passing the First Examination) ..... } _____

(Date)_____

CERTIFICATES.

(1.) I certify that_____ to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine.)_____

(Date)_____

---

(2) I certify that_____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medicine, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

(3) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Surgery, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures on Diseases of the Eye, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology, of _____ Lectures in the aggregate.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Dental Surgery, of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Pathology, of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(9) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Hygiene, of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

(10) I certify that _____ has dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject during two Terms in Medicine.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(11) I certify that _____ has attended a Lying-in-Hospital for nine months, and has conducted _____ Midwifery cases.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(12) I certify that _____ has attended at the Medical Practice of _____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Clinical Clerk, and during that time has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(13) I certify that _____ has attended at the Surgical Practice of _____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Surgical Dresser, and during that time has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

---

(14) I certify that _____ has attended the practice at _____ Ophthalmic Hospital for six months.

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

FORM T.

University of Bombay.

Received from _____ Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

(Signed) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM U.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine held in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signed) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

FORM V.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I enclose testimonials signed by Doctors _____ and _____; and _____ of my having obtained the Degree of _____ in the University of _____; and the Degree of _____ in Medicine in the University of _____

I am, &c.

(Name) ..... _____

(Race and Religion) ... _____

(Date) _____

I certify that _____ has attended the Medical and Surgical practice of _____ Hospital during the years _____ and _____

(Date) _____ (Signed) _____

FORM W.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 100, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM X.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM Y.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.

(Name).....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Matriculation) .....

Date { (Enter place)_____
(Enter time)_____

(Signed)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of College or Institution in Arts at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____ has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am_____

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____

Number of days.		Remarks.
187 -7 .	First Term	
	Second Term	
187 -7 .	First Term	
	Second Term	
187 -7 .	First Term	
	Second Term	

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied.

(1.) I certify that_____ has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the_____ at which I am_____

Number of Days.		Remarks.
187 -7 .	First Term	
	Second Term	
187 -7 .	First Term	
	Second Term	
187 -7 .	First Term	
	Second Term	

(2.) I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said_____

is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

FORM Z.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rupees 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AA.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.

(Name) .....
(Race and Religion) .....
(College).....
(Date of passing the First Examination in C.E.) .....

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering.

I certify that_____has attended, subsequently to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering, the number of days under specified, at the _____of which I am_____

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

	Number of Days.	Remarks.
187 -7 .	First Term Second Term	
187 -7 .	First Term Second Term	
187 -7 .	First Term Second Term	

2. I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering at the University of Bombay.

(Signed) _____

FORM **AB**.

University of Bombay.

Received from _____ Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

(Signed) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM **AC**.

University of Bombay.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate

of Civil Engineering held in the month of_____ and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM **AD**.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.

(Signed)_____

(Name)....._____

(Race and Religion) ....._____

(College)....._____

(Date of Graduation in Arts)....._____

(Ditto ditto in Civil Engineering) _____

(Date)_____

CERTIFICATES.

1. I certify that_____has passed a period extending from_____to_____in actual practice on works under me.

(Signature of Engineer in charge of)_____

(Date)_____

2. I certify that_____has passed the period extending from_____to_____in actual practice as a Civil Engineer, during which period he has been engaged on the following works.

(Signature of Engineer)_____

(Date)_____

FORM AE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM AF.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

FORM AG.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY

SIR,

I beg to present myself as Candidate for the Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship.

If I am elected, I pledge myself to accept the Fellowship, and to comply with its conditions.

I enclose herewith testimonials of my fitness for election

I am, &c.

(Name and Degree) ....._____

(Race) ....._____

(College) ....._____

(Date of Graduation) ....._____

(Date)_____

BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM **AH.**

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Name with Surname) ... _____

Date { (Enter place) ..... _____
(Enter time) ..... _____

JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM **AI.**

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a certificate that I was born in the village of _____ in the Province of Kattyawar, signed by (here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Kattyawar).

I am, &c.,

(Signature) _____

HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM **AJ**.

To

The REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in *Soreth* in Kattiawar, signed by (here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Kattiawar).

I am, &c.

(Signature)_____

VIII.

Endowments.

I.

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Government, dated the 19th August 1862, offered the sum of Rs. 20,000 in 4 per Cent. Government Securities, for the purpose of endowing a Travelling Fellowship for Hindú Graduates of the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 26th March 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding and tenure of the Fellowship :—

1. "THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP" shall be open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindús, who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the Candidates' receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Licentiate of Medicine or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

2. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Registrar under Form AG* one week before the day of election.

3. The election shall take place without examination by the votes of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor or Senior Fellow present having a casting vote.

4. Whenever there is a vacancy in the Fellowship, a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall give due notice of the same in the *Government Gazette.*

5. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Fellowship shall be tenable by any one Fellow for a space of three years. The conditions of tenure are that the Fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election; that he shall spend at least six months out of each year in England; and that he shall report twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent.

6. Any violation of the above conditions shall *ipso facto* cause the Fellowship to be vacated; and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his Fellowship any one who may have been elected.

7. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow shall receive through the University Registrar, in half-yearly instalments, payable in advance, from the day of his leaving India, the interest due upon the endowment, together with any accumulations that may have taken place during previous vacancies.

YEAR.	FELLOW.	COLLEGE.
1867 ...	Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv, L.M....	Grant.
1868 ...	Thákur, Shripád Bábáji, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1871 ...	Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál, L.M., M.D.	Grant.

II.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD-MEDAL.

Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esquires, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Alexander

* See page 96.

Grant, Bart., dated the 27th May 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per Cent. Government Securities, for the purpose of founding an annual Gold-Medal, to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and to be awarded each year to the best Essay by a University Student, on certain prescribed subjects. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 3rd September 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Medal:—

1. "THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD-MEDAL" shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates in the University of Bombay, who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the Candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

3. Competitive Essays shall be written in the English language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject of the Essay shall be in alternate years, (*a*) some question of Indian History or Antiquities; (*b*) some question connected with the introduction into India of European Science and Art.

5. The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6. The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7. The Medal shall be presented to the successful candidate on the Convocation for conferring degrees next ensuing after

the Judges' decision. The Medallist shall on the same occasion read aloud selected portions of his Essay.

8. The successful Essay shall be printed at the expense of the University.

9. The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in, nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal, if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard.

10. Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays and other expenses connected with the Prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medallists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1865...	*The Rise and Spread of Buddhism in India.*	No Essay received.	... ..
1866...	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Scientific Practice of Medicine in India.*	Medal not awarded.	...
1867...	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthás.*	Ditto.	....
1868 ..	*A Comparison of different styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for Public and Domestic Buildings in India.*	Patel, Rastamji Mervánji, M.A.	E.
1869 ..	*The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country.*	Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkar, B.A.	D.
1870 ..	*The Social and Economic Effects of the Introduction of Railways into India.*	Dorábji Edalji Gimi, B.A.	E.
1871...	*The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as contrasted with the Land Systems of Lord Cornwallis and of the North-Western Provinces.*	Mánikji Nasarvánji Nánávati, B.A.	E.
1872 ..	*The Economic Results and Probable Development of Botanical and Geological Researches in India.*		

III.

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Registrar of the University, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, under date the 10th August 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 24th September 1863, and the following Regulations for the awarding of the proceeds of the endowment were passed :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of four hundred Rupees, tenable for one year, and payable half-yearly, shall be annually competed for, provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship shall be permitted to compete a second time.

2. Persons eligible to be Candidates shall be Bachelors of Arts of the University of Bombay of not more than two years' standing.

3. Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar on or before the third Monday in August. (*Vide* Form AII.)

4. The Examination shall consist of the Papers set in Sanskrit in the M A. Examination of the year. The Examiners for Sanskrit in the M.A. Examination shall be Examiners for the Scholarship, and shall publish the name of the successful Candidate on the last Saturday in November.

5. The Scholarship shall not be assigned except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

6 Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the interest of the endowment shall go to the general expenses of the Scholarship.

Year.	Scholar.	College.
1866-67 ..	*Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra*	Poona.
1867-68 ..	*Máráthé, Káshináth Bálkrishna*	Do.
1868-69 ...	*Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu*	Do.
1869-70 ...	*Telang, Káshináth Trimbak*	Elphinstone.
1870-71 ...	*Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev*	Do.
1871-72 ...	*Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev*	Do.
1872-73 ...	*Tulu, Rámji Vásudev*	Do.

IV.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE.

Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 10th September 1863, wrote as follows :—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by a University student would afford a useful stimulus to the cultivation of Literature and to the development of good taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bombay the sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Securities, and hope that the University may be pleased to accept this sum, and apply it to the carrying out of the above object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 21st December 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the prize :—

1. "The Homejee Cursetjee Prize," consisting of Books to the value of Rupees 200, shall be awarded annually for the best English Poem by a University student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who shall not be of more than four years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Poems.

3. Competitive poems shall be written in the Heroic metre or in the Spenserian stanza, and shall not exceed 150 lines in

length. Each poem shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing and his Post Office address, and a declaration that the poem sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject for the competition shall be annually announced by the Syndicate during the month of January. The competitive poems shall be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 2nd Saturday in June. The prize shall be decided by the votes of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate at a meeting to be held for the purpose on or before the 30th of September. The Chairman of the meeting to have a casting vote.

5. The successful poem shall be published in the local newspapers.

6. The Prize shall be awarded to the successful candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next after the decision of the Syndicate.

7. The Prize shall not be awarded to any poem which in the opinion of the Syndicate would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

8. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
1864...	*The Himalaya Mountains*	Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji.
1865...	*The Indian Seasons*.....	*Prize not awarded*
1866...	*Alexandria*	*Ditto.*
1867...	*The Solar System*	Modi, Barzorji Edalji.
1868...	*India Three Thousand years ago*...	*Prize not awarded.*
1869...	*The Indus*.....	Kohiyár, Jehángiershâh Erachshâh.
1870...	*Vasco De Gama*	Kohiyár, Jehángiershâh Erachshâh.
1871...	*Suttee*	Aitken, Edward Hamilton.
1872...	*The Suez Canal*	

V.

THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the last 42 years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of India," offered in letters of the 16th September and 4th December 1865, to the address of the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, for the acceptance of the Senate, six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of Rs. 25 each, and three of Rs. 20 each per mensem: one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 18th December 1865, it was unanimously resolved—"That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., be accepted, with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay." The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rs. 25 and one of Rs 20 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Sanskrit Language. These Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the

Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. The names of the successful Candidates will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination.

3. In case of the Scholarships lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved, to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1866...	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev	R.
	Shikharé, Govind Shripat	Ds.
1867...	Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ...	P. S. (*formerly* E. S.)
	Godebolé, Náráyan Bálkrishna.	E. S.
1868...	Chintámanipetkar, Pándurang Venkatesh.	P. S.
	Agáse, Náráyan Bhikáji	R.
1869...	Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan.....	P. S.
	Rájavadé, Gopál Vishnu.....	R.
1870...	Limaye, Hari Váman	R.
	Oka, Váman Dáji.....	R.
1871...	Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám	S.
	Oka, Krishnáji Govind	P. S.

VI.

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanuggur, being desirous of encouraging English Education in Kattyawar"

offered in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 25th February 1866, the sum of Rupees 4,500, for the founding of a Scholarship tenable by a Native of Kattyawar for two years in an Institution recognized by the University. At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 5th April 1866 it was resolved:—"That the handsome benefaction of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanuggur be accepted, with the best thanks of the University." The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be biennially, or whenever vacant, announced for competition.

2. The object of the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship is to assist in maintaining Natives of Kattyawar while studying in the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Kattyawar, who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. Should there be more Candidates than one, the Scholarship shall be awarded to that Candidate who shall appear from the University Records to have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in English at the Matriculation Examination. Provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship is to be considered eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AI must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate shall thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

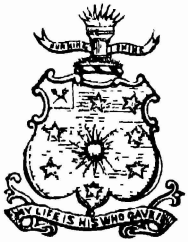
7. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify under the signature of the Head that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

8. Should the scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

9. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1867...	Vohorá, Kallianrái Lakshmishankar	S.
1868...	Desái, Saválál Govindrám	E. S.
1871...	Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi	E. S.

VII.



THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, being desirous of marking his interest in the Bombay University, offered on the occasion of the Convocation for conferring Degrees which was held on the 14th of January 1868, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., of the same date, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per Cent. Government Paper, for the founding of a Latin Scholarship, to be awarded each year to the best Candidate in Latin at the Matriculation Examination. The offer was accepted by the Senate on the 31st of March

1868, with their best thanks, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Scholarship :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to that candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination and who shall have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in Latin at such Examination.

2. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

3. Should the scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

4. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation Examiners, and the name of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar for the ensuing year shall be published by the Examiners together with their list of matriculated students.

5. In case of the student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the Examination in Latin.

6. In case of the Scholarship lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the year, any savings which may result may be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the half-yearly stipends payable; or may be used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, to create a second Scholarship for the ensuing year.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1868 .	McDermott, Michael	St. M.
1869 ..	DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	St. M.
1870 .	Bryan, James	St. M.
1871	DeSa, Luis	St. M.
	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál	St. M.

VIII.

THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

The Trustees to the Kinloch Forbes Memorial Fund, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated the 19th December 1868, offered to the University, in behalf of themselves and other subscribers to the Fund, a sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 5* per Cent. Paper, for the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," and for Law Books to accompany the Medal should the Fund allow. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the same date, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to :—

"That the Senate accept with thanks this endowment, in honour of its late accomplished Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes."

The Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred, with a Prize of Law Books of the value of Rupees fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the subjects of Roman Civil Law and General Jurisprudence, including International Law, at the Examination for Honours in Law, provided always that in no case shall the Medal be awarded to a Candidate who is not placed by the Examiners in the first class of successful Candidates at such Examination.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal and Prize of Books are awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates at the Examination for Honours in Law.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

---

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

IX.

THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., being desirous of encouraging the study of the Hebrew language, offered, in a letter dated the 11th January 1869, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the sum of Rupees 5,000, in Government 5* per Cent. Paper, for the foundation of a Scholarship (to be dedicated to the memory of his late father, David Sassoon, Esq.) of Rupees 250 per annum, tenable for two years in any Institution recognised by the University for Degrees in Arts.

The offer was accepted by the Senate at a Meeting held on the 30th January 1869, and the Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship of Rs. 250 per annum, to be denominated "THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP," to be held for two years, shall, on the first occasion of its being bestowed, be awarded to the Candidate who shall pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the undergraduate who shall pass the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks in the same language.

2. The Scholarship shall be afterwards awarded every alternate year to the Candidate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a candidate, to the undergraduate who shall (since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship) have passed the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks for proficiency in the same language.

3. The Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly, in equal proportions, to its allottee, on his producing a bill, countersigned by the head of some College or Institution recognized in Arts, accompanied by a certificate from the same source, of regular attendance at that College or Institution, of good conduct, and of satisfactory progress in University studies.

4. Failing the production of such a certificate as that now indicated, the Syndicate may declare the Scholarship forfeited.

---

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

5. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation (or First Arts) Examiners, and the name of the DAVID SASSOON SCHOLAR for the ensuing two years shall be published along with the list of the successful Candidates for Matriculation (or First Examination in Arts).

6. In case of the Matriculating Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the Scholarship for the ensuing two years may be conferred on the undergraduate who shall have obtained the second place in Hebrew in the Matriculation Examination, or, failing such a Candidate, to the passed Candidate who has obtained the highest marks in Hebrew in the First Examination in Arts and is willing to continue at College.

7. In case of the Scholarship not being adjudged, or lapsing before it has been held two years, the Scholarship may be awarded under the same rules at the next University Examinations; and any savings resulting from non-adjudication or lapse may be added to the next Scholarship's allotment, or used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, towards creating a second Scholarship.

X.

THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

Mr. R M. Brereton, Chief Engineer, G. I P. Railway, N. E. D., in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated 18th June 1869, offered in behalf of himself and the other admirers and friends of the late Mr. James J. Berkley, Chief Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, the sum of Rs. 8,000 in Government 5* per Cent. Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding a "JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL" for Civil Engineering, of the value of Rs. 250, to be given annually, and a prize of Books of a scientific nature to accompany the Medal. At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th August, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this handsome Endowment, in honour of Mr. James John Berkley, one of the Original Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

---

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

The Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be entitled "THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred and fifty, with a prize of books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rupees one hundred and fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E., provided that in no case shall the Medal be awarded if such Candidate be not specially recommended by the Examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawing.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

XI.

THE ELLIS PRIZE.

The Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, offered Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,500, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for an annual prize of Books of the value of Rs. 60, to be given to the Scholar who on Matriculation passes the best examination in any Oriental language.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th October 1869, it was unanimously resolved :—

"That this Endowment be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, as a token, from the Honourable B. H Ellis, of his appreciation of the University, and regard for the people of Bombay."

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE ELLIS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees sixty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Exa-

mination with the highest marks for proficiency in an Oriental Language.

2. The Prize shall be awarded in connection with such one or other of the following languages as the Syndicate from time to time may determine:—

1. Marathi.	5. Sindhi.
2 Gujarathi.	6. Arabic.
3. Canarese.	7. Persian.
4. Hindustani.	

3. The language for which the Prize will be given each year shall be notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before each Matriculation Examination.

4. The books shall be presented to the successful Candidate by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

YEAR.	LANGUAGE.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1869	Marátbi ...	Vishnu Keshav Kunte ...	H. H. M.
1870...	Gujaráthi ..	Dinsháh Pestanji Kángá .	B. P.
1871	Canarese	Rámchandra Hánumantráo Bevur.	B.

XII.

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Chiefs of Joonaghur and Nowanuggur, in the Province of Kattiawar, offered, through the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Government 5 per Cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 5,000, for the foundation of a Scholarship of Rs. 20* per mensem in the University of Bombay, as a Memorial to Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, the Officers who fell at the Tobar Hill in 1867, in fight with a band of outlawed Wagheers. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1869, it was unanimously resolved:—

* In consequence of the transfer of the Securities from 5 to 4½ per cent. Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs. 18 a month.

"That the offer of Rs. 5,000, in Government Five per Cent. Promissory Notes, from the Chiefs of Joonaghur and Nowanuggur in Kattiawar, for the foundation of a Scholarship in memory of Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, who fell nobly in the discharge of public duty at the Tobar Hill in 1867, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees eighteen per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant.

2. The object of the Scholarship is to assist Natives of Soreth, in Kattiawar, desirous of prosecuting their studies in any one of the recognized Colleges or Institutions of the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Soreth, who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. In the event of there being more than one Candidate for the Scholarship on the occasion of a vacancy, who shall fulfil the foregoing conditions, the Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate to the Candidate who shall appear from the University Records to have obtained the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship be eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AJ must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate shall thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly, on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies satisfactory.

8. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or

Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

9. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1871	Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand ..	Rajkote High School.

XIII.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management for the Subscribers to the Wilson Testimonial Fund offered in a letter dated March 2nd, 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., the sum of (Rs. 23,500) Twenty-three thousand and five hundred Rupees in Government Five* per Cent. Promissory Notes, for the endowment of a Philological Lectureship in honour of the Rev: John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University, with the following conditions:—

1. That the Lectureship be called "THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP," in connection with which, in consecutive years, a short series of Lectures should be delivered by a competent European or Native Scholar, annually selected for the purpose, on either of the following classes of languages and the literature in which they are embodied:—

I. Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it.
II. Hebrew and the other Shemitic languages.
III. Latin and Greek.
IV. English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

2. That the interest of the Fund for this endowment be at the entire disposal of Dr. Wilson during his lifetime, and that the University undertake the duty of receiving the interest, and paying the same to Dr Wilson, or to his order, at stated half-yearly periods, as the interest becomes due.

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 2nd April 1870, "the endowment in honour of the late Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

XIV.

THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Ellis Testimonial Committee, in a letter dated the 19th April 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered the sum of Rs. 7,206 for investment in 4 per Cent. Government Promissory Notes, for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a monthly Scholarship of the value of Rs. 25, bearing the name of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, to the most successful scholar in the English Language and Literature at the B. A. Examination.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 16th June 1870, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this Endowment, in honour of The Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-five a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of B.A. to the Candidate who passes that Examination with the highest marks in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

3 In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR	COLLEGE.
1871 ..	Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad.	Elphinstone College.
1872.....	Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra ...	Deccan College.

XV.

THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL.

At a Convocation for Conferring Degrees held on the 12th January 1869, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Seymour FitzGerald, G.C.S.I., D.C.L., Governor of Bombay, Chancellor of the University, founded a Gold Medal, to be called the "CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," with a view to encourage the Graduates of the University of Bombay to aspire after the highest honours the University can bestow. At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 23rd March 1871, the following Regulations for awarding the Medal were passed :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," will be awarded annually in connection with the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

2. The Syndicate will determine and notify each year, in December, the rotation in which the Medal shall be assigned in connection with each branch of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination.

3. The Medal shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First Class, and obtains the highest number of marks in the branch of study notified for that year.

4. Provided that if no Candidate qualifies for the Medal in the specified subject of the year, the Syndicate shall be authorized to award it to the Candidate who, on a review of the Examination in the various subjects, passes in the First Class with the highest number of marks.

5. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

6. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

The Chancellor's Medal has been assigned in connection with the branches of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination, in the following rotation :—

In 1872 to History and Philosophy.
„ 1873 to Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
„ 1874 to Natural Science.
„ 1875 to Languages.

XVI.

THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Arnould Testimonial Fund, in a letter dated 9th January 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University in behalf of the Native friends and admirers of Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, a sum of Rupees 6,000 in Government 5 per Cent Securities, for awarding annually from the interest thereof a Scholarship of Rs. 25* a month, to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of LL.B., with the highest number of marks in the paper comprising the Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

At a Meeting held on the 23rd March 1871, the Endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and the following Regulations were passed for awarding the Scholarship :—

A Scholarship, to be called "THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-two (22) a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest number of marks in the paper on 'Personal Rights and Status, and the Law of Succession.'†

2 The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

XVII.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

The Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country offered to the University, through Government, a Fellowship in commemoration of the visit of His

---

* In consequence of the transfer from 5 to 4½ per cent. Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs. 22 a month.

† Hindu and Muhammadan Law being included in this Division of the Examination.

Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Presidency of Bombay, on the following condition :—

"A sum of Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of a Fellowship of the value of the interest of the sum when invested in Government Securities, tenable for two years, and to be awarded every alternate year to the Undergraduate who passes with the highest marks in Honours at the B.A. Examination, on the condition that he should continue his studies at one of the recognized Colleges, and shall present himself at the M. A. Examination within such time as may be fixed by the University."

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 29th September 1871, the offer of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

XVIII.

THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY PRIZE.

The Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy, in a letter dated 10th August 1871, to the address of the Registrar, offered to the University "a 4 per Cent. Government Promissory Note of Rs. 2,000, that the interest thereof may be devoted to the giving of a prize or prizes annually to the successful student or students in any branch of learning the Senate may think proper, in the name of Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jejeebhoy." At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 29th September last, this offer was accepted with the thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulation:—

A Prize, to be entitled "THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY PRIZE," consisting of Books of the value of Rupees eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in "General Knowledge."

The name of the successful Candidate will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Matriculation Examination.

XIX.

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

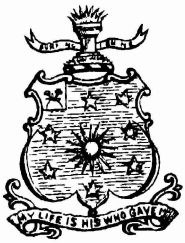
The Kutchi inhabitants of Bombay, desiring to commemorate the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pragmalji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Rao of Kutch, to the city of Bombay, when he came to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870, raised a sum of Rs. 20,000, to which His Highness added a sum of Rs. 25,000, making an aggregate amount of Rs. 45,000. Of this sum Rs. 30,000 in Government 4 per Cent. paper were offered to the University through the Government of Bombay, on the 2nd January 1872, to found Scholarships to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," and to be awarded to Kutchi students to enable them to prosecute University studies, or, failing such students, to other Native students who may be qualified for the same.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 9th March 1872 the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

IX.

Benefactions.

I.



UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, under the following conditions:—That Government contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site on the Esplanade, and that no subscription from any other private persons be received for this object.

This offer was accepted by Government, and referred to the University, and at a Convocation of the Senate held on the 18th July 1863, the following Resolution was passed :—

"That the Senate accept the noble gift of Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esquire, with the liberal augmentation offered by Govern-

ment, and with the recognition of the liabilities imposed on this University by its holding the University Buildings when completed, according to the Act of Incorporation; but on the understanding that Mr. Cowasjee concurs in the interpretation which Government puts upon his conditions in the third and fourth paragraphs of its letter, No. 260, dated 29th May 1863, to the address of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Vice-Chancellor."

Note.—The interpretation of Government referred to was as follows :—

"His Excellency in Council understands the third condition specified in Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's letter as implying that a building for the University is to be completed at the joint expense of that gentleman and of Government, without accepting contributions from any other source, so that it may form in itself a separate and permanent monument of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's desire to provide the University with a local habitation.

"As, however, the duties and wants of the University increase, His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the example so worthily set by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier will be followed by other University Benefactors, and Government feel assured that that gentleman would be the last to exclude those who may wish to follow his noble example from adding to or adorning the edifice which he has been the first to raise."

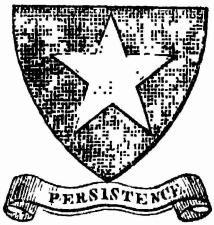
This interpretation was formally accepted by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier in a letter to Government, dated the 8th August 1863.

II.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to G. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the University, dated 24th September 1863, forwarded a donation of Rupees 1,200 to meet the expense of a Grant of Arms to the University, and the engraving of a University Seal. This donation was accepted at a Convocation of the Senate held on the same day, with a vote of thanks to the donor for his timely and liberal benefaction.

III.



UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government dated the 27th August 1864, made the following request :—

" I have the honour to request, that Government will have the goodness to communicate to the University of Bombay my desire to offer most respectfully to that learned body the sum of Rupees (2,00,000) two lacs, towards the erection of a University Library, which may be an ornament to this City, and, by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University."

At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th September 1864, it was resolved "that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchund Roychund's noble gift."

IV.

THE RAJABAI TOWER.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government dated the 6th October 1864, made the following request :—

" I have the honour to request, that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay, in the name

of my good mother, Rájábái, two (2,00,000) lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells.

"If there be no architectural objections, I should like the Tower to be in connexion with the University Library."

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr. Premchund Roychund of two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells; and that the grateful thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. Premchund Roychund."

It was further unanimously resolved "that the Tower be named THE RAJABAI TOWER, in commemoration of Mr. Premchund Roychund's mother."

V.

UNIVERSITY MACE.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, dated the 18th November 1864, offered Rs. 1,200, for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 10th December 1864 it was unanimously resolved "that Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's handsome offer of Rs. 1,200 for a Mace for the University be accepted with thanks."

X.

The University, 1872-73.

SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Honourable SIR PHILIP EDMOND WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Honourable James Gibbs.

FELLOWS.

1. The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A., *Chief Justice.* 1860.
2. The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D., *Bishop of Bombay.**
3. His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.* (*Members of Council.*)
4. The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker. 1863. (*Members of Council.*)
5. The Honourable Alexander Rogers. 1870. (*Members of Council.*)
6. James Braithwaite Peile, M.A., *Director of Public Instruction.* 1863. (Ex-Officio.)
7. Major Thomas Waddington, *Educational Inspector, Central Division.* 1863. (Ex-Officio.)
8. Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A., *Principal, Elphinstone College.* 1866. (Ex-Officio.)
9. William Wordsworth, B.A., *Principal, Deccan College.** (Ex-Officio.)
10. J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C., *Acting Principal, Grant Medical College.* 1868. (Ex-Officio.)
11. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.B., Mem. Inst. C.E.I., *Principal, Poona Civil Engineering College.** (Ex-Officio.)

---

* Not gazetted.

12. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.*
13. The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.*

1858.

14. The Honourable Barrow Helbert Ellis.
15. Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A.
16. William Loudon, Esq.
17. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.

1862.

18. Lieut.-Col. John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
19. Major General Henry James Barr.
20. The Honourable Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley.
21. Major Thomas Candy.
22. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I
23. The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
24. The Reverend Ward Maule, B.C.L.
25. William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P.
26. Michael John Maxwell Shaw Stewart, C.S.
27. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

28. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker.
29. John Raynor Arthur, C.S.
30. Henry Napier Bruce Erskine, C.S.
31. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill.
32. Charles Robertson Ovans, C.S.
James Braithwaite Peile, M.A.
33. William George Pedder, B.A.
34. Raymond West, M.A., F.R.G.S.
35. William Heurtley Newnham, B.A.
36. James Bellot Richey, B.A.
37. Herbert Mills Birdwood, M.A.

---

* Named in the Act of Incorporation.

38. Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K.C.S I., C.B.
39. Captain Edward Burnes Thomas Holland, R.E.
Major Thomas Waddington.
40. Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.
41. Francis James Candy, M.A.
42. Johann Georg Bühler, Ph.D.
43. Andrew Richard Scoble, Barrister-at-Law.
44. John Philip Green, LL.B.
45. The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.
46. Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.

1864.

47. Thomas Chisholm Anstéy, Barrister-at-Law.
48. Forster Fitzgerald Arbuthnot, C.S.
49. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
50. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.
51. The Reverend Dhanjibhai Nauroji.
52. Nicholas Fernandes, Esq.
53. Col. James George Fife, R.E.
54. Charles Gonne, C.S.
55. William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
56. Herbert Edward Jacomb, C.S.
57. Thomas Blackadder Johnstone, M.D.
58. The Honourable Colonel Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E.
59. Joshua King, M.A.
60. George Morison Macpherson, M.A.
61. Robert George Oxenham, M.A.
62. Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee.
63. Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
64. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.
65. The Right Reverend Doctor Steins.
66. The Reverend Richard Stothert, M.A.
67. Major General Charles William Tremenheere, R.E., C.B..
68. Venayakrao Vasudevji, Esq.
69. Venayakrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.
70. William Wedderburn, C.S.
71. The Honourable James Sewell White.
72. Colonel Henry St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
73. Dadoba Pandurang, Esq.

1865.

74. The Reverend William Beynon.
75. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, Esq.

76. Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S.
77. Karsandas Madhavdas, Esq.
78. Keropant Laxuman Chhatre, Esq.
79. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.
80. John Marriott, B.A.
81. Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram.
82. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.
83. Premchund Roychund, Esq.
84. Frank Savignac Stedman, Esq.
85. The Reverend J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.

1866. (February.)

86. George Foggo, Esq.
87. William Allan Russell, M.A.

1866. (April.)

88. Francis Broughton, F.R.C.S.
89. Henry Spencer Bellairs, M.A.
Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
90. John Cruickshank, M.D.
91. William Dymock, B.A.
92. Richard Ardill Dallas, LL.D.
93. Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.
94. William Albert East, B.A.
95. Abraham Nickson Hojel, Esq.
96. Dastur Hoshang Jamasp.
97. Captain George Adolphus Jacob.
98. Franz Kielhorn, Ph.D.
99. T. B. Kirkham, Esq.
100. The Reverend Charles Kirk, M.A.
101. Kharshedj Rustomji Cama, Esq.
102. John Thomas Denison-Mackenzie, M.B.
103. Robert Hill Pinhey, C.S., Barrister-at-Law.
104. Edward Hope Percival, C.S.
105. Dastur Peshuton Byramji.
106. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.
107. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.
108. Vasudev Pandurang, Esq.
109. The Reverend Trenham King Weatherhead, S.C.L.
110. The Reverend Charles Gilder.

1867.

111. The Honourable Augustus Brooke Warden.
The Honourable James Gibbs.
112. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.
113. The Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, M.A.
114. Lieut. Colonel George Sligo A. Anderson.
115. The Reverend Dugald Cameron Boyd, M.A.
116. Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar, Esq.
117. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.S.
118. T. B. Curtis, Esq.
119. Alexander Faulkner, Esq.
120. Captain Charles Thomas Haig, R.E.
121. Rowland Hamilton, Esq.
122. Clarence Bovill Izon, C.S.
123. I. B. Lyon, Esq.
124. Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.
125. John George Moore, C.S.
126. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
127. Adam Macdougal Rogers, Esq.
128. Charles Watts Russell, B.A.
129. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.
130. James Taylor, Esq.
131. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.
132. Alexander Valentine Ward, Esq.
133. The Reverend G. A. F. Watson, M.A.
134. Captain Edward William West.
135. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel, Esq.
136. The Reverend Duncan Macpherson, M.A.
137. Narayan Vasudevji, Esq.

1868. (January.)

138. Captain W. A. Baker, R.E.
139. W. Collum, M.D.
140. Lieut. Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.
141. Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
142. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq.
143. William Draper, M.A.
144. Captain W. M. Ducat, R.E.
145. G. S. Vesey FitzGerald, Esq.
146. C. E. Fox, M.A.
147. Lieut. Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E.
148. W. Gray, M.B.

149. Lieut.-Col. H. F. Hancock, R.E.
150. F. G. Joynt, M.D.
151. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.
152. J. Macpherson, B.A.
153. The Right Rev. Leo Meurin, S.J., D.D.
154. Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.
155. J. O'Leary, B.A., S.C.L.
156. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.
157. The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.
158. The Reverend G. C. Reynell, M.A.
159. The Honourable Sir A. D. Sassoon, Knight, C.S.I.
160. Shantaram Narayan, Esq.
J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C.
161. Lieut. Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.
162. The Reverend J. A. Willy, S.J., D D.

1868. (December.)

163. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.
164. Bhikaji Amrit Chobe, G G M.C.
165. The Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
166. James Burgess, M.R.A.S.
167. C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.
168. J. Harry Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S.
169. S. A. De Carvalho, G.G.M.C.
170. John Connon, M.A.
171. Daji Nilkant Nagarkar, Esq.
172. W. S. Eccles, Esq.
173. The Reverend S. B. Fairbank, M.A.
174. The Reverend J. Wardrop Gardner.
175. Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A.
176. H. P. Jacob, Esq.
177. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A
178. John Mills, Esq.
179. The Reverend Robert Montgomery.
180. John Pinkerton, M.D.
181. G. B. Reid, B.A.,C.S.
182. Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
183. James Scorgie, F.C.S.
184. The Reverend D. A. F. DeRozario de Souza.
185. T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
186. The Reverend C. T. Wilson, M.A.
187. Alexander Wright, Esq.

188. The Honourable F. S. Chapman.
189. Nowroji Fardunji, Esq.

1869.

190. The Reverend Thomas Carss, M.A.

1870.

191. Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Anderson.
192. Atmaram Sadashiv G. Jayakar, L.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
193. The Rev. L. Bodoano.
194. Colin Browning, M.A.
195. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.
196. The Rev. J. G. Cooper.
197. C. F. Farran, B.A.
198. T. P. H. Macartney Filgate, Esq.
199. Gopal Raoji Tilak, L.C.E.
200. Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
201. The Rev. A. Hazen, M.A.
202. Risley V. Hearn, Esq.
203. D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L.
204. W. F. Knapp, Esq.
205. The Honourable Francis Lloyd.
206. E. Tyrrell Leith, LL.M.
207. John Lumsdaine, Esq.
208. H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.
209 T. E. P. Martin, Esq.
210. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, LL.B.
211. Nana Moroji, Esq.
212. Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
The Honourable Alexander Rogers.
213. Raghunath Narayan Khote, Esq.
214. The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson.
215. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
216. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Esq.
217. The Honourable Venayakrao Appa Saheb Kurandwadkar.
218. The Reverend James Wallace.
219. Captain J. H. White, R E.
220. F. R. S. Wyllie, C S.
221. David Young, M D.

1871.

222. The Honourable Charles Gordon Kemball.
223. G. M. Stewart, Esq.
224. G. Atkinson, B.A., Serjeant-at-Law.
225. Samuel Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.
226. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.
227. Edaljee Nasserwanjee, G.G.M.C.
228. J. Flynn, Esq
229. J. H. E. Hart. C E
230. W. H. Havelock, C.S.
231. T. G. Hewlett, Esq.
232. Chester Macnaghten, B.A.
233. Captain G. L. C. Merewether, R.E
234. John Nugent, C.S.
235. Sidney Smith, M.D.
236. Moreshvar Atmaram Tarkhad, Esq.

1872.

237. Rastamji Kavasji Badarji, G.G.M.C.
238. K. T. Best, M.A.
239. Charles Chambers, F.R.S.
240. H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
241. The Honourable J. A. Forbes.
242. Ganpatrao Bhaskar, Esq.
243. W. G. Hall, Esq.
244. John Jardine, C.S.
245. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
246. Colonel Jenkin Jones, R.E.
247. Kahandas Mancharam, Esq.
248. Jamsetji Palanji Kapadia, Esq.
249. W. Lee-Warner, B.A., C.S.
250. Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A.
251. Ardesir Framji Moos, Esq.
252. Lieut. H. Morland, late I.N.
253. Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.
254. Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay, Esq.
255. Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.
256. Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia, Esq.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

1. K. M. Chatfield, B.A., *Dean.* 1866.
2. The Honourable James Gibbs, *Vice-Chancellor.* 1867.
3. The Honourable Sir M. R. Westropp, Knight, B.A. 1860.
4. The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D. 1868.*
5. The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker. 1863.
6. The Honourable A. Rogers. 1870.
7. J. B. Peile, M.A. 1863.
8. W. Wordsworth, B.A.*
9. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.B., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.*
10. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S. 1857.
11. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. 1857.

1858.

12. The Honourable B. H. Ellis.
13. Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

14. W. Loudon, Esq.
15. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.

1862.

16. Lieut. Colonel J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B.
17. The Honourable L. H. Bayley.
18. Major T. Candy.
19. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

20. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
21. J. R. Arthur, C.S.
22. H. N. B. Erskine, C.S.
23. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill.
24. C. R. Ovans, C.S.
25. W. G. Pedder, B.A.
26. R. West, M.A., F.R.G.S.
27. W. H. Newnham, B.A.
28. J. B. Richey, B.A.

---

* Not gazetted.

29. H. M. Birdwood, M.A.
30. F. J. Candy, M.A.
31. J. G. Bühler, Ph.D.
32. A. R. Scoble, Barrister-at-Law.
33. The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.
34. T. C. Anstey, Barrister-at-Law.

1864.

35. F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S.
36. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.
37. The Rev. Dhanjibhai Nauroji.
38. N. Fernandes, Esq.
39. C. Gonne, C.S.
40. W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
41. H. E. Jacomb, C.S.
42. T. B. Johnstone, M.D.
43. J. King, M.A.
44. G. M. Macpherson, M.A.
45. R. G. Oxenham, M.A.
46. R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
47. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.
48. The Right Reverend Doctor Steins.
49. The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.
50. Venayakrao Vasudevji, Esq.
51. W. Wedderburn, C.S.
52. Dadoba Pandurang, Esq.

1865.

53. The Rev. W. Beynon.
54. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, Esq.
55. Karsandas Madhavdas, Esq.
56. Keropant Laxuman Chhatre, Esq.
57. Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram.
58. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.
59. F. S. Stedman, Esq.
60. The Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.

1866. (February.)

61. George Foggo, Esq.
62. W. A. Russell, M.A.

1866. (April.)

63. H. S. Bellairs, M.A.
64. W. Dymock, B.A.
65. W. A. East, B.A.
66. Dastur Hoshang Jamasp.
67. Captain G. A. Jacob.
68. F. Kielhorn, Ph.D.
69. T. B. Kirkham, Esq.
70. The Rev. C. Kirk, M.A.
71. Kharshedji Rustomji Cama, Esq.
72. J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B.
73. E. H. Percival, C.S.
74. Dastur Peshuton Byramji.
75. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.
76. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.
77. The Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, S.C.L.
78. The Rev. C. Gilder.

1867.

79. The Honourable Sir C. Sargent, Knight, M.A.
80. The Venerable C. H. Leigh Lye, M.A.
81. The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.
82. Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar, Esq.
83. T. B. Curtis, Esq.
84. A. Faulkner, Esq.
85. Rowland Hamilton, Esq.
86. I. B. Lyon, Esq.
87. Phirozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.
88. J. G. Moore, C.S.
89. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
90. C. Watts Russell, B.A.
91. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.
92. James Taylor, Esq.
93. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.
94. The Rev. G. A. F. Watson, M.A.
95. Captain E. W. West.
96. The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.
97. Narayan Vasudevji, Esq.

1868. (January.)

98. Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.
99. W. Draper, M.A.

100. G. S. V. FitzGerald, Esq.
101. C. E. Fox, M.A.
102. W. Gray, M.B.
103. F. G. Joynt, M.D.
104. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.
105. J. Macpherson, B.A.
106. The Right Rev. L. Meurin, S.J., D.D.
107. The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.
108. The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A.
109. Shantaram Narayan, Esq.
110. Lieut. Col J. S. Trevor, R.E.
111. The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.

1868. (December.)

112. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.
113. James Burgess, M.R.A.S.
114. C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.
115. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S.
116. John Connon, M.A.
117. The Rev. S. B. Fairbank, M.A.
118. The Rev. J. W. Gardner.
119. Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A.
120. H. P. Jacob, Esq.
121. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.
122. The Rev. R. Montgomery.
123. John Pinkerton, M.D.
124. G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.
125. James Scorgie, F.C.S.
126. The Rev. D. A. F. De Rozario DeSouza.
127. The Rev. C. T. Wilson, M.A.
128. The Honourable F. S. Chapman.

1869.

129. The Rev. Thomas Carss, M.A.

1870.

130. The Rev. L. Bodoano.
131. Colin Browning, M.A.
132. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.
133. The Rev. J. G. Cooper.
134. C. F. Farran, B.A.
135. T. P. H. Macartney Filgate, Esq.

136. The Rev. A. Hazen, M.A.
137 The Honourable Francis Lloyd.
138. E. T. Leith, LL.M.
139. H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.
140. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, LL.B.
141. Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
142. Raghunath Narayan Khote, Esq.
143. The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson.
144. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
145. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Esq.
146. The Rev. J. Wallace.*
147. F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.

1871.

148. G. M. Stewart, Esq.
149. S. Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.
150. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.
151. J. Flynn, Esq.
152. W. H. Havelock, C.S.
153. C. Macnaghten, B.A.
154. J. Nugent, C.S.
155. Moreshvar Atmaram Tarkhad, Esq.

1872.

156. K. T. Best, M.A.
157. Charles Chambers, F.R.S.
158. H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
159. The Honourable J. A. Forbes.
160. W. G. Hall, Esq.
161. John Jardine, C.S.
162. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
163. Colonel Jenkin Jones, R.E.
164. Jamsetji Palanji Kapadia, Esq.
165. W. Lee-Warner, B.A., C.S.
166. Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A.
167. Ardesir Framji Moos, Esq.
168. Lieut. H. Morland, late I. N.
169. Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.
170. Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay, Esq.

FACULTY OF LAW.

1. The Honourable J. S. White, *Dean*. 1864.
2. The Honourable James Gibbs, *Vice-Chancellor*. 1867.
3. The Honourable Sir M. R. Westropp, Knight, B.A. 1860.
4. The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker. 1863.
5. The Honourable A. Rogers. 1870.
6. J. B. Peile, M.A. 1863.
7. K. M. Chatfield, B.A. 1866.
8. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.B.*
9. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. 1857.

1858.

10. The Honourable B. H. Ellis.
11. Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

12. W. Loudon, Esq.

1862.

13. The Honourable L. H. Bayley.
14. The Rev. W. Maule, B.C.L.
15. M. J. M. Shaw Stewart, C.S.
16. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

17. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
18. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill.
19. R. West, M.A., F.R.G.S.
20. W. H. Newnham, B.A.
21. H. M. Birdwood, M.A.
22. A. R. Scoble, Barrister-at-Law.
23. J. P. Green, LL.B.
24. Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.

1864.

25. T. C. Anstey, Barrister-at-Law.
26. C. Gonne, C.S.

---

* Not gazetted.

27. R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
28. Venayakrao Vasudevji, Esq.
29. V. Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.
30. W. Wedderburn, C.S.
31. Dadoba Pandurang, Esq.

1865.

32. T. C. Hope, C.S.
33. John Marriott, B.A.
34. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.

1866. (February.)

35. G. Foggo, Esq.

1866. (April.)

36. R. A. Dallas, LL.D.
37. Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.
38. R. H. Pinhey, C.S., Barrister-at-Law.
39. Vasudev Pandurang, Esq.
40. The Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, S.C.L.

1867.

41. The Honourable A. B. Warden.
42. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.
43. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.
44. James Taylor, Esq.
45. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.
46. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel, Esq.

1868. (January.)

47. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq.
48. C. E. Fox, M.A.
49. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.
50. J. Macpherson, B.A.
51. J. O'Leary, B.A., S.C.L.
52. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.
53. The Honourable Sir A. D. Sassoon, Knight, C.S.I.
54. Shantaram Narayan, Esq.

1868. (December.)

55. The Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
56. C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.
57. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S.

58. John Connon, M.A.
59. Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A.
60. G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.
61. Nowroji Fardunji, Esq.
62. The Honourable F. S. Chapman.

1870.

63. Lieut. Col. W. W. Anderson.
64. C. F. Farran, B.A.
65. R. V. Hearn, Esq.
66. The Honourable Francis Lloyd.
67. E. T. Leith, LL.M.
68. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, LL.B.
69 Nana Moroji, Esq.
70. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
71. The Honourable Venayakrao Appa Saheb Kurundwadkar.
72. F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.

1871.

73. The Honourable C. G. Kemball.
74. G. Atkinson, B.A., Serjeant-at-Law.

1872.

75. Ganpatrao Bhaskar, Esq.
76. John Jardine, C.S.
77. W. Lee-Warner, B.A., C.S.
78. Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

1 Alexander Wright, Esq., *Dean.* 1868.
2. The Honourable James Gibbs, Vice-Chancellor.
3. J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C., 1868.

1857.

4. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.
5. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.

1858.

6. Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Damodar.

1862.

7. The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
8. W. J. Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P.

1863.

9. H. V. Carter, M.D.

1864.

10. W. G. Hunter, M.D., M R.C.P.
11. T. B. Johnstone, M.D.

1865.

12. F. S. Stedman, Esq.
13. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.

1866.

14. F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.
15. J. Cruickshank, M.D.
16. W. Dymock, B.A.
17. A. N. Hojel, Esq.
18 J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B.

1867.

19. I. B. Lyon, Esq.
20. A. M. Rogers, Esq.
21. James Taylor, Esq.
22. A. V. Ward, Esq.

1868. (January.)

23. W. Collum, M.D.
24. Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
25. W. Gray, M.B.
26. F. G. Joynt, M.D.
27. Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.

1868. (December.)

28. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.
29. Bhikaji Amrit Chobe, G G.M.C.
30. S A. De Carvalho, G.G.M.C.
31. W. S. Eccles, Esq.
32. John Mills, Esq.
33. John Pinkerton, M.D
34. T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.

1870.

35. Atmaram Sadashiv G. Jayakar, L.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
36. D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L.
37. W. F. Knapp, Esq.
38. John Lumsdaine, Esq.
39. T. E. P. Martin, Esq.
40. David Young, M.D.

1871.

41. Edaljee Nasserwanjee, G.G.M.C.
42. T. G. Hewlett, Esq.
43. Sidney Smith, M.D.

1872.

44. Rastamji Kavasji Badarji, G.G.M.C.
45. H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
46. Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.

FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. The Honourable Col. M. K. Kennedy, R.E., *Dean*. 1864.
2. The Honourable James Gibbs, Vice-Chancellor. 1867.
3. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.B., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.*
4. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., 1857.

1860.

5. W. Loudon, Esq.

1862.

6. Lieut. Col. J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B.
7. Major General H. J. Barr.
8. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I.
9. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

10. H. M. Birdwood, M.A.
11. Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.
12. Captain E. B. T. Holland, R.E.
13. F. J. Candy, M.A.
14. The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.

---

* Not gazetted.

1864.

16. Major General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
17. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
18. Lieut. Col. J. G. Fife, R.E.
19. Joshua King, M.A.
20. Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee.
21. V. Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.
22. Colonel St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.

1865.

23. Keropant Laxuman Chhatre, Esq.
24. Premchund Roychund, Esq.

1867.

25. Lieut. Col. G. S. A. Anderson.
26. A. T. Crawford, C.S.
27. Captain C. T. Haig, R.E.
28. I. B. Lyon, Esq.
29. James Taylor, Esq.

1868. (January.)

30. Captain W. A. Baker, R.E.
31. Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.
32. Captain W. M. Ducat, R.E.
33. Lieut. Col. J. A. Fuller, R.E.
34. Lieut. Col. H. F. Hancock, R.E.
35. Lieut. Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.

1868. (December.)

36. James Burgess, M.R.A.S.
37. Daji Nilkant Nagarkar, Esq.
38. Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
39. James Scorgie, F.C.S.

1870.

40. Gopal Raoji Tilak, L.C.E.
41. Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
42. H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.
43. T. Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
44. Captain J. H. White, R.E.

1871.

45. S. Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.
46. J H. E. Hart, C.E.
47. Captain G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.

1872.

48. Charles Chambers, F.R.G.S., F.G.S.
49. W. G. Hall, Esq.
50. Colonel Jenkin Jones, R.E.
51. Kahandas Mancharam, Esq.
52. Lieut. H. Morland, late I.N.
53. Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia, Esq.

SYNDICATE.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Gibbs, Vice-Chancellor, *President*.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.	*Syndics in Arts.*
K. M. Chatfield, B.A.	
Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.	
R. West, M.A., F.R.G.S.	*Syndics in Law.*
John Marriott, B.A.	
J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C.	*Syndics in Medicine.*
I. B. Lyon, Esq.	
T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.B.	*Syndic in Civil Engineering.*
James Taylor, Esq., Registrar	*Secretary.*

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Gibbs, Vice-Chancellor, *Chairman*.
W. Loudon, Esq.
The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.
T Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
James Taylor, Esq., Registrar, *Secretary*.

REGISTRAR.

James Taylor, Esq.

ASSIST REGISTRAR AND LIBRARIAN.

Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Morobá Pitalé.

Succession Lists.

CHANCELLORS.

1857 John, Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H.
1860 Sir George Russell Clerk, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
1862 Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
1867 The Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, M.A., D.C.L., G.C.S.I.
1872 SIR PHILIP EDMOND WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

1857 Sir William Yardley, Knight, Chief Justice.
1858 Sir Henry Davison, Knight, Chief Justice.
1860 Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A., Puisne Justice.
1863 Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1865 The Hon. Alexander Kinloch Forbes, Judge of the High Court.
1865 Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.
1868 The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1870 THE HONOURABLE JAMES GIBBS, Judge of the High Court.

DEANS.

I.—DEAN IN ARTS.

1859 Aug., John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862 July, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1863 Feb., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1868 Oct., Herbert Mills Birdwood, M.A.
1869 Jan., KYRLE MITFORD CHATFIELD, B.A.

II.—DEAN IN LAW.

1860 July, Arthur James Lewis, Esq., Advocate General.
1861 Jan., William Loudon, Esq., Administrator General.
1862 Jan., James Fraser Hore, M.A.
1866 Jan., Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
1868 Jan., The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker.
1871 Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble.
1872 Jan., THE HONOURABLE JAMES SEWELL WHITE.

III.—Dean in Medicine.

1858 Mar., B. P. Rooke, M.D.
1860 Oct., John Peet, M.D.
1865 Jan., Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865 Oct., Robert Haines, M.B.
1866 June, William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.
1867 April, Frank Savignac Stedman, Esq.
1868 Jan., Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
1869 Jan., T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
1870 Jan., Alexander Wright, Esq.
1871 Jan., W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
1872 Jan., Alexander Wright, Esq.

IV.—Dean in Civil Engineering.

1858 Feb., The Hon. Arthur Malet.
1860 Aug., Lieut. General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1862 Jan., Col. H. B. Turner, Bombay Engineers.
1862 Sept., Lieut. Genl. Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1863 June, Col. Harry Rivers, Bombay Engineers.
1865 April, Capt. H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
1865 Oct., Lieut. Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1867 Jan., Major General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
1868 Jan., Lieut. Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1868 April, Lieut Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.
1869 Jan., The Honourable Col. Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E.

REGISTRAR.

1858 Jan., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1866 July, George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1867 April, John Powell Hughlings, B.A.
1868 Jan., George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1868 Nov., James Taylor, Esq.

DECEASED AND RETIRED FELLOWS.

Named in the Act of Incorporation.

* The Right Honourable John, Lord Elphinstone.
Sir William Yardley, Knight.
The Right Reverend John Harding, D.D.
* Lieut. General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B.
* The Honourable James Grant Lumsden, C.S.
The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
* Edward Irvine Howard, M.A.
* Robert Haines, M.B.
Charles Morehead, M.D.
John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
* The Reverend James McDougall.
* The Honourable Phillip William LeGeyt, C.S.
* Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Knight.
* Metcalfe Larken, C.S.
* The Honourable Jugonnath Sunkersett.
* Bomanjee Hormasjee, Esq.
* Matthew Stovell, M.D.,M.R.C.S.E., C.S.I.
The Honourable Claudius James Erskine, C.S.
The Honourable William Edward Frere, C.S.
* Major General Charles Waddington, C.B.
* The Reverend Philip Anderson, M.A.
Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
Lieut. Edward Frederick Tierny Fergusson, I.N.
* Mahomed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay.
* James John Berkley, M.I.C.E., F.G.S.
Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, K.C.S.I.

1857.

* The Honourable H. W. Reeves, C.S.

1858.

* The Honourable A. J. Lewis.
J. J. Lowndes, Esq.
Major General William Frederick Marriott, C.S.I.
Colonel H. B. Turner, R.E.
Major General Harry Rivers, R.E.
* The Reverend William Kew Fletcher, M.A.
* Major J. H. G. Crawford, R.E.

---

* Deceased.

The Reverend John Murray Mitchell, LL.D.
B. P. Rooke, M.D.
Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A.

1860.

† Lieut. General Sir William Mansfield, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
† John Peet, M.D.
A. H. Leith, M.D.
H. J. Carter, F.R.S.
Lieut. General W. Scott.
W. R. Cassels, Esq.
* Narayan Dinanathji, Esq.

1862.

James Fraser Hore, M.A.
Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.
* The Honourable A. Kinloch Forbes, C.S.
The Reverend J. Glasgow, D.D.
R. W. Graham, M.I.C.E.
* D. Grierson, M.D.
W. Hart, C.S.
Martin Haug, Ph.D.
* The Rev. C. M. Isenberg.
The Honourable Samuel Mansfield, C.S.I.
Colonel J. Pottinger, C.B.
† The Honourable Jonathan Duncan Inverarity.
The Reverend Francis Gell, B.A.
* Gokuldas Tejpal, Esq.
* Rao Bahadur Magganbhai Karramchand.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood. M.D.
Colonel Sir Frederick John Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I.
* John Powel Hughlings, B.A.
The Honourable Henry Newton, C. S.
Richard Tuohill Reid, LL D.

1863.

W. C. Coles, M.D.
* G. R. Ballingall, M.D.
Captain W. C. Barker, I.N.
D. J. Kennelly, F.R.A.S.
The Reverend Charles Durell DuPort, M.A.

---

* Deceased. † *Ex-officio*; not gazetted.

John Pares Bickersteth, M.A.
* John William Shaw Wyllie, C.S., C.S.I.
Robert Hannay, Esq.

1864.

George Inverarity, C.S.
* William Hanbury, B.A.
Thomas Child Hayllar, Esq.
Andrew Grant, Esq.
George Scott, C.S.
* The Rev. James Aitken.
* Colonel J. Barnes Dunsterville, C.S.I.
* Lieut Colonel D. Nasmyth, R.E.

1865.

Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., R.N.
Henry Coke, M.A.

1866.

W. J. Jeaffreson, M.A.
* Rastamji Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Esq.
Alexander John Hunter, Esq.
* Colonel William Kendall, R.E.
J. R. Rushton, Esq., M.I.C.E.

1867.

* C. F. Kelly, M.A.
* M. H. Scott, Esq.
Major Godfrey Clerk.
Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
The Rev. A. Forbes, B.A.
N. A. Dalzell, M.A

1868.

* A. F. Bellasis, C.S.
A. Brown, Esq.
The Rev. C. J. Cameron, M.A.
J. Dunbar, M.A.
* Captain C. W. Finch, R.E.
A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.
* Karsandas Mulji, Esq.

1869.

A. H. Campbell, Esq.

1870.

R. M Brereton, Mem. Inst. C.E

---

* Deceased.

GRADUATES.*

M. A.

1865.

	College.§	Branch.
Ránadé, Mahádev Govind	E.	History.†
Wágle, Bál Mangesh	E.	History and Political Economy.

1866.

Bápat, Janárdan Vináyak	E.	History and Philosophy.
Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra ..	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Bhándárkar, Rámkrishna Gopál.	E. & D.	English and Sanskrit.
Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám :.. ..	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‡
Páthak, Vithal Náráyan	F. G. A.	History and Philosophy.

1867.

Gazdar, Jamshedji Jivanji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

1868.

Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‖

Second Class.

Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo ...	D.	History and Philosophy.
Pandit, Shankar Pándurang... ..	E.	English and Latin.
Patel, Dádábhái Sorábji	E.	History and Philosophy.
Patel, Rastamji Merváuji	E.	Ditto.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad.	E.	English and Latin.
Unválá, Jamshedji Navroji	E.	Ditto.

1869.

First Class.

Bhat, Gangádhar Anant	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Second Class.

Dádáchanji, Kershásji Rastamji.	E.	History and Philosophy.
Mehtá, Phirozsháh Merváuji ...	E.	History and Philosophy.
Modi, Bomanji Edalji	E.	English and Latin.

* The names are arranged alphabetically according to the surname in order of time.

§ For the names of Colleges and Schools see List of Abbreviations.

† With Honours and Gold Medal.

‡ With Honours, Class III.

‖ With Honours, Class II.

1870.

First Class.

	College.	Branch.
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál.....	E.	English and Sanskrit.

Second Class.

Mehtá, Tápidás Dayárám	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1871.

Second Class.

Bhábhá, Hormasji Jehángierji	E.	English and Latin.

1872.

Second Class.

Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev.....	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Modi, Barzorji Edalji	E.	English and Latin.
Tulu, Ráoji Vásudev	E.	English and Sanskrit.

B. A.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
1862.					
Second Division.					
Modak, Váman Abáji	Maráthi ...	Physical Geography with its influence on History.	.....	.....	E.
1863.					
Second Division.					
Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	E.
Madgávkar, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	E
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás	Gujeráthi...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
1864.					
Second Division.					
Kotháre, Girdharlál Dayáldás	Ditto ...	Physical Geography, &c.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	.....	E. & D.
Kunte, Mahádev Moreshvar	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	F. G. A.

Modi, Kaikhosru Edalji	Gujeráthi.	Ditto	Ditto	.....	E.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....	E.
Shroff, Hormasji Ratanji*	Ditto	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto	... ..	E.
1865.					
First Division.					
Panjábi, Chuharmal Khundanmal	Persian.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Second Division.					
Bál, Kheshav Bápuji	Maráthi	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Dátiyá, Motilál Rámprasád	Gujeráthi.	Physical Geography, &c.	Ditto	History	E.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Jatár, Shrirám Bhikáji	Maráthi.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	Ditto	Ditto	E
Kohiyár, Ratansháh Erachsháh	Gujeráthi.	Physical Geography.	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám	Latin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
1866.					
Second Division.					
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám	Maráthi	Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.	Ditto	Ditto	E.

* Passed in 1864 M A Examination in History and Philosophy.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
Second Division—continued.		1	2	3	
Garud, Dhondu Shámráo	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics and Hydrostatics	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Káne, Mahádev Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.
Naik, Balvant Sitárám	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	D.
Paránjapye, Shivrám Bápuji	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Thákur, Báláji Bábáji	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Udás, Yashvant Anandráo	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
1867.					
First Division.					
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás	Persian	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ..	E.
Second Division.					
Askedkar, Lakshuman Yádav	Sanskrit ..	Analytical Geometry	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ..	E.
Bennett, Hormasji Pestanji*	Latin	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History	E.

* Passed in 1867 M.A. Examination in English and Latin, Class II

Bhojváni, Alumal Trikamdás	Sindhi	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Gimi, Dorábji Edalji	Gujaráthi	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra	Maráthi	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	D.
Kunté, Anná Moreshvar	Sanskrit	Ditto.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	D.
Sáthe, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Vakhárkar, Balvant Bhikáji	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	D.
1868.					
First Class.					
Apté, Mahádev Chimnáji	Maráthi	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Deshmukh, Krishnaráo Gopál	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Patvardhan, Sitárám Vishvanáth	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Second Class.					
Bhátvadekar, Gajánan Krishna	Sanskrit	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History	E.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Bhedvár, Phirozsháh Dádábhái	Gujaráthi.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics	D.
Chemburkar, Krishnaráo Antobá	Maráthi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás	Latin	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History	E.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth	Maráthi	Ditto	Ditto	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	E.
Dubásh, Jamshedji Kharshedji	Gujarathi.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	E.
Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu	Sanskrit	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	D.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan	Ditto	History	Ditto	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	E.
Madgákvar, Dinánáth Vishnu	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Political Economy.	E.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Nánávati, Mánekji Nasarvánji	Latin	History	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Pádhaye, Hari Gopál	Sanskrit	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Ditto	D.

Phadke, Narhar Gadádhar	Maráthí	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Soman, Vásudev Gopál	Sanskrit	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Thákur, Shripád Bábáji	Greek	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	E.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji	Gujaráthi.	Physiology	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
1869.					
Second Class.					
Jatár, Dámodar Bhikáji	Maráthi	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Talyárkhán, Mánikshah Jehángiershah	Latin	Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
1870.					
Second Class.					
Ajgávkar, Atchyut Náráyan	Sanskrit	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Angal, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Barvé, Anandráo Sakhárám	Ditto	Ditto	Political Economy.	History	F. G. A.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman	Sanskrit	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopál	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Jahágirdár, Dáyábhái Motirám	Latin	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Parashurám	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Keskar, Hari Bhagvant	Maráthi	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	History	E.
Khandáláválá, Navroji Dorábji	Gujaráthi	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics and Hydrostatics	D.
Kolá, Barzorji Jamshedji	Latin	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	E.
Kotháre, Anandráo Krishnaráo	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Ditto	E.
Laiválá, Ghelábhái Mániklál	Sanskrit	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	E.
Mahájani, Vishnu Moreshvar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Political Economy.	D.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Harjivandás	Latin	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	Ditto	Ditto	E.

Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra	Sanskrit	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Patel, Behrámji Frámji	Latin	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto	E.
Patel, Mancherji Frámji	Gujaráthi	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sáne, Báláji Bápuji	Maráthi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Taláti, Edalji Dorábji	Latin	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	Political Economy.	E.
1871.					
Second Class.					
Aitken, Edward Hamilton	Latin	Political Economy.	Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Bhat, Chíntáman Náráyan	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Bhat, Gopál Anant	Sanskrit	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Bhátvadekar, Vináyak Rámchandra	Maráthi	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Contractor, Bomanji Phirozsháh	Latin	Political Economy.	History	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Kabé, Gopál Venkáji	Ditto	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	E.
Kolatkar, Lakshuman Shivrám	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Majámundár, Ishvarrái Lakshmanrái	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Modak, Janárdan Báláji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Pendse, Káshináth Balvant	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Ránadé, Govind Krishna	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Latin	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Talvalkar, Raghunáth Bálkrishna	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.
Wádiyá, Dosábhái Nasarvánji	Latin	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
1872.					
Second Class.					
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D.
Chiplunkar, Vishnu Krishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jamáspásá, Frámji Mancherji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra	Latin .	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History	D.
Kirtané, Keshav Váman	Sanskrit	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	St. X.
Lád, Vithal Bháu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Limayé, Ganpat Venkatesh.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
McDermott, Michael.....	Latin	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	History	St. X.
Mirzá, Sádikáli Fraidun	Arabic ...	Ditto . .	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
O'Shaughnessy, Simon.....	Latin	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History	St. X.
Thakár, Ganesh Pándurang.....	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	D.

LL. B.

1866.

First Division.

Ránadé, Mahádev Govind, M.A.* ..... L.
Wágle, Bál Mangesh, M.A.† ..... L.

1867.

Second Division.

Bodarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo, B.A. ..... L.
Kotháre, Girdharlál Dayáldás, B.A. ..... L.

1868.

Second Division.

Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám, M.A. ..... L.
Márphátia, Nagindás Tulsidás, B.A. ..... L.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám, B.A. ..... L.

1869.

Second Division.

Kohiyár, Ratansháh Erachsháh, B.A. ..... L.
Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji, M.A. ..... L.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad, M.A. ..... L.

1870.

Second Division.

Dádáchanji, Karsháeji Rastamji, M.A. ..... L.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál, B.A. ..... L.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál, B.A. ..... L.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant, B.A. ..... L.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak, M.A. ..... L.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji, B.A. ..... L.

1871.

First Division.

Apté, Mahádev Chimnáji, B.A. ..... L.
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir, M.A. ..... L.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth, B.A. ..... L.

---

* Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class I.
† Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class II.

Second Division.

Bhátvadekar, Gajánan Krishna, B.A. ..... L.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Muthurádás, B.A. ..... L.
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám, B.A. ..... L.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji, B.A. ..... L.
Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo, M.A. L
Nánávati, Mánikji Nasarvánji, B.A. ..... L.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás, B.A. ..... L.
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás, B.A. ..... L.
Patel, Rastamji Morvánji, M.A. ..... L.
Taleyárkhán, Mánikshah Jehángiershah, B.A. ..... L.

L. M.

1862.

Second Division.

Lámná, Nasarvánji Jehángierji ..... G.
Sanzgiré, Shántárám Vitthal ..... G.
Vikáji, Kaikhosru Rastamji ..... G.
Barzorji Behrámji ..... G.

1863.

Second Division.

DeRozario, Luis Phillippe ..... G.
Rávut, Sakhárám Arjun ..... G.
Sheik Abdul Karim ..... G.

1864.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Philip Clement ..... G.
Khodi, Rastamji Nasarvánji ..... G.
Vaidya, Gopál Shivrám ..... G.

1865.

First Division.

Howell, John Alexander ..... G.
Nádirsháh, Rastamji Jamshedji ..... G.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Pedro Jose Lucio ..... G.
Hakim, Sheik Sultán ..... G.
Kotháre, Shámráo Jagannáth ..... G.

* Surname not known.

1866.

First Class.

Baptista, Paulo Maria ..... G.

1867.

First Class.

Goradya, Amidás Manji ..... G.
Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv ..... G.

1868.

First Class.

Gonsalves, João Francisco..... G.
Hakim, Abdul Rahim ..... G.

Second Class.

Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál ..... G.

1869

First Class.

Pereira, Mathias Francisco. ..... G.

1871.

First Class.

Kunté, Anná Moreshvar, B.A. ..... G.
Shribástam, Saruplál Bálakrám ..... G.

Second Class.

Bhaté, Balvant Gopál ..... G.

1872.

First Class.

Bedford, Robert ..... G.
Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand ..... G.

Second Class.

DaGama, Jeronimo Accacio ..... G.
Kantak, Shántárám Vináyak ..... G.
Patel, Kásam Virji ..... G.
Valles, Domingos Braz..... G.

L. C. E.

1869.

Second Class.

Tilak, Gopál Ráoji ..... P. E.

1870.

Second Class.

Adarkar, Anant Náráyan ..... P. E.
Bhat, Gangádhar Anant, M.A. ..... P. E.
Desái, Khandubhái Gulábbhái ..... P. E.

1871.

Second Class.

Nágávkar, Abraham Samuel ..... P. E.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind, B.A. ..... P. E.

1872.

Second Class.

Joshi, Náráyan Bábáji ..... P. E.
Kiráne, Gangádhar Rámkrishna ..... P. E.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

Under-Graduates and others who have passed the First Examination in Arts.

1861.

Bál, Krishnáji Bápuji ..... E.
Parmánand, Náráyan Mahádev ..... E.

1862.

Mayadev, Trimbakráo Bápuji ..... E.

1863.

Barzorji Kharshedji ..... D.

1864.

Devbhánkar, Náráyan Váman ..... D.
Dhairyaván, Keshav Vináyak ..... E.

---

* Surname not known.

Mistri, Pálanji Adarji ..... E.
Sodá, Tulsidás Devidás..... E.
Távernválá, Sorábji Mancherji ..... E.

1865 (*March*).

Govindás Varjivandás ..... E.

1865 (*December*).

Angriá, Jaisingráo Esji..... D.
Chichgar, Hormasji Mancherji ..... E.
Davé, Revásháankar Tripuráshankar ..... E.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji..... F. G. A. & E.
Dvárkánáth Rághobá..... D.

1866.

Aitken, Benjamin ..... F. G. A.
Boyce, Pestanji Edalji ..... E.
Britto, Julius Lucas ..... F. G. A.
Gunderiá, Mánoklál Gordhandás..... E.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Gopál ..... D.

1867.

Kolatkar, Váman Mahádev ..... E.
Modi, Barzorji Rastamji ..... E.
Mulá, Fardunji Kávasji ..... E.
Nánávati, Dádábhái Nasarvánji ..... E.
Patel, Nasarvánji Hirjibhái ..... E.
Tilak, Narhar Purshotam ..... D.
Vaidya, Vásudev Hari ..... E.

1868.

Bhidé, Lakshuman Vishnu ..... D.
Chhatré, Nilkanth Vináyak..... D.
Chitalé, Mahádev Bálkrishna ..... D.
Dávar, Jehángier Edalji ..... E.
Davé, Bhánushankar Náráyanshankar ..... E.
Desái, Nitchábhái Murárji ..... E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Dádáji ..... D.
Dikshit, Chhabilrám Dolatrám ..... E.
Fernandez, Edward Elias ..... D.
Javéri, Navanidhlál Govindlál ..... E.
Kirtikar, Kánobá Ranchhoddás ..... E. & F. G. A.
Mádan, Jamshedji Fardunji ..... E.
Mávlankar, Krishnaráo Narsopant..... E.

---

* Surname not known

Mistri, Kávasji Mancherji ..... E.
Modak, Báláji Prabhákar..... D.
Modi, Dinsháh Sorábji ..... E.
Modi, Kávasji Edalji ..... E.
Pandit, Sitárám Náráyan ..... E.
Phátak, Shrikrishna Bápu ..... D.
Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv ..... E.
Ratnágar, Nasarvánji Jamshedji ..... E.
Sámbre, Ganesh Raghunáth ..... D.
Sáne, Govind Gangádhar ..... D.
Sáthe, Gopál Moreshvar ..... E.
Soman, Sitárám Gopál ..... E.
Vimáválá, Maganbhái Kasturchand ..... E.
Wágle, Hari Bhikáji ..... E.

1869.

Alpaiválá, Dádábhái Jamshedji ..... E.
Ambardekar, Govind Krishna ..... E.
Athalé, Bhikdev Vásudev ..... E.
Bakhle, Rámchandra Ganesh ..... D.
Bhángávkar, Káshináth Náráyan ..... E.
Bhat, Nilkanth Náráyan ..... D.
Chhatre, Atmárám Moreshvar ..... E.
DádiBarjorná, Frámji Navroji ..... E.
Dalál, Dalpatrám Vithaldás ..... E.
Dalál, Hirálál Narotamdás ..... E.
Desái, Saváilál Govindrám ..... E.
Deva, Krishnáji Sidheshvar ..... D.
Dhulekar, Dámodar Bálkrishna ..... D.
Godbolé, Náráyan Bálkrishna ..... E.
Hátvalne, Shankar Rámchandra ..... D.
Joshi, Báláji Náráyan ..... E.
Kirloskar, Sakhárám Rámchandra ..... D.
Mehtá, Valabhrám Vajerám ..... E.
Párikh, Lallubhái Pránvalabh ..... E.
Páthak, Anant Náráyan ..... E.
Patvardhan, Keshav Vishvanáth ..... E.
Prabhákar, Anandráo Sitárám ..... E.
Shroff, Edalji Sorábji ..... E.
Wáglé, Bhagvant Mangesh ..... E.

1870.

Bámboatválá, Sorábji Adarji ..... E.
Bátliválá, Edalji Sorábji ..... E.
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal ..... E.
Bhat, Dámodar Dinánáth ..... E.

Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám ..... D.
Cámá, Mervánji Mancherji ..... E.
Chintámanipethkar, Pándurang Venkatesh ..... D.
Desái, Navroji Pálanji ..... E.
Diké, Rámchandra Chintáman ..... D.
Gádgil, Krishnáji Parshurám ..... D.
Ganpulé, Náráyan Vináyak ..... D.
Ghárpuré, Dámodar Govind ..... D.
Gokhalé, Ganesh Káshináth ..... D.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhamángad ..... F. G. A.
Jambusariá, Bejanji Mánikji ..... E.
Jinsiválo, Shridhar Ganesh ..... D.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan ..... E.
* Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh ..... E.
Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji ..... E.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji ..... E.
Kángá, Sorábji Pestanji ..... E.
Kápadiá, Jagjivan Bhavánishankar ..... E.
Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji ..... E.
Khambátá, Jehángier Kaikhosru ..... E.
Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat ..... E.
Kirtikar, Vithal Khanderáo ..... E.
Kohiyár, Jehángiersháh Erachsháh ..... E.
Kutár, Kharshedji Rastamji ..... E.
Pánandikar, Gopál Venkatesh ..... F. G. A. & E.
Pandit, Ganesh Gopál ..... E.
Pandit, Hari Mádhav ..... E.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev ..... D.
Patel, Behrámji Bamanji ..... E.
Sahasrabudhé, Balvant Rámchandra ..... D.
Sáthe, Mahádev Anant ..... E.
Vaidya, Rámchandra Janárdan ..... E.
Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi ..... E.

1871.

Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan ..... D.
Ajinkia, Sitánáth Gopináth ..... D.
Bhájiválá, Pestanji Kharshedji ..... E.
Chiplunkar, Sitárám Hari ..... D.
Cooper, Dádábhái Hormasji ..... E.
Dalvi, Sitárám Yashvant ..... F. G. A. & E.
Dámle, Krishnáji Hari ..... E.
DeMonte, Thomas Antonio ..... St. X.
Deshmukh, Raghunáth Gopál ..... D.

---

* Passed the B.A. Examination of 1871.

DeSouza, Luis ..... St. X.
Duncan, Thomas ..... St. X.
Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev ..... E.
Gadre, Rámchandra Venkatesh ..... D.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu ..... E.
Hakim, Muhámmad Hussein ..... E.
Huligolkar, Krishnaráo Mahádev ..... D.
Joglekar, Vishnu Krishna ..... D.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar ..... E.
Kále, Nánábhái Sadánand ..... E.
Kelkar, Káshináth Ganesh ..... D.
Khambátá, Pestanji Aspandiárji ..... E.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishna ..... E. & F. G. A.
Kunte, Vishnu Keshav ..... D.
Maisálkar, Vithal Rámkrishna ..... D.
Málpekar, Náráyan Rámchandra ..... E.
Mudholkar, Shrinivás Narsinh ..... D.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál ..... E.
Páthak, Pestanji Hormasji ..... E.
Ránadé, Shankar Moro ..... D.
Sáne, Káshináth Náráyan ..... D.
Sulé, Sitárám Bhagvant ..... E.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji ..... E.

Under-Graduates and others who have passed the first Examination for L.M.

1864.

Second Division.

DaCunha, Joseph Gerson ..... G.
Gomes, Antonio Simplicio ..... G.

1870.

Second Division.

Masáni, Hormasji Dádábhái ..... G
Nárimán, Temulji Bhikáji ..... G
Paránjapyé, Mahádevráo Yashvant ..... G
Shirválkar, Trimbak Sakhárám ..... G

1871.

First Division.

Bhátvadékar, Bhálchandra Krishna ..... G

Second Division.

DaCosta, Nicolao Salvador ..... G.
Desái, Ganesh Rámchandra..... G
DeSouza, Antonio Manoel ..... G.
Godámbe, Yashvant Pándurang ..... G.
Kámat, Dharmáji Ganesh ..... G.
Kándáválá, Dosábhái Barjorji ..... G.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ..... G.
Pereira, Joseph..... G.

Under-Graduates and others who have passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

1866.

Second Division.

Dátár, Náro Govind ..... P. E.

1868.

Second Division.

Mehtá, Venishankar Govindrám ..... P. E.
Shirgávkar, Báláji Náráyan ..... P. E.

1869.

Second Division.

Bhat, Moreshvar Náráyan ..... P. E.
Khandáláválá, Pestanji Dorábji ..... P. E.
Soman, Ganesh Náráyan ..... P. E.

1870.

Second Division.

Dáte, Náráyan Vináyak ..... P. E.
Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra ..... P. E.
Gupte, Pándurang Gopál..... P. E.
Jámbhekar, Balvant Govind ..... P. E.
Narimán, Gustádji Dorábji ..... P. E.
Sáne, Báláji Bápuji ..... P. E.
Támbe, Rámchandra Balvant..... P. E.

1871.

First Division.

† Bamanji Sorábji ... P. E.

Second Division..

Bhadá, Nasarvánji Dorábji ... P. E.
Bhándárkar, Náráyan Pándurang ... P. E.
Bhátvadekar, Vináyak Krishna ... P. E.
Bhidé, Prabhákar Gangádhar ... P. E.
Chavbal, Káshináth Dámodar ... P. E.
Dhumatkar, Pundlik Ganesh ... P. E.
Mhaiskar, Gopál Raghunáth ... P. E.
Mulekar, Vishnu Sadáshiv ... P. E.
Vajifdár, Mánikji Hormasji ... P. E.
Varlekar, Mahádev Janárdan ... P. E.
Váslekar, Nánáji Náráyan ... P. E.

Under-Graduates and others who have passed the Matriculation Examination only.

1859.

Bhágvat, Bháskar Hari ... E.
Gokhalé, Bábá Krishnáji ... D.
Kirtané, Vináyak Janárdan ... E.
Mánde, Bhikáji Rámchandra ... D.
Sindhe, Bábáji Lakshuman ... D.
Shirgávkar, Mahádev Náráyan ... E.
Váknis, Yashvantráo Abáji ... D.
Yájnik, Javerilál Umáshankar ... E.
† Bhái Rámchandra ... E.
† Nánábhái Haridás ... L.
† Pándurang Báláji ... D.
† Venkatráo Rámchandra ... D.
† Vishnu Bálkrishna ... D.

1860.

Barochá, Frámji Sorábji ... E.
Bhende, Ramákánt Krishna ... D.
Pendharkar, Mahádáji Vishnu ... E.
Varde, Vishnu Sadáshiv ... E.

---

† Surname not known.

† Ardesir Pestanji ..... E.
† Govind Lakshuman ..... D.
† Parashrám Vishnu ..... E.
† Raghunáth Náráyan ..... E.
† Rámchandra Anandráo ..... E.
† Uttamrám Narbherám ..... E.
† Vináyak Balvantráo ..... E.

1861.

† Bamanji Sorábji ..... E.
† Bápuji Rámchandra ..... E.
† Bháskar Bálkrishna ..... E. S.
† Dádábhái Dosábhái ..... E.
† Dhanjibhái Shápurji ..... E.
† Dinsháh Edalji ..... E.
† Dorábji Padamji ..... D.
† Frámji Bamanji ..... E.
† Hirjibhái Aspendiárji ..... E.
† Hormasji Jehángier ..... E.
† Jamshedji Mánekji ..... E.
† Kávasji Edalji ..... E.
† Navroji Padamji ..... D.
† Rámchandra Bhairav ..... D.
† Thákurdás Keshavlál ..... E.
† Trimbak Náráyan ..... E.
† Vináyak Krishna ..... D.
† Virbhadra Madivallayyá ..... B.
† Vishnu Sadáshiv ..... D.

1862.

Christie, Albert D. L. ..... P. C.
Joshi, Náná Bápu ..... G.
Rodrigues, Vincent ..... E. S.
Thosar, Náná Mahádáji ..... D.
† Bálnáráyan Gavrináráyan ..... E.
† Dádábhái Shápurji ..... E.
† Govind Balvant ..... B.
† Hormasji Shápurji ..... E.
† Mervánji Edalji ..... E.
† Nasarvánji Sorábji ..... E.
† Ráoji Ganesh ..... D.
† Vásudev Ballál ..... E.

---

† Surname not known.

1863, *March.*

Bakhalé, Váman Ganesh	D.
Bátlivállá, Frámji Jamshedji	E.
Bhat, Náráyan Rámchandra	E.
Desái, Manilál Govindrám	F. G. A.
Devidás, Bhagvándás Manmohandás	E.
Gokhalé, Báláji Vináyak	D.
Jayakar, Shámráo Káshináth	E.
Joshi, Krishnáji Káshináth	D.
Kamlákar, Ganpat Pándurang	E.
Limaye, Mahádáji Lakshuman	D.
Mehtá, Phirozsháh Rastamji	E.
Modi, Edalji Ratanji	E.
Názar, Kuvarji Sorábji	E.
Ozu, Lakshumishankar Hariprasád	E
Pille, Armogam Náráyansvámi	D
Sábde, Govind Keshav	E.
Saranjáme, Váman Prabhákar	D.
Wádiá, Hormasji Ardesir	E.
† Krishnáji Bhikáji	D.
† Rangayá, C.	E.

1863, *November.*

Bápat, Váman Náráyan	D.
Bhat, Rámkrishna Devshankar	E
Dáte, Jagannáth Náráyan	D.
Dhekne, Ganesh Govind	P. S.
Dhond, Sájo Krishna	D.
Engineer, Rastamji Mánekji	E.
Gháte, Náráyan Sakhárám	D.
Gokhale, Ganesh Náráyan	D.
Háte, Nánábhái Harichandra	E.
Inámdár, Jayasatyabodhráo Tirmalráo	F. G. A.
Kále, Krishnáji Govind	E.
Kále, Mothábhái Sadánandji	E.
Kápadiá, Dorábji Tomulji	E.
Kázi Inámdár, Abdul Ali Akbar Ali	E. S.
Navalkar, Dinánáth Harichandra	E.
Nene, Gopál Balvant	D.
Párkhi, Ganesh Yashvant	D.
Pútankar, Krishnáji Náráyan	P. S.
Phadké, Shridhar Bápuji	E.
Puro, Rámchandra Hari	E.

† Surname not known.

Ránadivá, Dvárkánáth Náráyan ..... D.
Samarth, Bálkrishna Mártand ..... E.
Sanjána, Pestanji Kávasji ..... E.
Sokle, Ganesh Náráyan ..... D.
† Ganpatráo Nánábhái ..... E. S.
† Jagjivan Atmárám ..... E. S.
† Lallubhái Gordhandás ..... E. S.
† Mádhavácharam Balvácharam ..... S.
† Manidharprasád Tápiprasád ..... S.
† Moru Sadáshiv ..... P. M.
† Nasarvánji Kharshedji ..... E. S.
† Sadsáshiv Hari ..... E. & P. T.
† Samukhrám Navindrám ..... S.
† Sheik Hayát ..... P. M.
† Virprasád Tápiprasád ..... A.

1864.

Abhyánkar, Gopál Bálkrishna ..... P. M.
Ajgávkar, Vásudev Náráyan ..... D.
Balsárá, Ratanji Shápurji ..... E. & E. S.
Banáji, Erakshah Mánekji ..... S.
Bápat, Rámkrishna Chimnáji ..... P.
Bhadkamkar, Vásudev Nilkant ..... Sa. & P.
Bhágvat, Shankar Rámchandra ..... P. S.
Bhándárkar, Ráoji Ganesh ..... F. G. A.
Bhátkhande, Gopál Janárdan ..... P. & B.
Bhátkhande, Shripat Vaijanáth ..... B.
Bháve, Ráoji Prabhákar ..... P. S. & P. V.
Bhidé, Bhikáji Rámchandra ..... P. S.
Bramhe, Náráyan Bálkrishna ..... D.
Cámá, Phirozsháh Ratanji ..... E.
Contractor, Frámji Rastamji ..... J.
Cooper, Mánekji Bejanji ..... J.
Cooper, Sorábji Navroji ..... E.
Dáruválá, Rastamji Ardesir ..... E. S.
Davé, Atmáshankar Tripuráshankar ..... S.
Gambhir, Sorábji Mervánji ..... E.
Gandhi, Shankar Ráoji ..... P. M.
Ganjikar, Rámchandra Bhikáji ..... E. S.
Godbolé, Keshav Pándurang ..... P. M.
Godbolé, Vithal Bápuji ..... E. S.
Gokhalé, Dinkar Ballál ..... D.
Gokhalé, Náráyan Krishna ..... P. & P. S.
Gole, Vithal Mahádev ..... P. S.

† Surname not known.

Gorakshkar, Rámchandra Lakshuman ..... E.
Guná, Harjivandás Válirám ..... F. G. A.
Gupté, Rájárám Chimnáji ..... P. M.
Hakim, Abdul Gháni ..... E. S.
Hirpáthak, Gopál Bábáji ..... P. M.
Joshi, Dattu Narsinh ..... F. G. A.
Joshi, Vishvanáth Raghunáth ..... P. & P. S.
Kále, Gangádhar Hari ..... P. S.
Káráni, Phirozsháh Nasarvánji ..... E.
Karmarkar, Krishnáji Náráyan ..... M.
Kelkar, Krishnáji Raghunáth ..... P. S.
Khambáttá, Nasarvánji Jehángierji ..... E. S.
Khándekar, Trimbak Gangádhar ..... D.
Khisti, Yashvant Hari ..... G. A. & E.
Khori, Edalji Jamshedji ..... E.
Kotháre, Báláji Sitárám ..... F. G. A.
Kotháre, Nánu Náráyan ..... E. S. & Pr.
Lálkáká, Ratanji Jamshedji ..... E. & A.
Mahádthalkar, Trimbak Abáji ..... E. S.
Maráthe, Náráyan Sadáshiv ..... P. M.
Menezes, Joseph Philip de ..... E. S.
Motiválá, Dosábhái Bejanji ..... J.
Mudholkar, Báláji Narsinh ..... E. S.
Mudliar, Cupusvámi Viziárangam ..... D.
Mutálik, Náráyan Anant ..... D.
Nátu, Káshináth Govind ..... P. M.
Navalkar, Ganpat Shrikrishna ..... E.
Paradé, Malku Sayáji ..... P. M.
Paránjapye, Náráyan Mádhav ..... Ds. & D.
Paránjapye, Váman Ganesh ..... E. & Ar.
Páthak, Atmárám Bápu ..... P. E.
Pradhán, Bajábá Rámchandra ..... D. & Ds.
Punigar, Bamanji Edalji ..... J.
Ránadé, Váman Govind ..... P. V.
Reshimválá, Keshavlál Narbherám ..... P. T.
Rishi, Lakshuman Govind ..... P. V. & P. S.
Sahasrabudhé, Hari Konddev ..... D.
Sáthé, Krishnáji Keshav ..... P. S.
Satyavádi, Harilál Chhaganlál ..... A.
Sethná, Jamshedji Rastamji ..... E S. & P. T.
Sohoni, Anant Vináyak ..... P. M.
Tarvádi, Motinárám Gavrinárám ..... S.
Tivarekar, Ganpat Krishna ..... E. S.
Umarigar, Hormasji Rastamji ..... J.
Vaidya, Govind Vishnu ..... E. S.
Vakil, Ratanrám Jayánand ..... S.
Vohorá, Kallianrái Lakshumishankar ..... S.

† Chhaganlál Bhudharphi ..... Br.
† Ghelábhái Thákurdás ..... S.
† Mádhavráo Bháskarji ..... L. & E.
† Mániklál Jagjivan ..... A.
† Motilál Ranchhoddás ..... S.

1865.

Abhyánkar, Rámchandra Hari ..... G. A.
Akhund, Gulám Alli Ibráhim ..... H.
Bháchech, Davlatrám Manirám ..... A. & G. P.
Bhánap, Rámchandra Vináyak ..... F. G. A. & P. S
Bhátvadekar, Náráyan Rámchandra ..... N. & P. T
Bháve, Anant Gopál ..... P. S.
Bháve, Vásudev Shridhar ..... P. S.
Chhápgar, Dinsháh Jijibhái ..... E. S & P. T
Dáne, Krishnaráo Váman ..... F. G. A.
Dátár, Bháskar Dhonddev ..... P. S.
Desái, Ranchhodlál Kapurchand ..... A.
Deshpánde, Dattátraya Bhagvant ..... Ds.
Dhámnaskar, Rámchandra Vithobá ..... R.
Dhairyaván, Ganpat Mádhavráo ..... G. & E. S. E
Dhodapkar, Dámodar Kacheshvar ..... Ds.
Dholé, Rámchandra Ganeshpant ..... P. M.
Divátiá, Ratanlál Trimbaklál ..... G. P. & A
Draper, Jijibhái Kharshedji ..... P. T.
Gangan, Rámchandra Harshet ..... R.
Garadé, Bhikáji Balvant ..... F. G. A.
Godbolé, Vináyak Náráyan ..... F. G. A.
Gokhalé, Dámodar Vidiádhar ..... P. S.
Golé, Báláji Mahádev ..... P. S.
Hansotiá, Ichhárám Nagindás ..... E. S.
Joglekar, Bálkrishna Rámchandra ..... P. T. & Ds.
Joshi, Rámchandra Krishnájipant ..... P. M.
Joshi, Váman Raghunáth ..... P. M.
Kángá, Bhikáji Kávasji ..... C.
Kángá, Ratanji Edalji ..... C.
Karandikar, Chintáman Sakhárám ..... E. S.
Karandikar, Náráyan Govind ..... P. S.
Kirtané, Nilkant Janárdan ..... P. S.
Kolatkar, Krishnáji Hari ..... P. T. & L.
Mahádik, Govind Lakshuman ..... P. S
Maráthe, Krishnáji Trimbak ..... P. S.
Medh, Kallianrái Dolatrái ..... A. & G. P. C.
Medh, Motilál Dolatrái ..... A. & G. P. C.

---

† Surname not known.

Mehtá, Harisukhrám Mánikrám ..... S.
Mehtá, Krishnalál Govindás ..... S.
Mehtá, Nárandás Kaliándás ..... F. G. A.
Modak, Hari Náráyan ..... P. T. & P. H.
Mokalkar, Sundar Morobá ..... F. G. A.
Mudliar, Arjun Rangasvámi ..... P. S.
Nemankar, Gangádhar Vásudev ..... P. S.
Ozarkar, Váman Báláji ..... Ds.
Paránjapye, Hari Mahádev ..... F. G. A.
Paránjapye, Prashurám Náráyan ..... F. G. A.
Parvaté, Mahádev Balvant ..... P. S.
Páthak, Hari Sakhárám ..... F. G. A.
Patvardhan, Gangádhar Pándurang ..... F. G. A.
Patvardhan, Shivrám Rámchandra ..... E. S.
Pille, T. Vásudev Náráyansvámi ..... P. S.
Pitalé, Bál Niláji ..... E. S.
Ratanpárakhi, Dattátraya Sitárám ..... F. G. A.
Rege, Keshav Shridhar ..... R.
Sanjáná, Edalji Jamshedji ..... P. S.
Sáthe, Vishnu Raghunáth ..... P. E. & P. S.
Saváni, Chintáman Hari ..... P. S.
Shá, Shivdás Anandji ..... E. S.
Shirválkar, Shridhar Náráyan ..... P. M.
Shrihatikar, Hanumant Rámchandra ..... B. & D.
Sirvái, Kharshedji Nasarvánji ..... E. S.
Takle, Ganesh Gangádhar ..... F. G. A. & N.
Talpadé, Náná Dvárkánáth ..... E.
Talpadé, Vináyak Vishvanáth ..... F. G. S.
Thákur, Chunilál Máneklál ..... Br.
Velinkar, Bábá Lakshumanji ..... E. S.
Velkar, Vináyak Pándurang ..... E. S. & P. T.
Vohorá, Chamanrái Harái ..... A. & G. P. C.
† Ganpatrám Anuprám ..... S.
† Malukchand Bechardás ..... A.
† Manmohan Lakshumanji ..... E. S.

1866.

Abhyánkar, Prabhákar Govind ..... P. S.
Adváni, Jhámat Nárumal ..... H.
Adváni, Túrúchand Shokirám ..... H.
Bharuchá Rastamji Ratanji ..... E. S.
Bhavanái, Dolatrám Suratsing ..... H.
Bháve, Krishnáji Balvantráo ..... P. S.
Chavabal, Bandu Janárdan ..... P. T. & E. S.

---

† Surname not known.

Chichgar, Nánábhái Ratanji	E. S.
Dántrá, Sorábsháh Hormasji	E. S.
Dárvokar, Trimbak Rámchandra	A. G. S.
Dátár, Rámchandra Hari	D.
Deshpánde, Keshav Bramhagiri	Ds.
Devakulé, Ráoji Moreshvar	P. S.
Devanalkar, Bhiku Rághobá	G. A.
Eráni, Ardesir Mervánji	B. P.
Fansalkar, Váman Parashurám	P. S.
Gadre, Ráoji Pándurang	P. S.
Gánu, Vináyak Janárdan	P. M.
Gokhalé, Govind Rámchandra	B.
Jálnápurkar, Narhar Ganesh	P. M.
Kankodiválá, Dáyábhái Jadurám	S.
Kanttáválá, Hargovind Dvárkádás	A.
Kápadiá, Hormasji Pestanji	F. G. A.
Karandikar, Gopál Govind	R.
Kavishvar, Chunilál Dalpatrám	A.
Kelkar, Yashvant Moreshvar	E. S.
Khádilkar, Ganesh Vishvanáth	R.
Kharé, Trimbak Sakhárám	P. S.
Khárkar, Atmárám Vithal	E. S.
Múnkar, Ganpat Sarottam	F. G. A.
Marzbán, Ardesir Mervánji	E. S.
Mátiá, Tuljárám Harivalabh	F. G. A
Methá, Hormasji Mervánji	E. S.
Methá, Krishnamukhrám Atmárám	S.
Modi, Nasarvánji Jamshedji	B. P.
Modi, Pestanji Edalji	B. P.
Muthé, Ráoji Nánáji	F. G. A.
Nádkarni, Raghunáth Náráyan	R.
Oja, Chaturbhuj Lálchand	K.
Paránjapye, Lakshman Vishnu	P. N.
Párikh, Chhotálál Vithaldás	A.
Pentho, Sakhárám Náráyan	R.
Pinge, Bálají Bhikáji	E. S.
Pitre, Janárdan Mahádev	R.
Ráoji, Ardesir Sheriárji	J.
Sádhalé, Rámchandra Náráyan	P. S.
Saráiyá, Purshotam Bápuji	N. & A
Saráiyá, Rámdás Gangádás	F. G. A.
Sáthe, Dáji Shivrám	B. G.
Savadé, Shrinivás Rámchandra	B.
Sávánur, Rámchandra Anáji	B.
Sethná, Hormasji Dorábji	J.
Sethná, Hormasji Kuvarji	B. P

Shikharé, Govind Shripat ..... Ds.
Tarvadi, Lálshankar Umiáshankar ..... A.
Vijayakar, Vasantrão Bápuji ..... E. S.
Yavalékar, Govind Gopál ..... P. T. & N.
Ishvarlál Vandrávandás ..... A.

1867.

Adhikári, Bálkrishna Dáji ..... P. T. & E. S.
Antao, John Alcantara ..... E. S. & St. X. S.
Arvandekar, Sitárám Bhikáji ..... M.
Bápat, Govind Raghunáth ..... R.
Bápat, Vishnu Sakhárám ..... Ak. & F. G.A.
Bárbhái, Mulji Bhavánidás ..... P. T.
Behero, Janárdan Ballál ..... R.
Bhagat, Fázal Gulám Hussein ..... E. S.
Bhágvat, Rajárám Rámkrishna ..... E. S.
Bhávnagari, Mancherji Morvánjí ..... E. S.
Bhidé, Káshináth Vithal ..... P. T. & E. S.
Bhidé, Vásudev Mahádev ..... P. E.
Bramhachári, Lakshminárayan Parsádrái ..... A. & N.
Chándorkar, Chintu Náráyan ..... P. S.
Chavbal, Rámchandra Shridhar ..... B. G.
Chokshi, Mániklál Gordhandás ..... S.
Contractor, Dorábji Jamshedji ..... B. P.
Contractor, Navroji Mánekji ..... B. P.
Dábke, Vishnu Apáji ..... R.
Dámle, Sadáshiv Govind ..... Ak. & E. S.
Dánge, Govind Vishnu ..... P. S.
Dáruválá, Jamshedji Nasarvánji ..... E. S.
Dávar, Hirjibhái Frámji ..... E. S. & B. P.
Davé, Harikrishna Lálshankar ..... S.
Desái, Atchyut Bháskar ..... R.
Desái, Dayálji Murárji ..... S.
Desái, Harilál Káhándás ..... A. & G. P.
Desái, Prabhulál Mulchand ..... P. T. & A.
Desái, Ranchhodlál Bhagvándás ..... A. & G. P.
Desái, Vináyak Yashvant ..... M.
Devdhar, Vishvanáth Sadáshiv ..... P. S.
Dhavle, Keshav Balvantráo ..... P. S.
Dikshit, Amarji Bholánáth ..... A.
Divánji, Jamnáprasád Thákurdás ..... S.
Durkál, Bhagvándás Gopálráo ..... A. & G. P.
Godbolé, Rámchandra Jagannáth ..... P. S.
Gogte, Keshav Dáji ..... E. S.

† Surname not known.

Gogte, Ráoji Lakshuman ..... P. S.
Gokhalé, Bháskar Dhonddev ..... B.
Gokhalé, Vishnu Balvantráo ..... P. M.
Golé, Náráyan Balvant..... P. S
Gorakshakar, Náráyan Lakshuman ..... E. S.
Goré, Náráyan Krishna ..... R.
Jog, Govind Lakshuman ..... B. G.
Jog, Krishnáji Sakhárám..... P. T. & A.
Joshi, Báláji Khanderáo..... P. M.
Joshi, Bhavánishankar Girjáshankar ..... S. & Br.
Joshi, Frámji Rastamji ..... E. S.
Joshi, Mádhav Náráyan ..... Sh. & P. T.
Joshi, Narso Pándurang ..... S. P.
Joshi, Parashurám Ballál ..... E. S.
Káne, Rámkrishna Ballál ..... F. G. A.
Karáni, Fardunji Bejanji ..... P. T. &. E. S.
Karve, Purshotam Gangádhar ..... P. M.
Káshikar, Mahádev Sakhárám ..... R.
Khambátá, Jamshedji Dinsháh..... G. & E. S
Khambátá, Kávasji Dinsháh ..... K.
Kirpálni, Tejumal Parshurám ..... H. & P. T.
Kirpekar, Hari Náráyan ..... P. S. & Sa.
Kotháre, Yashvantráo Bháskarji ..... E. S.
Lord, Hormasji Navroji ..... J. & E. S.
Macnee, Henry Charles ..... H. & Mr. C.
Mahájan, Rájárám Sadáshiv ..... P. S.
Mánkar, Jagannáth Lakshuman ..... F. G. A.
Mansukháni, Vasanmal Jayarámdás ..... H.
Maráthe, Antáji Trimbak ..... P. T. &. N.
Marzbán, Jehángier Behrámji ..... E. S.
Master, Sorábji Bamanji ..... E. S.
Matúdár, Ranchhod Nágardás..... A.
Mehendaló, Bálkrishna Vishnu ..... P. S.
Mehtá, Chunilál Umedrám ..... S.
Mehtá, Maganlál Ranchhodlál ..... A.
Mirzá, Gulámrázá Fraidun ..... H.
Mistri, Edalji Jamshedji .....F. G. A. & P. T.
Mudliar, Dámodar Vijayarangam ..... P. S.
Musariph, Eknáth Dhonddev ..... B. G.
Mutálik Desái, Rágvendráo Bhimáji ..... B.
Nágul, Shivu Ashená ..... P. M.
Nánávati, Rastamji Hormasji ..... A.
Párak, Dhanjisháh Navroji ..... P. S.
Pathidár, Atmárám Joitárám ..... S.
Pandvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárám ..... E. S.
Phátak, Vináyak Ganesh ..... E. S.

Pingle, Váman Shripat ..... Ds.
Pradhán, Vishvanáth Bálkrishna ..... P. T. & E. S.
Ráno, Bábáji Dhonddev ..... E. S.
Sahasrabudhe, Báláji Shridhar ..... P. S.
Sajgiré, Narhar Ghanashám ..... M.
Sáthe, Trimbak Moreshvar ..... P. T. & P. S.
Sáve, Vásudev Deváji ..... F. G. A
Sávle, Dinkar Krishna ..... F. G. A.
Sequeira, Thomas Caetano ..... G. A.
Sheikh, Jamáludin Muhámmad ..... Ds.
Shevadé, Govind Vináyak ..... R.
Shroff, Surajrám Bhánábháí ..... E S.
Shrotri, Bápu Janárdan ..... Sa.
Soman, Mahádáji Hari ..... B. G.
Tagoré, Vithal Hari ..... B. G.
Támboli, Nasarvánji Frámji ..... B. P.
Tátke, Vásudev Prabhákar ..... P. T. & P. V.
Thakar, Javerilál Lallubháí ..... P. T. & Nd.
Thákur, Hari Náráyan ..... Sh.
Thorát, Sakhárám Dhondu ..... M.
Unvâlá, Manchersháh Frámji ..... E. S.
Vaidya, Govind Bagáji ..... S.
Vaidya, Váman Khandoráo ..... E. S.
Vas, Fulgence Marian ..... E. S.
Vasávadá, Dulerái Bámji ..... Rj.
Vikáji, Mánikshah Bápuji ..... B. P.
Wádiá, Hormasji Hirjibháí ..... B. P.
Wádiá, Morvánji Nasarvánji ..... J.

1868.

Acharékar, Atmárám Náráyan ..... E. S.
Adhyáru, Harilál Náráyanji ..... A.
Agáse, Náráyan Bhikáji ..... R.
Alemao Valentine Charles ..... St. M.
Amirsháhi, Jhánjimal Thávardás ..... H. M.
Amruté, Pándurang Ganpat ..... T. E. & E. S.
Angal, Annáji Báburáo ..... E. S.
Antiá, Pálanji Rastamji ..... J.
Athalé, Vaijanáth Rámkrishna ..... R. H S.
Augusto, Lucien ..... St. M.
Avásiá, Kharshedji Barzorji ..... F. G. A.
Avváskar, Abrahám A ..... E. S.
Bakshi, Chhotálál Mathurádás ..... E S.
Bápat, Vináyak Anant ..... P S.
Bátliválá, Frámji Pálanji ..... J.
Béheré, Venkáji Gopál ..... R.

Bengáli, Edalji Dádábhái ..... E. S.
Bhánap, Shrinivás Govind ..... M.
Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji ..... B. P.
Bhat, Gopál Náráyan ..... P. S.
Bháu, Jagannáth Mádhavrám ..... F. G. A.
Bháve, Mahádev Sakhárám ..... R.
Bokil, Vináyak Rámkrishna ..... E. S.
Chandirámani, Bulchand Táráchand ..... H. M.
Chináí, Frámji Johángierji ..... S. & P. T.
Chináí, Hormasji Kharshedji ..... B. P.
Chitalé, Vásudev Gopál ..... P. S. & R.
Choksi, Mánikji Mancherji ..... E. S.
Cooper, Mancherji Rastamji ..... J.
Coutinho, Joaquim Vincent ..... F. G. A. & E. S.
Dalál, Jamnádás Icchárám ..... S.
Dalál, Nagindás Lakshumidás ..... S.
Daru, Thákursi Jagjivan ..... Rj.
Dáruválá, Mánikji Dorábji ..... E. S.
Dáruválá, Sorábji Edalji ..... E. S.
Dárvekar, Náráyan Krishna ..... Ar.
Davankar, Sundar Dámodar ..... F. G. A.
Davé, Shivlál Káshirám ..... E. S.
DeRozario, Roger ..... E. S.
Desái, Amulakrái Harderám ..... S.
Desái, Rámshankar Vajishankar ..... Rj.
Deshpánde, Dádáji Sakhárám ..... F. G. A.
Dhárshivkar, Váman Ganesh ..... Sh.
Dhavalé, Vásudev Dáji ..... P. S.
Dholé, Balvant Shripat ..... Ds.
Dholkiyá, Revéshankar Bhavánishankar ..... Rj.
Dikshit, Govind Tátiá ..... P. M. & P. T.
Doctor, Hormasji Behrámji ..... E. S.
Fardunji, Dádi Kharshedji ..... E. S. & U. S.
Gajrá, Kirpáldás Khemchand ..... K.
Gálnekar, Gopál Bhikáshet ..... Ds.
Gandeviá, Hormasji Bamanji ..... E. S.
Gándhi, Bhagvándás Brijbhukandás ..... S.
Garde, Khando Krishna ..... B. & Kh.
Gavtam, Balvant Rájárám ..... F. G. A. & G. A.
Godbolé, Krishnáji Ballál ..... R.
Golvalkar, Lakshuman Rámchandra ..... B.
Gomes, Peter Emmanuel ..... B. P.
Goré, Rámchandra Dhonddev ..... R.
Gunjikar, Ganesh Bhikáji ..... P. T. & E. S.
Gurjar, Pándurang Gopináth ..... E. S. & P. T.
Jádhav, Yellápá Virápá ..... B.

Javeri, Gokal Jaychand ..... A.
Javeri, Motilál Mohanlál ..... S.
Jog, Trimbak Venkatesh ..... B. G.
Joglekar, Krishnáji Trimbak ..... P. T. & P. S.
Jorvekar, Keshav Lakshuman ..... P. T.
Joshi, Krishnáji Ballál ..... E. S.
Joshipará, Chhelshankar Nathurám ..... Rj.
Kaduskar, Vishnu Ganpatráo ..... P. M.
Káji, Bálkisandás Brijbhukhandás ..... S.
Kále, Shridhar Mahádev ..... R.
Kamlápur, Shrinivás Svámiráo ..... B.
Kánadé, Rámchandra Govind ..... R.
Kánitkar, Náráyan Bápuji ..... E. S.
Kantháriá, Lakshuminráyan Vajubhái ..... A.
Kápadiá, Bejanji Dádábhái ..... E. S.
Karáká, Kávaeji Fardunji ..... S.
Karáká, Kharshedji Fardunji ..... I. S. M.
Karandikar, Lakshuman Pándurang ..... P. S.
Karanjáválá, Ratanji Bhikáji ..... J.
Karmarkar, Dhondu Janárdan ..... B.
Karmarkar, Káshináth Govind ..... P. T & P. S.
Khadé, Mahádev Dádset ..... R.
Khalé, Mádhav Anandráo ..... P. T.
Khambátá, Hiráji Jehángier ..... J.
Kharé, Anant Parshurám ..... Ds.
Kharé, Moro Ganesh ..... R.
Khárkar, Yashvant Vináyak ..... Ms.
Kirtané, Shridhar Váman ..... P. S.
Kirtané, Vithal Ganesh ..... P. S.
Kirtikar, Vináyak Lakshuman ..... E. S.
Konkar, Náráyan Rámchandra ..... B. G.
Korgávkar, Suryáji Bálkrishna ..... E. S.
Kulkarni, Náráyan Sadáshiv ..... Ds.
Kulkarni, Shivrám Raghunáth ..... Ds.
Lalit, Vishnu Rámchandra ..... Kh.
Lavlekar, Moro Vishvanáth ..... R.
Lele, Bábá Bháskar ..... R.
Limayé, Jagannáth Bálkrishna ..... E S.
Limayé, Pándurang Bálkrishna ..... E. S.
Limayé, Rámráo Krishna ..... P. T.
Lonkar, Vináyak Chintáman ..... P. S
Mádan, Jijibhái Frámji ..... E. S.
Mahádev, Motilál Jaichand ..... A.
Malcolm, Jacob ..... St. M.
Mansukháni, Idánmal Mulchand ..... H.
Mávlankar, Váman Keshav ..... E. S.

McLoughlin, Timothy ..... St. M.
Mehtá, Balvantrám Mahádevrám ..... S.
Mehtá, Jethálál Varajbhái ..... A.
Mehtá, Khodidás Nemidás ..... E. S.
Mehtá, Mulchand Dáyábhái ..... S. S.
Mehtá, Mulshankar Purandás ..... P. S.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Mathurádás ..... S.
Mehtá, Urbhái Trikamdás ..... S.
Mehtáji, Ratanshankar Bháishankar ..... S.
Mendes, Santanna ..... F. G. A.
Mirikar, Rangráo Trimbak ..... P. S.
Mistri, Hormasji Pálanji ..... E. S. & P. T.
Mistri, Shápurji Rastamji ..... B. P.
Modi, Ardesir Kávasji ..... E. S.
Mudliar, Dámodar Shrinivás ..... P. S.
Mugáset, Jehángíer Dhanjibhái ..... F. S. & J.
Nádirsháh, Jamshedji Dádábhái ..... P. T.
Nagarkar, Raghunáth Dáji ..... P. S.
Naik, Gulábbhái Gopálji ..... S.
Nánávati, Gulábdás Láldás ..... S.
Nánávati, Mancherji Kávasháh ..... E S.
Nánávati, Nathu Gopáldás ..... A.
Narimán, Kaikhosru Sorábji ..... B. P.
Nimbkar, Bháskar Báláji ..... R.
Nunes, Ignacio Domingos ..... F G. A.
Oka, Anant Káshináth ..... P. S.
Oltikar, Váman Rámkrishna ..... G. A.
Ovalékar, Ganpat Gopináth ..... E. S.
Pai, Anandráo Vithobá ..... H.
Páká, Mansukh Vrijlál ..... G. P. & A.
Pandit, Narsirám Jayashankar ..... S.
Pandit, Pándurang Vishnu ..... R.
Pandol, Shivubhái Bhagubhái ..... S.
Pandyá, Keshavlál Motirám ..... A.
Panhálkar, Rámchandra Abáji ..... P. T.
Pansuré, Bápu Narsing ..... B. G.
Paránjapye, Govind Dhonddev ..... R.
Paránjapye, Rámchandra Dinkar ..... P. S.
Paránjapye, Vásudev Vináyak ..... R.
Párekh, Chhagandás Atmárám ..... S.
Párekh, Dvárkádás Bhogidás ..... A.
Párekh, Jethálál Dalpatrám ..... A.
Páthak, Krishna Gopál ..... Ds.
Pathán, Jamshedji Nasarvánji ..... J.
Páthek, Gagal Vaumáli ..... A.
Patvardhan, Keshav Rámchandra ..... R.

Pendse, Náráyan Krishna ..... P. S.
PestanJámásná, Nasarvánji Edalji ..... S.
Pilé, Bálkrishna Náráyan ..... P. S.
Pimpalkharé, Shridhar Rámchandra ..... Ds.
Pinto, Luis Joseph ..... F. G. A.
Pisolkar, Vásudev Sadáshiv ..... O. & Ak.
Pitalé, Sitárám Sadáshiv ..... E. S.
Postválá, Mancherji Sorábji ..... P. T. & B. P.
Pradhán, Mahádev Govind ..... P. T.
Purchit, Nilkanth Bhikáji ..... R.
Ráo, Bálkrishna Bhavánishankar ..... F. G. A. & E. S.
Sahasrabudhé, Vináyak Hari ..... P. M.
Samarth, Krishnaráo Mádhavráo ..... K.
Sanjáná, Shápurji Kávasji ..... P. T.
Sárangpáni, Vishnu Vináyak ..... E. S.
Saranjáme, Rámchandra Prabhákar ..... B. G.
Sáthe, Ganesh Sadáshiv ..... E. S.
Sayad, Becharlál Jivanlál ..... E.
Seth, Tulsidás Manmohandás ..... E. S.
Shevadé, Hari Moreshvar ..... E. S. & P. T.
Shroff, Nasarvánji Hormasji ..... E. S.
Sindekar, Dámodar Náráyan ..... Ak.
Sindgikar, Anáji Krishnaráo ..... Sh.
Sinkar, Vináyak Hari ..... M.
Sipáhimaláni, Fattechand Girdhardás ..... H.
Soman, Bálkrishna Gopál ..... F. G. A.
Sopárivalá, Pestanji Dinsháh ..... E. S.
Steers, Arthur William ..... K.
Store, Ishvarlál Jagjivandás ..... S.
Sulémáni, Samsudin Jivábhái ..... E. S.
Támbolkar, Balabhim Sakhárám ..... B. G.
Támhané, Govind Sitárám ..... P. T.
Thakár, Lálji Náranji ..... E. S.
Thakár, Rámchandra Krishnáji ..... P. S.
Thákur, Atmárám Moreshvar ..... R.
Thánvi, Vasanji Gopál ..... E. S.
Udesi, Ratansi Válji ..... E. S.
Ustád, Kávasji Dorábji ..... E. S.
Vakilná, Dharamchand Dáyábhái ..... S. M.
Varsalkar, Moses Aaron ..... R.
Vasávadá, Mathurádás Amrutlál ..... Rj.
Vidváns, Dámodar Bálkrishna ..... P. S. & P. T.
Vijayakar, Rámráo Bápuji ..... E. S.
† Bhikudás Lakshumandás ..... R.

† Surname not known.

1869.

Agáshe, Bápu Trimbak	P. S.
Alemo, Alexander	St. M.
Ankalé, Sangápá Malápá	B.
Antiá, Navroji Kharshásji	E. S.
Arjáni, Mánikji Dádábhái	E. S.
Arjáni, Mánikji Kávasji	J.
Asarpotá, Kundandás Amulráí	K. M.
Asirkar, Vishnu Mahipat	F. C. N.
Atre, Rango Bálkrishna	P. S.
Bápat, Dámodar Rámchandra	P. T. & P. S.
Bávdekar, Shivrám Balvant	R.
Bávdekar, Vináyak Dhondo	K. H.
Bennett, Bejanji Postanji	E. S.
Bhadkamkar, Pándurang Nilkanth	P. S.
Bhardi, Rango Rámchandra	B.
Bharuchá, Rastamji Pestanji	E. S.
Bhat, Bápálál Bháishankar	A.
Bháte, Ganesh Vináyak	E. S.
Bháte, Sadáshiv Bálkrishna	K. H.
Bhátiá, Purshotam Náráyandás	E. S.
Bhávo, Váman Prabhákar	P. S.
Bhende, Káshináth Krishna	H.
Bhidé, Bálkrishna Vishnu	K. H.
Bhide, Bápu Parshurám	B.
Bhopatkar, Káshináth Vishnu	P. S.
Bilimoriá, Sorábjí Mancherji	E. S.
Cámá, Kharshedji Pestanji	E. S.
Chimalágí, Rághavendra Venkatesh	B.
Chináí, Jamshedji Aspniárji	P. T. & E.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak	P. S.
Chitalé, Rámchandra Bálkrishna	B. G.
Dalál, Dinsháh Kharshedji	S.
Damniá, Phirozsháh Jamshedji	E. S.
Daru, Chunilál Válábhái	R.
Daru, Shivlál Válábhái	K. S.
Dashputra, Raghunáth Vásudev	P. S.
DaSilva, Pascol Manoel	F. G. A.
Dastur, Jamshedji Navroji	J.
Dátár, Govind Venkatráo	B.
DeConcciçaõ, Philip	E. S.
DeCunha, John Thomas	F. G. A.
DeGa, Joseph Maria	E. S.
Desái, Govardhan Káhándás	G. P.
Desái, Javerilál Ghelábhái	E S.
Desái, Kásiprasád Sadáshiv	S.

Desái, Motilál Vághjibhái ..... A. & G. P.
Deshpánde, Yádav Mádhavráo ..... N. S.
Dharádhar, Vináyak Sundarji ..... E. S.
Dharmádhikári, Vishvanáth Mohaniráj ..... Ar.
Dholkiyá, Mániklál Ládhábhái ..... K. S.
Divánji, Chandrashankar Lalitárám ..... S.
D'Mello, Luis ..... St. M.
Doctor, Phirozsháh Pálanji ..... E. S.
Gadre, Gangádhar Pándurang ..... P. S.
Ghaisás, Keshav Vishnu ..... R.
Goldsmith, James Russell ..... St. M.
Gomes, Dominic Anthoney ..... E. S.
Gopipuriá, Bápuji Virjibhái ..... E. S.
Jámbhekar, Bálkrishna Ganesh ..... B. G.
Jog, Sadáshiv Venkáji ..... B. G.
Joshi, Krishnáji Pándurang ..... B.
Joshi, Shridhar Moreshvar ..... E. S.
Kalamkar, Pándurang Náráyan ..... G. A.
Kánadé, Rámchandra Janárdan ..... R.
Kángá, Mánikji Hormasji ..... E. S.
Kápadiá, Ardesir Behrámji ..... E. S.
Karmarkar, Ganpatráo Lakshuman ..... P. S.
Killekar, Moses Samson ..... B. G.
Kirtikar, Sitárám Bálkrishna ..... R.
Kotvál, Keshav Dhonddev ..... E. S.
Koyáji, Behrámji Nasarvánji ..... J.
Lád, Lakshuman Bábáji ..... Ar.
Lákdáválá, Mánikji Frámji ..... P. T.
Láté, Chintáman Pándurang ..... B. G.
Lavánivál, Eknáth Sakhárám ..... P. M.
Lentin, Ardesir Bejanji ..... E. S.
Limaye, Vithal Mahádev ..... R.
Lobo, Bellarmino ..... F. G. A.
Majamundár, Harirái Lakshumináráyan ..... F. G. A.
Mándo, Venkatráo Bápu ..... P. S.
Mandlik, Dhondu Gangádhar ..... R.
Mangan, P. William ..... St. M.
Master, Frámji Bamanji ..... E. S.
Mehtá, Ardesir Dinsháh ..... E. S.
Mehtá, Bamanji Sorábji ..... J.
Mehtá, Dhirajrám Jagjivandás ..... P. T. & A.
Mehtá, Gunvantrám Mádhavrám ..... S.
Mehtá, Karpurrám Manmathrám ..... S.
Mehtá, Manidharrám Mahádevrám ..... S. M.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Navalchand ..... S. M.
Mudliar, Shrinivásráo Mutukumár ..... B.

Munshi, Pránlál Baldev ..... A.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Manganlál ..... A.
Nánávati, Mathurádás Harjivandás ..... S.
Nijasure, Shivrám Rámkrishna ..... P. T. & P. S.
Niphúde, Bhikáji Káshináth ..... D. S.
Pálkhiválá, Dhanjibhái Kávasji ..... P. T.
Panchbhái, Gopál Sitárám ..... F. C. N
Pandhe, Ganesh Apáji ..... F. C. N.
Paralkar, Bhagvantráo Balvantráo ..... E. S.
Paránjapye, Vishvanáth Vináyak ..... K. H.
Párekh, Valabh Nandlál ..... A. & G. P.
Párekh, Hirálál Tribhuvandás ..... E. S.
Patel, Frámji Kharshedji ..... B. P.
Pátkar, Vithal Raghunáth ..... R.
Pávri, Nasarvánji Mervánji ..... E. S.
Puntámkar, Lakshumikánt Manohar ..... H. H. M.
Rájváde, Gopál Vishnu ..... R.
Rennison, Henry ..... St. M.
Sabnis, Dattu Ganesh ..... P. S.
Sátárávalá, Ratanji Mancherji ..... E S.
Shroff, Gholábhái Jagjivandás ..... S. M.
Shroff, Kávasji Mervánji ..... E. S.
Sohoni, Rámchandra Bálkrishna ..... P. T.
Sudábutul, Rangayá Sriramullu ..... F. C. N.
Timothy, Motalu ..... F. C. N.
Váchhá, Bejanji Mánikji ..... J.
Váda, Vithal Apáji ..... P. S.
Vazé, Gopál Rámchandra ..... R.
Vazé, Vináyak Nilkanth ..... B. G.
Wádiá, Bápuji Pestanji ..... B. P.
Wágle, Vithal Vaikunth ..... R. & C. S.
Whittell, Charles ..... E. S.
Wright, Edward Jameron ..... S. S.

1870.

Abhyánkar, Raghunáth Hari ..... B.
Abhyánkar, Vithal Trimbak ..... B. G.
Apté, Bálváji Chintáman ..... M. S.
Apté, Ganesh Krishna ..... R.
Apté, Krishnáji Ballál ..... E. S. & R.
Bahulikar, Pándurang Bacháji ..... P. E.
Bápat Rámchandra Ganesh ..... R.
Bardı, Sorábji Kharshedji ..... E. S.
Baridé, Lakshuman Narhar ..... M. P.
Barve, Pándurang Sakhárám ..... E. S.
Bharuchá, Sheriárji Dádábhái ..... J. Z.

Bháve, Govind Moreshvar ..... N. S.
Bohará, Mansukhlál Devchand ..... A.
Bryan, James ..... St. M.
Cámá, Nasarvánji Pestanji ..... D. P.
Cámá, Navroji Pestanji ..... B. P.
Chandnáni, Pritamdás Parsumal ..... H.
Chhatre, Náráyan Vináyak ..... P. S.
Chhatre, Shripád Anant ..... B.
Chokshi, Pránlál Bhogilál ..... A. M.
Dádi, Mancherji Dádábhái ..... B. P.
Dahriválá, Nasarvánji Ardesir ..... E. S.
Dálál, Kharshedji Ardesir ..... E. S.
Dalál, Tribhuvandás Lakshmidás ..... S.
Dalgado, Daniel ..... E. S.
D'Alvares, Nicholas ..... G. A. & E. S.
Dámle, Jagannáth Vishnu ..... P. S.
Davé, Náranshankar Manishankar ..... S.
Desái, Bulákhi Gangádás ..... S. & G. A.
Desái, Mothábhái Motilál ..... S.
Deshmukh, Yashvant Bálkrishna ..... D. S.
Devrá, Rájáchárya Bindáchárya ..... B.
Dhárap, Vásudev Dinkar ..... P. T.
Dhurandhar, Krishnaráo Vishvanáth ..... B. P.
Divátiá, Bhimráo Bholánáth ..... A.
Doctor, Rámlál Lallubhái ..... S.
Gandeviá, Dádábhái Barjorji ..... J.
Gandhe, Vithal Váman ..... D. S.
Gándhi, Bhogilál Varajlál ..... A. M.
Gánu, Chitáman Janárdan ..... Ar. M.
Gimi, Mánikji Mancherji ..... St. M. & E. S.
Godbolé, Balvant Govind ..... P. T. & E. S.
Godbolé, Hari Ganesh ..... P. S.
Gokhalé, Váman Bhikáji ..... E. S.
Gokhalé, Vishvanáth Vináyak ..... E. S.
Gosliá, Nimchand Purshotam ..... K. S.
Gothoskar, Sakhárám Pándurang ..... E. S.
Hamápariá, Ladhá Harji ..... K. S.
Hanfi, Sheik Muhámmad Ismáel ..... Ar.
Hayter, James ..... St. M.
Jalihál, Anáji Rámchandra ..... B.
Jámbhekar, Gangádhar Bhimráo ..... B.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan ..... Kh.
Joshi, Bhárgav Vithal ..... R.
Joshi, Ganesh Narsinh ..... M.
Káji, Lallubhái Bhagvándás ..... S.
Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji ..... B. P.

Kángá, Hormasji Adarji ..... E. S.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev ..... St. M.
Kánitkar, Rámchandra Dáji ..... R. S.
Karvé, Vásudev Hari ..... B. G.
Kelkar, Dámodar Ganesh ..... P. S.
Kennedy, John ..... St. M.
Khádilkar, Bháskar Yashvant ..... R.
Khándekar, Govindráo Rámchandra ..... A.
Kharé, Búpu Vináyak ..... B. G. & P. T.
Khoté, Náráyan Venkáji ..... St. M.
Kirké, Nánábhái Bábulji ..... E. S.
Kirtané, Moro Váman ..... P. S.
Kirtikar, Atmárám Bálkrishna ..... R.
Khotháre, Vináyak Krishnaráo ..... E. S.
Kshirságar, Vináyak Bhimáji ..... E. S.
Lavji, Ardesir Ratanji ..... B. P.
Lele, Káshináth Krishna ..... H. H. M.
Limaye, Hari Váman ..... R.
Lokurkar, Svámiráo Rághvendraráo ..... D. E.
Madlur, Shankar Sadáshiv ..... B.
Mákuná, Mánikji Dosábhái ..... Ar.
Malcolm, Martin ..... St. M.
Mark, John ..... K. M.
Masáni, Nasarvánji Kávasji ..... J.
Mávlankar, Shivrám Ballál ..... R.
McAffee, Frank ..... S. S.
Mehendalé, Pándurang Káshináth ..... P. S.
Mehtá, Bhagubhái Fakirbhái ..... S.
Mehtá, Krishnalál Lallubhái ..... A.
Mehtá, Mervánji Jehángier ..... E. S.
Mhaskar, Váman Chintáman ..... G. A.
Modi, Hormasji Rastamji ..... E. S.
Mule, Raghunáth Bálkrishna ..... E. S.
Mule, Rámchandra Ballál ..... H. H. M.
Murray, Thomas ..... St. M.
Nábar, Báji Náráyan ..... R.
Nárdarshúh, Sorábji Dosábhái ..... B. P.
Náralkar, Rámchandra Dáji ..... Kh.
Nárgir, Shankar Bisto ..... M. P.
Nátu, Govind Pándurang ..... P. T.
Nigudkar, Bhikáji Dhonddev ..... B. G.
Nimbkar, Janárdan Raghunáth ..... R.
Nimmo, William Edward Hope ..... S. O.
Oka, Váman Dáji ..... R.
O'Shea, John M. R. ..... St. M.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan ..... E. S.

Pándiá, Ratanbhadra Manibhadra ..... S.
Pandit, Keshav Báburáo ..... B. G.
Pánvalkar, Bháskar Sadáshiv ..... G. A.
Párekh, Jamnádás Bhagvándás ..... A.
Párkhe, Yádav Govind ..... D. S.
Patel Muhámmad Virji ..... E. S.
Patel, Rastamji Dhanjibhái ..... S.
Patvardhan, Náráyan Vishvanáth ..... P. S.
Patvardhan, Rámchandra Vishvanáth ..... P. S.
Patvardhan, Vásudev Rámchandra ..... R.
Penthe, Vithal Náráyan ..... G. A. & P. T.
Phadke, Káshináth Bápu ..... B.
Phátak, Krishna Vishnu ..... R.
Phátak, Vishnu Vásudev ..... P. S.
Potdár, Sadáshiv Abáji ..... P. T.
Rachmallá, Shrinivásnáidu Rámnáidu ..... F. C. N.
Ráná, Rudarji Sundarji ..... K. S.
Reporter, Mánikji Edalji ..... E. S
Rindáni, Navalshankar Motirám ..... K. S.
Rodá, Shrinivás Koneráo ..... P. S.
Sáne, Krishnáji Moreshvar ..... D. E.
Sáthe, Dhondu Sakhárám ..... N. S.
Sáthe, Yádav Krishna ..... D. E.
Savage, Thomas ..... K. E.
Shikharé, Bhimáji Hari ..... P. S.
Shikharé, Vishnu Hari ..... D. S.
Shintre, Váman Vásudev ..... M.
Shroff, Ardesir Dhanjibhái ..... B. P.
Shroff, Dorábji Dhanjibhái ..... E. S.
Steers, Walter John ..... K.
Sunthankar, Báláji Krishna ..... B.
Takle, Hari Rámchandra ..... D. S.
Tarkhad, Anandráo Atmárám ..... St. M.
Tarkhadkar, Vithal Rághobá ..... St. M.
Tipnis, Krishnaráo Shivrám ..... E. S.
Tulu, Govind Vásudev ..... Ar.
Vadhaváni, Shámdás Nansukhdás ..... H. M.
Vaishnav, Gavrishankar Dayálji ..... K. S.
Vyás, Shivnáth Rámnáth ..... S.

1871.

Abdul Latif, Kamrudin Amirudin ..... F. S.
Adváni, Náráyandás Jayrámdás ..... H. M.
Aghárkar, Vishvanáth Jayrám ..... D. E. & P. T.
Anikhindikar, Sambhu Chandáppá ..... R. H.
Antáni, Maganlál Lakshmishankar ..... K. S.

Antonio, Ribeiro Caetano	E. S.
Appu, Hirjibhái Jamshedji	E. S.
Apte, Bháskar Báláji	B.
Apte, Mahádev Shivrám	R. H.
Apte, Shankar Ráoji	B. G.
Bagalkot, Báláji Rámchandra	B.
Baján, Frámji Kharshedji	E. S.
Bámji, Shápurji Dádábhái	E. S.
Banarji, Purnochandar Kálidás	E. S.
Bápat, Vásudev Sadáshiv	R.
Barve, Krishnáji Ganesh	G. A.
Barve, Náráyan Vishnu	D. E. & P. S.
Belsaré, Malhári Bhikáji	E. S.
Bengeri, Rághvendra Pándurang	B.
Bevur, Rámchandra Hánumantráo	B.
Bhadbhadé, Ganesh Shivrám	F. G. A.
Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál	St. M.
Bhándári, Náráyan Trimbak	P. S.
Bharuchá, Dinsháh Kuvarji	E. S.
Bhat, Gopál Bhikáji	M. P.
Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám	S.
Bhat, Prabháshankar Makanji	K. S.
Bhidé, Ganesh Hari	P. T.
Bodas, Váman Mahádev	B. G.
Cámá, Ardesir Pestanji	E. S.
Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna	P. S.
Chitre, Anant Raghunáth	Ar.
Condon, Timothy	St. M.
Corkery, John Henry	S. S.
Dádáchanji, Mervánji Edalji	E. S.
Dalál, Adarji Mancherji	E. S.
Dalál, Chunilál Táráchand	A.
Dalál, Mánikji Nasarvánji	E. S.
Dalál, Thákurdás Narottamdás	S.
Dalál, Vrijvalabh Jethásá	A. M.
Dámle, Chintáman Ganesh	G. A.
Dande, Keshav Govind	D. S. & P. T.
Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji	J.
Dastur, Phirozsháh Hoshángji	P. S.
Davé, Keshavlál Harjivan	K. S.
David, Mathias	St. M.
DeOliveira, Braz Antony	P. T.
DeSa, Luis	St. M.
Desái, Dolatrái Surbhái	S.
Desái, Harilál Mádhavlál	A.
Desái, Harivalabh Parbhulál	A.

Desái, Mádhavlál Harilál	A.
Desái, Manilál Gangádás	A. M.
Deshmukh, Yedneshvar Abáji	R.
DeSilva, John Joseph	P. T.
DeSouza, Joseph	E. S.
DeSouza, Marcellus	St. M.
Deval, Krishnáji Ballál	B.
Dhápre, Govind Váman	G. A.
Dhárap, Náráyan Krishnáji	D. E.
Dias, Victorino	E. S.
Divechá, Frámji Ratanji	E. S.
D'Miranda, Dominic Francis	St. M.
Doctor, Kaikhoshru Barzorji	P. T.
Dosi, Pánáchand Purshotam	St. M. & F. G. A.
Dravid, Ganesh Shankar	R. H. F.
Dugal, Vináyak Balvant	D. S.
Fonseca, Caetano	St. M.
Gadkari, Apáji Vishvanáth	E. S.
Gándhi, Jiváji Dinsháji	B. P.
Ghácl, Ranchordás Parbhudás	S. M.
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji	F. S.
Godbolé, Rámchandra Ganesh	R.
Gokhalé, Krishnáji Vishnu	R. M.
Gokhalé, Moreshvar Gangádhar	D. E.
Gokhalé, Vishnu, Náráyan	M. P.
Gokhalé, Vithal Vishnu	R.
Golé, Sidheshvar Bháskar	St. M.
Goré, Náráyan Shivrám	N. & P. T.
Gracias, Michael	St. M.
Gulkari, Anáji Dhonddev	N. & P T.
Gupte, Bálkrishna Atmárám	E. S.
Hall, William Draper	B. H.
Hásabnis, Govind Moreshvar	R. H.
Heblikar, Bháskarráo Rámchandraráo	B. G.
Hindiá, Durgárám Ghelábhái	A.
Holloway, Charles	St. M.
Hudson, John Richard	St. M.
Indápurkar, Váman Gopál	B. G.
Jádváni, Ranchhoddás Narottam	E. S.
Jamsetji, Kávasji Kharshedji	P. T.
Jánorikar, Ganesh Maháde v	M. P.
Jhálá, Durgáshankar Lakshumilál	K. S.
Joshi, Anáji Anant	M. P.
Joshi, Krishnashankar Girjáshankar	S.
Joshi, Náráyan Janárdan	F. G. A.
Joshi, Rámchandra Bábáji	R.

Joshi, Sakhárám Chimnáji ..... D. S. & P. T.
Joshi, Sakhárám Vásudev ..... R.
Joshi, Vishnu Ráoji ..... P. S.
Kadrekar, Vishnu Rámji ..... R.
Kále, Náráyan Rámchandra ..... R. H.
Kamárá, Náráyandás Táhakandás ..... H
Kángá, Jamshedji Kharshedji ..... E. S.
Kángá Shápurji Rastamji ..... P. T.
Kánitkar, Ganesh Hari ..... P. T.
Kánitktar, Krishnáji Gopál ..... G. A.
Kankotiá, Udhavji Ghelá ..... K.
Karadikar, Ráoji Báláji ..... B.
Karadikar, Vásudev Vináyak ..... A. H.
Kátpitiá, Harilál Manchárám ..... A. & P. T.
Kavishvar, Lallubhái Dalpatrám ..... A.
Kavthekar, Vithal Lakshuman ..... P. S.
Keily, Robert ..... St. M.
Kelkar, Purshotam Gopál ..... R.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth ..... P. S.
Keskar, Ganesh Rájárám ..... P. T.
Khambátá, Dinsháh Dosábhái ..... P. S.
Khandáláválá, Jamshedji Dorábji ..... B. G.
Khareghát, Mervánji Pestanji ..... B. P.
Kher, Sitárám Náráyan ..... P. S.
Kolatkar, Sitárám Vásudev ..... E. S.
Kotháválá, Dhanjisháh Edalji ..... A. M.
Kshirságar, Anant Sakhárám ..... E. S.
Kshirságar, Govind Náráyan ..... B. G.
Kulkarni, Trimbak Rámchandra ..... D. S.
Kurláválá, Nasarvánji Kharshedji ..... B. P.
Lád, Hari Pánduset ..... R.
Laskari, Rastamji Nasarvánji ..... E. S.
Lester, Alexander W ..... P. T. & S. S.
Lima, Jose Tertuliano De. ..... St. M.
Limaye, Gangádhar Vishnu ..... P. S.
Limaye, Rámchandra Keshavráo ..... D. E.
Lyons, Willam Roberts ..... St. M.
MacGarry, Edward ..... St. M.
Mádan, Sorábji Frámji ..... J.
Mánde, Krishnaráo Bápu ..... P. S.
Manghirmalláni, Hasrám Hotchand ..... H.
Maráthe, Balvant Vishnu ..... M. P.
Mávji, Jamshedji Hormasji ..... J.
Mehtá, Batukrám Sobhárám ..... S.
Mehtá, Bhagvánlál Ranchoddás ..... A.
Mehtá, Bholánáth Bápuji ..... A. & P. T.

Mehtá, Lallubhái Válábhái .....G. P. & A.
Mehtá, Mánikji Frámji..... St. M.
Mistri, Dinsháh Dorábji ..... E. S.
Mistri, Kávasji Hormasji ..... J.
Modi, Jehángiersháh Edalji..... P. T.
Modi, Jivanji Jamshedji ..... E. S.
Mudli, Krishnáji Sadáshiv ..... E. S.
Mulekar, Ganesh Ballál ..... B. G.
Mulán, Sorábji Pálanji ..... E. S.
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji..... B. P.
Munshi, Umedálli Karim Muhámmad ..... A.
Murdeshvarkar, Santayá Manjanáth ..... R.
Nádkarni, Mahádev Rámchandra ..... E. S.
Nagarkar, Váman Dáji ..... D. M.
Nagarset, Vithaldás Narotamdás ..... S.
Námjoshi, Shivrám Mahádev ..... R.
Narimán, Dorábji Kharshedji ..... E. S.
Nerurkar, Govind Nilkanth ..... R.
Nichhure, Ganesh Anant..... P. S.
Oka, Krishnáji Govind ..... P. S.
Oka, Vináyak Ainant..... P. E.
Oza, Umiáshankar, Jivanrám..... K. S.
Pádshá, Sorábji Jámásji ..... B. P.
Page, Hastings Montague ..... D. H.
Párikh, Javerdás Bhogidás ..... A.
Párikh, Jethálál, Keshavlál..... A. M.
Patvardhan, Báláji Mahádev ..... M. P.
Patvardhan, Bhálchandra Purshotam ..... S. P.
Patvardhan, Mahádev Rámchandra ..... R.
Phadke, Krishnáji Vásudev.....D. E. & P. S.
Phadke, Lakshuman Chintáman ..... B. G.
Phadke, Vithal Keshav ..... R.
Phátak, Ganesh Váman ..... B. G.
Porechá, Kánji Ravji ..... P. T.
Purandaré, Khanderáo Vithal ..... A. R.
Puráni, Bálkrishna Narbherám ..... S.
Rájádhiksh, Váman Náráyan ..... P. T.
Ráje, Rámchandra Abáji ..... P. S.
Rasál, Náráyan Bábáji ..... R. H.
Renávikar, Anant Appáji... ..... P. T. & S.
Renávikar, Dáji Hari ..... St. M.
Romanini, Renaldo ..... St. M.
Sadáni, Udhánmal Sátrámdás ..... K.
Sahiyár, Erachji Rastamji ..... E. S.
Sámbáre, Anant Raghunáth ..... B.
Samshi, Anant Venkatesh ..... R.

Sanjáná, Kávasji Kharshedji	E. S.
Sapre, Vásudev Shivrám	F. G. A.
Saráph, Mádhav Kacheshvar	D. S.
Saráph, Pándurang Anant	B.
Satariá, Dulabhrám Pránvalabh	S.
Sátputé, Náráyan Raghunáth	E. S.
Satur, Shivrám Sáyánná	M. P.
Senjit, Yashvant Rámchandra	St. M.
Seth, Motichand Udhavji	K. S.
Sethná, Erachsháh Frámji	D. S. & A.
Sháh, Harakchand Hemshi	K. S.
Sháligrám, Mahádev Chintáman	P. S.
Shástri, Jayshankar Mulji	P. T.
Shukla, Mártand Gangádhar	D. E.
Sohoni, Vásudev Sadáshiv	M. P.
Soman, Gopál Ganesh	R.
Soman, Náráyan Chintáman	B. G.
Sontaké, Datto Sakhárám	R. H.
Sudáme, Náráyan Rámchandra	D. E.
Talvalkar, Rámchandra Gangádhar	P. S.
Tarkhadkar, Shrinivás Dádobá	St. M.
Taylor, Thomas	D. H.
Thákar, Sakhárám Moreshvar	R.
Tilak, Dámodar Krishnáji	R.
Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám	E. S.
Torne, Rámchandra Vásudev	F. G A.
Tripáthi, Govardhan Mádhavráo	E. S.
Trivedi, Javerilál Mayáshankar	E. S.
Váchhá, Mánikji Shápurji	E. S.
Varlikar, Dámodar Purshotam	St. M.
Vas, Santa Anna Piedade	R. M.
Vasváni, Tekchand Udhavdás	H.
Ved, Trikamji Gokuldás	K. S.
Vikáji, Jamshedji Barjorji	B. P.
Vyás, Dhirajrám Vishvanáth	S.
Vyás, Mádhavrám Harináráyan	S.
Wágle, Mahádev Govind	S.
Wright, Adolphus Leeds	S. & E. S.

EXAMINERS FOR 1871-72.

I. ARTS.

I. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1871.

EXAMINERS.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A.	In English.
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	
H. S. Bellairs, M.A.	
The Rev. T. Rigby, S. J.	
John Nugent, C.S.	In Elementary History and Geography.
The Rev. R. Angus	
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.	In Sanskrit.
Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.	
The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.	In Latin.
G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.	
The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson	In Hebrew.
Joseph Ezakiel, Esq.	
S. A. DeCarvalho, G.G.M.C.	In Portuguese.
A. P. DeAndrade, G.G.M.C.	
The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson	In Marathi.
Krishna Shastri Chiplonkar, Esq.	
Captain G. A. Jacob	
Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang	
The Rev. R. Montgomery	In Gujarathi.
Mansukhlal Mugatlal Munshi, B.A., LL.B	
Jayasatya Bodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar, Esq.	In Canarese.
Shamrao Vithal, Esq.	
The Rev. G. Ledgard	In Hindustani.
Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.	
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	In Persian.
Abdul Fatti Mulvi, Esq.	
Rao Saheb Narayan Jagonnath Vaidya	In Sindhi.
Krishna Shastri Godbole, Esq.	
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	In French.
Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.	In Bengali.

T. Cooke, M A., M.I., LL.B.	In Arithmetic and Algebra.
Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A	
Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre	In Euclid and Elementary Natural Science.
Moreshvar Atmaram Tarkhad, Esq	

Passed the Examination.

Two hundred and twenty-seven.

II. FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1871.

EXAMINERS.

E. T. Leith, LL.M.	In English and History.
K. T. Best, M.A.	
C. W. Webb, Esq.	
J. G. Buhler, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.	
R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.	In Latin.
G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S.	
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	In Arabic.
Abdul Fatti Mulvi, Esq.	
W. Dymock, B.A.	In Persian.
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	
J. Burgess, M.R.A.S.	In Mathematics and Analytical Geometry, &c.
Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, M.A., LL.B.	
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	In Logic and Butler's Sermons.
The Rev. W. Dixon, M.A.	
The Rev. R. Montgomery	
Professor I. B. Lyon	In Chemical Physics.
James Scorgie, F.C.S.	

Passed the Examination.

Thirty-two.

III. EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, 1871.

EXAMINERS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.	In English and History.
W. LEE-WARNER, B.A., C.S.	
J. G. BUHLER, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, M.A.	
R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.	In Latin.
The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D	
E. REHATSEK, M.C.E	In Arabic.
ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq	
T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, Optics, Astronomy, and Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions, and Differential and Integral Calculus.
J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.	
The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A	In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
ANDREW WILSON, Esq.	
JOHN CONNON, M.A.	In Political Economy.
W. LEE-WARNER, B.A., C.S.	
Professor I. B. LYON	In Chemical Physics and Inorganic Chemistry.
SAMUEL COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.	
J. T. DENISON-MACKENZIE, M.B	In Physiology (Animal and Vegetable).
A. V. WARD, Esq	

Passed the Examination.

Fourteen.

IV. EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

1871.

(1) LANGUAGES (ENGLISH, SANSKRIT, AND LATIN).

EXAMINERS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A. ..... } In English.
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. ..... }
J. G. BUHLER, Ph.D. ..... } In Sanskrit.
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A..... }
R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D. ..... } In Latin.
G. B. REID, B.A., C.S. ..... }

Passed the Examination.

One in Sanskrit.

II. LAW.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B, 1871.

EXAMINERS.

C. E. FOX, M.A.
M. R. A. BRANSON, Barrister-at-Law.
RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

Passed the Examination.

None.

III. MEDICINE.

(1) FIRST L.M. EXAMINATION, 1871.

EXAMINERS.

J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S., A.K.C. .... } In Anatomy (Descrip
J. T. DENISON-MACKENZIE, M.B..... } tive and Practical).

W. Gray, M.B. ..... W. P. Partridge, Esq	In Physiology, Histology, and Comparative Anatomy.
Professor I. B. Lyon..... D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L.	In Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.
W. Gray, M.B. ..... Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.	In Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

Passed the Examination.

Nine.

---

(2) SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M., 1871.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B.... W. Dymock, B.A.	In Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
W. Gray, M.B. ..... W. F. Knapp, Esq.	In Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic and Dental Surgery.
A. M. Rogers, Esq. ..... E. K. Butler, M.D.	In Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
Sidney Smith, M.D. ..... Professor I. B. Lyon.	In Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

Passed the Examination.

Six.

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

(1) FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING. 1871.

EXAMINERS.

Prof. KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE..... W. H. HAMILTON, Esq.	In Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.
Professor I. B. LYON ..... JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.	In Experimental and Natural Science.
Captain G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.... Captain G. W. OLDHAM, R.E.	In Engineering and Engineering Drawing.

Passed the Examination.

Twelve.

---

(2) EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E. 1871.

EXAMINERS.

J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S. ... . W. H. HAMILTON, Esq.	In Mathematics.
R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D. ..... Prof. KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE	In Applied Mathematics.
Professor I. B. LYON .. .. JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.	In Experimental and Natural Science.
J. H. E. HART, Esq., C.E. ... . Lieut. R. A. SARGEAUNT, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.	In Architecture, Engineering, and Engineering Drawing.

Passed the Examination.

Two.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

JANUARY 16TH, 1872.

L.C.E.

Second Class.

Náráyan Bábáji Joshi	Poona Civil Engineering College.
Gangádhar Rámkrishna Kiráne	Poona Civil Engineering College.

L.M.

First Class.

Robert Bedford	Grant Medical College.
Tribhuvandás Motichand Sháh	Grant Medical College.

Second Class.

Jeronimo Accacio DaGama	Grant Medical College.
Shántárám Vináyak Kantak	Grant Medical College.
Kásam Virji Patel	Grant Medical College.
Domingos Braz Valles	Grant Medical College.

B.A.

Second Class.

Gopál Vináyak Bhánap	Deccan College.
Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar	Deccan College.
Vásudev Krishnaráo Dhairyaván	Elphinstone College.
Frámji Mancherji Jamáspásá	Elphinstone College.
Ganesh Rámchandra Kirloskar	Deccan College.
Keshav Váman Kirtané	Deccan College.
Janárdan Sundarji Kirtikar	St. Xavier's College.
Vithal Bháu Lád	Elphinstone College.
Ganpat Venkatesh Limayé	Deccan College.
Michael McDermott	St. Xavier's College.
Sádikáli Fraidan Mirzá	Elphinstone College.
Simon O'Shaughnessy	St. Xavier's College.
Ganesh Pándurang Thakár	Deccan College.

M.A.

Second Class.

Yashvant Vásudev Athalé	Elphinstone College.
Barzorji Edalji Modi	Elphinstone College.
Ráoji Vásudev Tulu	Elphinstone College.

XI.

Recognition.

REGULATIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

1. Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay, must forward, with its application, the following documents, signed in each case by the responsible authority, and countersigned by two members of the Senate :—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired, during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.

(*b.*) A declaration, that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

3. The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University, is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that Faculty, in the case of the Institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITIES.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II. COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

I.	Elphinstone College, Bombay.....	In Arts.
II.	Deccan College.....	In Arts.
III.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	In Arts.
IV.	St. Xavier's College, Bombay.....	In Arts.
V.	Government Law School, Bombay...	In Law.
VI.	Grant Medical College, Bombay.....	In Medicine.
VII.	Poona Civil Engineering College ...	In Civil Engineering.

I. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

Elphinstone College arose by a separation in the year 1856 of the Professorial element from the "Elphinstone Institution," which henceforth became a High School.

The Elphinstone Institution had its origin in a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society on the 22nd August 1827, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the Government of Bombay. The result of this meeting was that a sum of money amounting to Rs. 2,29,656 was collected by public subscription, towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe, to be denominated the Elphinstone Professorships. This sum afterwards accumulated to Rs. 4,43,901, and the interest of it is augmented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 22,000.

In 1863 Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Bombay, presented Government with one hundred thousand Rupees towards erecting suitable College Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cowasjee Jehanghier Buildings."

In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building materials and labour, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier added a second sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to his former munificent

donation. The Elphinstone College was removed on the 20th of February 1871 to the New Building on the Parel Road.

The property and endowments of the Elphinstone College are under the guardianship of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds. Present Trustees are the Accountant General, Bombay; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Bhau Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.; and Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq

The following endowments are connected with the Elphinstone College :—

The West Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1828, in honour of Chief Justice Sir Edward West.

The Clare Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1835, in honour of the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

The Gaikvád Scholarship, established by His Highness the Gaikvád in 1850.

The Bell Prize Fund, subscribed in 1848, as a testimonial to Professor John Bell of the Elphinstone Institution.

The Sundarji Jiváji Prize Fund, established in 1842 by Bábáji Sundarji, in memory of his father.

The Rajá of Dhár's Prize Fund, given by the Rajá of Dhár in 1853.

The Ganpatráo Vithal Prize Fund, given in 1854 by Ganpatráo Vithal of Indore.

The Nawab of Sucheen Prize Fund, given in April 1871 by His Highness the Nawab of Sucheen in memory of his fourth son Siddi Abdul Karim Khan.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition in the College :—

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages.....	10 of Rs. 20	per mensem.
For Mathematics.....	4 of Rs. 20	per mensem.
For Natural Sciences ...	2 of Rs. 20	per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

1st Class	10 of Rs. 15	per mensem.
2nd Class	19 of Rs. 10	per mensem.

A certain number of Undergraduates, who are unable to pay the College fee, are admitted free.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845, John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1866, KYRLE MITFORD CHATFIELD, B.A.

1871.

Principal.

Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A., *Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.*

Professors.

Francis James Candy, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (on leave).

Johann Georg Bühler, Ph.D., Professor of Oriental Languages, *Acting Educational Inspector, Northern Division.*

I. B. Lyon, Esq., Professor of Chemistry.

Henry Spencer Kenrick Bellairs, M.A., Professor of English Literature.

Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A., *Acting Professor of Oriental Languages.*

Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A., *Acting Professor of Mathematics.*

K. T. Best, B.A., *Acting Professor of History and Political Economy.*

Mahádev Govind Ránadé, M.A., LL.B., Assistant Professor of English Literature (*Acting Subordinate Judge 1st Class, Poona*).

Mathematical Tutor.

Jamshedji Ardesir Dalál, M.A., LL.B.

Arabic Reader.

Sayed Abdul Fatte Moulvi.

Shastris.

Bhimáchárya bin Rámbhat Zalkekar.
Rájárámbhat bin Ganeshbhat Bodas.

Dakshiná Fellows.

Telang, Káshináth Trimbak, M.A., LL.B. } Seniors.
Bhábhá, Hormasji Jehángier, M.A. }

Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman, B.A.
Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad, B.A. } Juniors.
Wádiá, Dosábhái Nasarvánji, B.A.

Librarian.

Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman, B.A.

Superintendent.

* Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat.

Senior Scholars.

	Jamáspásá, Frámji Mancherji, B.A.....	Elph. Fund.
	Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh, B.A.	„
*	Jambusariá, Bejánji Mánikji	„
(1).*	Jog, Pralhád Náráyan	„
*	Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji	„

Junior Scholars.

	Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishna, B.A.,.....	Clare Fund.
*	Cooper, Dádábhái Hormasji	Elph. Fund.
*	Dámle, Krishnáji Hari.....	„
*	Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev	„
*	Gokhalé, Rámchandra Vishnu	„
*	Hakim, Muhámmad Husein	„
*	Málpekar, Náráyan Rámchandra	Clare Fund.
*	Páthak, Pestanji Hormasji	„
*	Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshivráo	„
*	Sule, Sitárám Bhagvant	„
	Asarkar, Vishnu Mahipat	Elph. Fund.
(2)	Bhavnái, Davlatrám Suratsing	„
	Bohará, Mansukhlál Devchand	Clare Fund.
	Dalál, Dinsháh Kharshedji	„
	Doctor, Phirozsháh Pálanji	„
	Ghaisás, Keshav Vishnu	West Fund.
	Cámá, Navroji Pestanji	Clare Fund.
	Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	„
(3)	Kirtikar, Sitárám Bálkrishna	„
	Lavji, Ardesir Ratanji	„
	Lentin, Ardesir Bezanji	„
(4)	Limaye, Hari Váman	„
	Master, Frámji Bamanji	West Fund.

* Passed the F A. Examination.
(1) Raja of Dhar Prizeman.
(2) Government Exhibitioner from Sind.
(3) Sundarji Jivaji Prizeman.
(4) Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar.

Mávlankar, Váman Keshav ..... Clare Fund.
McAfee, Frank ..... ,,
Mehtá, Gunvantrám Mahádevrám ..... Elph. Fund.
Nábar, Báji Náráyan ..... Clare Fund.
Bápat, Vásudev Sadáshiv..... West Fund.
Belsaré, Malhári Bhikáji ..... ,,
(5) Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál.....Gaikavád Fund.
(4) Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám..... West Fund.
Corkery, Henry .....Gaikavád Fund.
Desái, Dolatrái Surbhái ..... West Fund.
Godbolé, Rámchandra Ganesh..... ,,
Gokhalé, Vithal Vishnu ..... ,,
Joshi, Sakhárám Vásudev ..... ,,
Kelkar, Purshotam Gopál ..... ,,
Lád, Hari Pándsett ..... ,,
Mudli, Krishnáji Sadáshiv ..... ,,
Námjoshi, Shivrám Mahádev ..... ,,
Nerurkar, Govind Nilkanth..... ,,
Patvardhan, Mahádev Rámchandra ..... ,,
Samshi, Anant Venkatesh ..... ,,
Tripathi, Govardhan Mahádevrám..... ,,
Tulu, Govind Vásudev ..... ,,
Vyás, Dhirajrám Vishvanáth ..... ,,
Wright, Adolphus Leeds ..... Elph. Fund.

University Scholar.

(4) Rájavadé, Gopál Vishnu.

Government Exhibitioners from Sind.

Manghermaláni, Hasrám Hotchand.
Vasváni, Tekchand Udhavrám.

From the Central Provinces.

Rachamállá, Shrinivás Naydu.

Commoners.

* Bátliválá, Edalji Sorábji.
* Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál.
Arjáni, Mánikji Dádábhái.
Bakshi, Chhotálál Mathurádás.
Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji.
Dádi, Kharshedji Fardunji.

---

* Passed the F. A. Examination.
(4) Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar.
(5) Cowasji Jehanghier Latin Scholar.

Dádi, Mancherji Dádábhái.
Gokhalé, Vishvanáth Vináyak.
Cámá, Nasarvánji Pestanji.
Modi, Hormasji Pestanji.
Párikh, Hirálál Tribhuvandás.
Thakar, Purshotam Náráyandás.
Abdullatif, Kamrudin Amrudin.
Dalál, Adarji Mancherji.
Dalál, Mánikji Nasarvánji.
Desái, Hirálál Mádhavlál.
Divátiá, Bhimráo Bholánáth..
Gándhi, Jivanji Dinsháh.
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji.
Jádváni, Ranchhordás Narottamdás.
Kávasji, Kharshedji Jamsetji Jejeebhoy.
Khambátá, Dinsháh Dosábhái.
Kharégháť, Mervánji Pestanji.
Kotháválá, Dhanjibhái Edalji.
Laskari, Rastamji Nasarvánji.
Modi, Jivanji Jamshedji.
Modi, Johángier Edalji.
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji.
Murdeshvarkar, Santáyá Manjunáth.
Pádsháh, Sorábji Jamshedji.
Patel, Rastamji Dhanjibhái.
Vikáji, Jamshedji Barzorji.

Free Students.

* Bhájiválá, Pestanji Kharshedji.
* Dalál, Dalpatrám Vithaldás.
* Desái, Navroji Pálanji.
* Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji.
* Kutár, Kharshedji Rastamji.
Bávdekar, Shivrám Balvant.
Bharuchá, Sheriárji Dádábhái.
Gothoskar, Sakhárám Pándurang.
Joshi, Bhárgav Vithal.
Khándekar, Govind Rámchandra.
Kirtikar, Atmárám Bálkrishna.
Kotháre, Vináyak Krishnaráo.
Nánávati, Mathurádás Harjivandás.
Patél, Muhámmad Virji.
Ráo, Bálkrishna Bhavánishankar.
Bejan, Frámji Kharshedji.

---

* Passed the F. A. Examination.

Bharuchá, Dinsháh Kuvarji.
Dastur, Fardunji Manchorji.
Dosái, Mádhavlál Hirálál.
(6) Kále, Náráyan Rámchandra.
Kshirságar, Vináyak Bhimáji.
Mádan, Sorábji Frámji.
Munshi, Umedáli Karim Muhámmad.
Narimán, Dorábji Kharshodji.
Sahíyár, Erachji Rastamji.
Sett, Motichand Udhavji.
Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám.
Trivedi, Javerilál Mayáshankar.
Váchhá, Mánikji Shápurji.

II. DECCAN COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1860.)

On the occupation of the Deccan by the British Government in 1818 it was found that a certain portion of the revenues of the Maráthá State had been yearly set apart for pension and presents to Bráhmans (Dakshiná). To prevent hardship and disappointment, and to fulfil the implied obligations of the new rulers, the British Government continued these payments; but as the pensions and allowances fell in, they resolved, while maintaining the same total expenditure, under the name of the Dakshiná Fund, to devote a portion of it to a more permanently useful end, in the encouragement of such kind of learning as the Bráhmans were willing to cultivate. With this view the Poona College was founded in 1821, as a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Bráhmans.

In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were dropped; the study of the vernacular and of English was introduced, and the College was opened to all classes; and after having been amalgamated with the English School in 1851, it arose in its present form in 1857, by a separation of the College division from the School division. From another portion of the Dakshiná Fund Dakshiná Fellowships have been founded, of which four, viz. one Senior Fellowship and three Junior Fellowships, are attached to this College.

---

(6) Alfred Scholar from Rájárám High School.

In 1863 Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., offered to Government the sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to provide suitable College buildings for the Deccan College.

The following endowments are connected with the Deccan College :—

I. GOVERNMENT.

One Senior Fellowship, Rupees 120 per mensem.
Three Junior Fellowships, each of Rupees 62 per mensem.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages, 6, tenable for one year ..... } Rs. 20 per mensem.

For Mathematics, 2, tenable for one year ..... } Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

11 Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 10 per mensem, tenable for one year.

All Scholars are further exempted from payment of the monthly College Fee of Rupees 5.

II. PRIVATE.

Two Candy Scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 each, one for Maráthi and one for Sanskrit. These Scholarships were founded in 1857 by some Native friends of Major Candy, sometime Principal of this College, in memorial of his long services in the cause of Native literature and education.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1851 Major Thomas Candy.
1857 Edwin Arnold, M.A.
1860 William Allan Russell, M.A.
1862 WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, B.A.

1871.

Principal.

W. Wordsworth, B.A., Professor of Logic, History, and Moral Philosophy. (Ball. Coll. Oxon.)

Professors.

Robert George Oxenham, M.A., Professor of English Literature. (Coll. Exon. Oxon.)

Kero Laxuman Chhatre, Esq., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Franz Kielhorn, Ph.D. (Breslau), Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies. (*On leave to Europe.*)

Shankar Pándurang Pandit, M.A., *Acting* Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies.

Fellows.

Edward Hamilton Aitken, B.A., Latin Reader.
Káshináth Balvant Pendsé, B.A., Senior Fellow and Librarian.
Ganesh Rámchandra Kirloskar, B.A., Junior Fellow and Superintendent Resident Student.

Teachers in Sanskrit attached.

Anant Shástri Pendharkar, 1st Asst. Sanskrit Teacher.
Chintáman Mahádev Shástri Thatté, 2nd do.

Senior Scholars.

Ganesh Pándurang Thakár, B.A.
(1) * Ganesh Janárdan Agáse.
* Govind Gangádhar Sáne.
* Káshináth Náráyan Sáne.
* Shridhar Ganesh Jensivále.
(2) * Shankar Moro Ránadé.
* Sakhárám Rámchandra Kirloskar.
* Vithal Rámkrishna Mahisálkar.

Junior Scholars.

Anant Apáji Renávikar.
Bálkrishna Vishnu Bhidé
(3) Balvant Náráyan Joshi.
Dámodar Ganesh Kelkar.
Ganesh Krishna Apté.
Hari Ganesh Godbolé.
Lakshuman Krishna Chiplunkar.
Moro Váman Kirtané.

---

* Passed the F. A. Examination.
(1) Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar.
(2) Candy Marathi Scholar.
(3) Alfred Scholar for English.

Náráyan Krishna Dhárap.
(6) Rámchandra Dáji Náralkar.
Vishnu Vásudev Phátak.
Vithal Lakshuman Kavthekar.

Commoners.

Anáji Rámchandra Jalihál.
Anant Raghunáth Chitre.
Bápuji Vináyak Khare.
Bápu Narsinh Pánsure.
Bálají Krishna Sunthankar.
Bháskarráo Rámchandra Heblikar.
* Fardunji Kuvarji Tárápurválá.
Phiroz Hoshángji Dastur.
Gangádhar Pándurang Gadre.
Govind Náráyan Kshirságar.
(4) Káshináth Krishna Lele.
* Krishnáji Mahádev Huligolkar.
* Keshav Vishvanáth Patvardhan.
* Káshináth Ganesh Kelkar.
Keshav Báburáo Pandit.
Krishnaráo Bápu Mánde.
(1) Krishnáji Govind Oka.
Krishnáji Vásudev Phadke.
Khanderáo Vithal Purandaré.
(3) Mahádev Shivrám Apte.
Náráyan Vináyak Chhatre.
Nilkanth Vináyak Chhatre.
Pándurang Nilkanth Bhadkamkar.
* Raghunáth Gopál Deshmukh.
* Rámchandra Venkatesh Gadre.
Rango Bálkrishna Atre.
Rámchandra Vishvanáth Patvardhan.
Raghunáth Dáji Nagarkar.
Rághavendra Pándurang Bengeri.
Rámchandra Keshav Limayé.
(5) * Rámchandra Chintáman Dike.
* Sitánáth Gopináth Ajinkya.
Shivrám Parashrám Bhidé.
* Sitárám Hari Chiplunkar.

---

* Passed the F. A. Examination
(1) Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar
(3) Alfred Scholar for English.
(4) His Highness Powar of Dhar's Scholar.
(5) His Highness Holkar's Scholar.
(6) Alfred Scholar for Sanskrit (Kolapoor).

* Sitárám Gopál Soman.
Svámiráo Rághavendraráo Lokurkar.
Sidheshvar Bháskar Golé.
Sitárám Náráyan Kher.
Shrinivás Konheráo Rodá.
Shivrám Sayaná Sátur.
(5) * Vishnu Keshav Kunte.
* Vishnu Krishná Joglekar.
Vináyak Mahádev Pandit.
Vithal Apáji Vád.
Váman Dáji Nagarkar.
Yádav Krishna Sáthe.

Free Students.

Bálchandra Purshotam Patvardhan.
Bhimáji Hari Shikharé.
Dattu Sakhárám Sontaké.
* Dámodar Govind Ghárpuré.
Ganesh Anant Nichhuré.
Govind Moreshvar Hásabnis.
Gangádhar Bhimráo Jámbhekar.
Keshav Govind Dándé.
Mahádev Chintáman Sháligrám.
Náráyan Shivrám Goré.
(8) Ráoji Báláji Karandikar.
Shambu Chandáppá Anikhindikar.
Shankar Ráoji Apté.
Trimbak Rámchandra Kulkarni.
Vishnu Raghunáth Kelkar.
Váman Gopál Indápurkar.
Vithal Trimbak Abhyankar.

III. FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

(RECOGNIZED 1861.)

This Institution arose out of an English School for Native youths, founded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson in 1832, and was originally dependent on local contributions. It was afterwards recognized in 1835 by the Church of Scotland, and in 1843 by

* Passed the F. A. Examination.
(5) His Highness Holkar's Scholar.
(8) Scholarship (Belgaum High School).
Candy Scholarship vacant.

the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it receives the greater part of its funds. The following endowments are attached to the Institution :—

Endowed Scholarships.

One Fleming (Jas. N.) Scholarship, of.....	Rs.	150 per annum.
One Fleming Scholarship, of.....	„	100 per annum.
Nesbit Memorial Theological Scholarship, of	„	12 per mensem.
Smyttan Memorial Scholarship, of	„	100 per annum.
Lang Scholarship	„	10 per mensem.
Miller (H.) do.	„	100 per annum.
Nesbit Memorial Literary Scholarship.....	„	60 per annum.
St. Clair Jameson Memorial Scholarship...	„	60 per annum.
Four Fleming Nomination Scholarships, each	„	50 per annum.
Purvis Scholarship	„	72 per annum.
Molesworth Scholarship	„	40 per annum.
Davidson ditto	„	40 per annum.

Endowed Prizes.

The Wilson Prize (Gold Medal or Books).
The Rájá of Dhár Prize.
The Campbell Prize.
The Murray Mitchell Prize.
The Bálá Gopál Joshi Prize.

1872.

Convener.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Instructor in Theology, Indian Languages, Persian and Hebrew.

Other Instructors.

The Rev. Richard Stothert, M.A. (*Europe.*)
The Rev. J. Small, English Literature and Political Economy.
The Rev. W. Stephen, Logic and Moral Philosophy, Sentential Analysis, and History.
Mr. Navroji Dorábji Khandáláválá, B.A., Mathematics and Physical Science.

Teacher in Sanskrit attached.

Ráoji Rámchandra Shástri Upásani.

Under-Graduates.

* Venkatráo Rukhamángad Inámdár.
* Sitárám Yashvant Dalvi.
* Pestanji Aspendiárji Khambátá.
† Váman Dáji Oka.
Náráyan Venkáji-Khot.
Vasanji Gopál Thánvi.
Vishnu Rámchandra Lalit.
Dhondu Gangádhar Mandlik.
Vináyak Lakshuman Kirtikar.
Nánábhái Bábulji Kirkó.
Bápuji Virjibhái Gopipuriá.
Chintáman Hari Saváni.
Krishnáji Ballál Apté.
Ganesh Shivrám Bhadbhadé.
Ganesh Rájárám Keskar.
Pánáchand Purshotam Dosi.
Vishnu Rámchandra Gokhalé.
Vásudev Shivrám Sáphre.
Lakshuman Narhar Baridé.

IV. BOMBAY ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1869.)

St. Xavier's College owes its origin to the development and growth of St. Mary's Institution and the European Roman Catholic Orphanage.—In it undergraduates may pursue their University studies under the same advantages as those enjoyed at the St. Mary's High School.

The site of the College was granted by Government in 1867. The funds are chiefly supplied from private sources, H. M. Government contributing the sum of Rs. 61,368.

There are two endowed Scholarships connected with the College—

(*a*). The Mission Scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem, granted to that boarder of St. Mary's Institution who has passed the last Matriculation Examination and continues his studies at St. Xavier's College, unless he be otherwise provided for.

---

* Passed the First Examination in Arts.
† Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar.

(*b*). The Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem tenable for two years.

Portuguese boys only are eligible for this Scholarship. It is to be awarded according to the merits of an English Essay, announced at the time and place of competition. The candidate must have attended two years immediately preceding the University Examination, either St. Mary's or St. Xavier's School, and having passed that Examination continue his studies at St. Xavier's College.

The Competition takes place in the month of November.

1872.

Rector.

The Rev. A. Leiter, S.J., D.D., Professor of Latin.

Professors.

The Rev. J. A. Willy, S. J., D.D., Prefect of Studies, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy.
The Rev. R. Rive, S.J., D D., Professor of Logic.
The Rev. T. Rigby, S.J., Professor of Mathematics and English.
The Rev. H. Geron, S.J., Lecturer on Ethics.
The Rev. L. Bodoano, S.J., Professor of English.
The Rev. A. Zimmermann, S.J., Professor of Sanskrit and History.
The Rev. J. Predeck, S.J., Professor of Mathematics.

Graduates.

Michael McDermott, B.A.
Simon O'Shaughnessy, B.A.
Janárdan Sundarji Kirtikar, B.A.

Under-Graduates.

Senior.

* Bhagvant Mangesh Wáglé.
* Thomas A. D'Monte.
* Thomas Duncan.
* Louis D'Souza.
James Russell O. Goldsmith.
Ramráo B. Vijayakar.
Káshináth R. Velkar.

---

* Passed the First Examination in Arts.

Pránlál Bhogilál Chokshi.
Ardesir Dhanjibhái Shroff.
Govind V. Kánitkar.
Vináyak Pándurang Velkar.
Jáverilál B. Desái.
* Vithal K. Kirtikar.
* Anandráo S. Prabhákar.
Ishvardás Jagjivandás Store.
Jijibhái Frámji Madan.
Sitárám Sadáshiv Pitalé.
* Nánábhái Sadánand Kálé.
* Bháskar Shridhar Joshi.

Junior.

† Luis D'Sa.
Peter Gomes.
W. R. Lyons.
Dáji Hari Renávikar.
Yashvant R. Senjit.
Mánikji F. Mehtá.
D. F. D'Miranda.
Mádhav K. Saráph.
Moreshvar G. Gokhalé.
Nasarvánji K. Masáni.
Edward McGarry—Mission Scholar.
Robert Keily.
Rámchandra A. Rájé.
Shrinivás Dádobá Tarkhadkar.

V. GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

The foundation of this Institution is due to a subscription which was raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in the month of November 1852, on the eve of the departure from India of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Chief Justice, who had been for nearly nine years President of the Board of Education, to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government contribute a subsidy, which was fixed in 1856 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the

* Passed the First Examination in Arts.
† 1st Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship.

Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Government also contributes Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two Professorships of Law.

Lectures are delivered on the following subjects :—

I. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.
II. Personal Rights and Status and the Law of Succession.
III. The Law of Property, Contracts, and Torts.
IV. The Law of Evidence, of Crimes, and of Procedure, Civil and Criminal.

1872.

Professors.

Edward Tyrrel Leith, LL.M., *Barrister-at-Law*, Government Professor of Law.

John O'Leary, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

Jones Quain Pigot, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

I. Senior Law Students.

* Ránadé, Govind Krishna, B.A.
* Keskar, Hari Bhagvant, B.A.
Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu, B.A.
Khandálávalá, Navroji Dorábji, B.A.
Wádiá, Dosábhái Nasarvánji, B.A.
Desái, Manilál Govindrám.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra, B.A.
Ojá, Laksbumishankar Hariprasád.
* Modi, Barzorji Edalji, M.A.

II. Junior Law Students.

(1) Patel, Behrámji Bamanji.
* Vimáválá, Maganbhái Kasturchand.
* Dávar, Jehángier Edalji.
Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan, B.A.
Davó, Shivlál Káshirám.
Shroff, Kávasji Merwánji.
Contractor, Bamanji Phirozsháh.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopál, B.A.

---

* Free Students.

1 Prize awarded for proficiency in Jurisprudence.

Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishna, B.A.
* Desái, Nichábbái Murárji.

III. Candidate Law Students.

Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna, B.A.
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak, B.A.
Sayáni, Ibrábim Muhámmad, B.A.
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji, B.A.
Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh, B.A.
Ráchamállá, Shrinivás Nayadu.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishna.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhamángad.
Divátiá, Bhimráo Bholánáth.
Bakshi, Chhotájál Mathurádás.
Párekh, Hirálál Tribhuvandás.
Bardi, Sorábji Kharshedji.
Cámá, Kharshedji Pestanji.
Thánvi, Vasanji Gopál.
* Dalvi, Sitárám Yashvant.
Kále, Nánábhái Sadánand.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar.
Pandol, Shivubhái Bhagubhái.
Vikáji, Jamshedji Barzorji.
Sátpute, Náráyan Raghunáth.
Rájádhyksha, Váman Náráyan.
Chinái, Hormasji Kharshedji.
Gunderiá, Hormasji Bamanji.
Dhárap, Vásudev Dinkar.
Gokhalé, Vishvanáth Vináyak.
Kirtikar, Atmárám Bálkrishna.
Udesi, Ratansi Válji.

VI. GRANT COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1860.)

Grant College was established in the year 1845, under the name of the Grant Medical College, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, with whom the system of instruction pursued in it originated. The object of its establishment is "to impart, through a scientific system, the benefit of medical instruction to the Natives of Western

* Free Students.

India." A moiety of the cost of the building was defrayed by Sir Robert Grant's friends, the remainder by Government. The funds for the support of the College, with the exception of certain endowments for the encouragement of deserving students, are contributed by Government.

The College is under the immediate control of a Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. Lectures are delivered in the English language, on every branch of Medical Science, by Professors, who are generally officers on the Bombay Medical Establishment.

There is also attached to the College a secondary School for the instruction of young men in Medical Science through the Maráthi language. The Teachers are Graduates of the College and Licentiates of Medicine of the University of Bombay. Clinical and practical instruction is imparted in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, which contains 350 beds, and has attached (*a*) an Obstetric Institution with 30 beds and a Dispensary for Diseases of Women and Children; (*b*) an Ophthalmic Hospital (Cowasjee Jehanghier Ophthalmic Hospital) with 60 beds, and an Eye Dispensary for the treatment of persons affected with diseases of the Eye; (*c*) a Hospital for Incurables built by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy family, containing 40 beds. There are also two detached buildings, each with 20 beds, for the treatment of persons suffering from Contagious Diseases.

The Students are arranged in three classes :—

1. Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Medical Degrees.

2. Members of the European Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the English language for the grade of Apothecary.

3. Members of the Native Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, and Candidates from various Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the Presidency and Mofussil, who are educated through the Maráthi language for the grade of Hospital Assistant.

The College possesses the following endowments :—

The Farish, Carnac, Anderson, Reid, McLennan, Jamkhandi, Cowasji Jehanghier Readymoney, Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Byramji Jejeebhoy and Keshavji Naik Scholarships and Medal Funds; the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Book Fund, Prize

Fund, and Gold Medal Fund, Sir J. P. Willoughby, His Highness the Gaicowar of Baroda, and Dinshâh Mânikji Petit Book Funds, and Hemabhoy Vakatchand Medal Fund; the Burnes and Arnott Medals.

The aggregate sum on account of these endowments, amounting to Rupees 1,16,800, is lodged in the Government Treasury.

Formerly the College conferred upon its students a Diploma or License to practise Medicine, and the designation "Graduate of Grant College." There are at the present time fifty-six such Graduates, who are either engaged in the private practice of their profession or are in the service of Government. Upon the establishment of the University of Bombay, the College ceased to grant diplomas, and became affiliated to the University as a College for medical education.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845, Charles Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1860, John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1865, Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865, Robert Haines, M.B.
1866, WILLIAM GUYER HUNTER, M.D., M.R.C.P.

1872.

Principal.

W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P., Professor of Physiology. (*Europe.*)

Acting Principal.

J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., Profesor of Ophthalmic Medicine, Surgery and Comparative Anatomy. *Acting* Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

Professors.

F. S. Stedman, M.R.C.S., Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. (*Europe.*)

J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B., Professor of Surgery, Clinical Surgery, and Dental Surgery.

W. Dymock, B.A., Oxon., M.R.C.S., Professor of Materia Medica.

I. B. Lyon, M.R.C.S., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. V. Ward, M.R.C.S., Professor of Midwifery.

W. Gray, M.B., Professor of Botany.

W. S. Eccles, M.R.C.S., Professor of Hygiene. (*Europe.*)

S. Smith, M.D., *Acting* Professor of Hygiene.

J. Arnott, M.D., C.M., *Acting* Professor of Pathology.

W. F. Knapp, M.R.C.S., Professor of Anatomy and Curator of Museum. (*Europe.*)

H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S., *Acting* Professor of Physiology.

G. A. Maconachie, M.B., *Acting* Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Comparative Anatomy.

Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Anná Moreshvar Kunté, B.A., L.M.

Teachers of the Vernacular Class.

Bhikáji Amrut Chobé, G.G.M.C., Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology.

Sakhárám Arjun Rávut, L.M., Teacher of Medicine and Midwifery.

Gopál Shivrám Vaidya, L.M., Teacher of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence.

Shántárám Vithal Sanzgiré, L.M., Teacher of Chemistry and Materia Medica.

Senior Scholars.	*Foundation.*
* Hormasji Dádábhái Masáni	Carnac.
* Mahádev Yashvant Paránjapye	Anderson.
* Trimbak Sakhárám Shirválkar	Farish.
* Temulji Bhikáji Narimán	Free.
* Bhálchandra Krishna Bhátavadekar ...	Farish.
* Ganesh Rámchandra Desái	Carnac & Exhibition.
* Dharmáji Ganesh Kámat	Anderson and Exhibition.
* Antonio Manoel DeSouza	Free.
† Nasarvánji Navroji Khambátá.....	Farish
* Dosábhái Barjorji Kándáválá.	Free.

* Passed the First Examination for L.M.
† Passed the First Examination in Arts.

	Foundation.
* Yashvant Pándurang Godámbe	Free.
* Nicolas Salvador DaCosta	Reid.
* Joseph Pereira	Reid.

Junior Scholars.

Krishnáji Gopál Páthak	Exhibition.
Joaquim Vincent Coutinho	Free.
Rámdás Gangádás Sarayá	Exhibition.
Kaikhosru Sorábji Narimán	Free.
Rastamji Hormasji Nánávati	Free.
Abdul Gháni Hákim	Free.
Samsudin Jívábhái Sulemáni	Free.
Hormasji Behrámji Doctor	Free.
Ignacio Domingos Nunes	Free.
Vináyak Rámchandra Patvardhan, B.A.	Exhibition.
Mancherji Sorábji Postválá	Free.
John Thomas DeCunha	Anderson.
Dominic Antony Gomes	Farish.
Phirozsháh Jamshedji Damniá	Anderson.
Bejanji Pestanji Bennett	Carnac.
Pascoal Manoel DaSilva	Carnac.
Bellarmino Lobo	Free.
Rastamji Postanji Bharuchá	Free.
Jamshedji Dinsháh Khambátá	Exhibition.
Philiph DeConceição	Free.
Timothy McLoughlin	Free.
Luis Joseph Pinto	Free.
Hiráji Jehángier Khambátá	Free.
Sorábsháh Hormasji Dántrá	Free.
Lucien Augusto	Free.
Santana Mendes	Free.
† Kánobá Rauchhoddás Kirtikar	Government.
Daniel Dalgado	Government.
Mánikji Mancherji Gimi	Government.
Mánikji Dádábhái Mákuná	Exhibition.
Dattu Ganesh Sabnis	Exhibition.
Lakshuman Bábáji Lád	Government.
Mánikji Edalji Reporter	Free.
Ratnabhadra Manibhadra Pándya	Free.
Lallubhái Bhagvándás Káji	Government.
Kaikhosru Barjorji Doctor	Free.
Bejanji Dádábhái Kápadiá	Free.

* Passed the First Examination for L. M.
† Passed the First Examination in Arts.

	Foundation.
Nicholas DeAlvares	Free.
Shivnáth Rámnáth Vyás	Free.
Krishnaráo Vishvanáth Dhurandhar	Free.
Martin Malcolm	Free.
Thomas Charles Murray	Free.
Kharshedji Ardesir Dalál	Free.
Behrámji Nasarvánji Koyáji	Free.
Mánikji Kávasji Arjáni	Free.
Sorábji Dosábhái Nádarsháh.	Free.
Frámji Ratanji Divechá.	Free.
Ardesir Pestanji Cámá	Free.
Jamshedji Kharshedji Kángá	Free.
Kávasji Kharshedji Sanjáná	Free.
Hirjibhái Jamshedji Appu	Free.
Dámodar Purshotam Varlekar	Jamkhandi.
Dinsháh Dorábji Mistri	Cowasjee Jehanghier.
Sorábji Pálanji Mulán	Free.
Alexander W. Lester	Free.
Shápurji Rastamji Kángá	Free.
Káshináth Krishna Bhidé	Free.
Joseph DeSouza.	Government.
Kávasji Hormasji Mistri	Cowasjee Jehanghier.
Jose Tertuliano DeLima	Government.
Bálakrám Sobhárám Mehtá	Free.
Caetano Fonseca	Government.
Braz Antony DeOliveira	Government.
Victorino Dias	Government.
Bálkrishna Atmárám Gupte	Free.
Rámchandra Gangádhar Talvalkar.	Exhibition.
Erachsháh Frámji Sethná	Free.
Manilál Gangádás Desái	Exhibition.
Nasarvánji Kharshedji Kurláválá	Free.

VII. POONA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1865.)

The Poona Civil Engineering College arose out of a School established in Poona in 1854 for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department.

The College is under the control of the Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction.

The College is divided into three Departments.

1. Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for University Degrees in Civil Engineering.

Students who are educated through the medium of the English language up to the standard required for qualification as Overseers.

Vernacular students who prosecute their studies in the College and the workshops attached to it with the object of becoming educated maistries.

Attached to the College are workshops, where practical instruction is conveyed to the students, and where work of various kinds is executed for Government and the Public

In July 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, offered to Government the sum of Rupees 50,000 to assist in the erection of suitable buildings for the College The foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on the 5th August 1865.

Fellowships.

Two Fellowships of Rs. 50 each, tenable for 2 years, are attached to the College.

Scholarships

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition :—

1	of Rs	15	per	mensem
1	„	12	„	„
3	„	10	„	„
1	„	9	„	„
5	„	8	„	„
3	„	7	„	„
4	„	6	„	„
10	„	5	„	„
2	„	4	„	„
2	„	3	„	„

McDougall Scholarship

1 of Rs. 6 per mensem.

McDougall Scholarship.

On the retirement from India of the Rev. James McDougall in 1862, a subscription was raised by the ex-Students of the Poona Civil Engineering College for the purpose of perpetuating in the then School the name of its former Principal. A sum of Rupees 1,300 was subscribed, and from the interest accruing from this sum an amount of Rupees 72 is placed annually at the disposal of the Principal to be awarded as a Scholarship to the most deserving student.

Frere Scholarship.

At a meeting of the Native inhabitants of Poona, held on 11th November 1866, Khán Bahádur Padamji Pestanji presiding, it was resolved—That in order to perpetuate in Poona the memory of His Excellency Sir Bartle H. E. Frere a fund be raised, and a Scholarship in connection with His Excellency's name be established in the Poona Civil Engineering College. This Scholarship, value Rupees 25 per mensem, is tenable for one year, and will be conferred on that student who shall have obtained most marks in the preceding First Examination in Civil Engineering, provided that he shall not at the same time hold a Fellowship or Scholarship in any college affiliated to the University.

List of Principals.

1854 The Rev. James McDougall.
1857 Henry Coke, M.A.
1859 Captain G. Close, R.E.
1864 Captain H. Wilkins, R.E.
1865 Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.B., F.G.S.

1872.

Principal.

Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.B., F.G.S.

Professors and Teachers.

Samuel Cooke, B.A., L.C.E., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

Dáji Nilkant Nagarkar, Esq., Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

Raghunáth Vináyak A Dhairyaván, Esq , Drawing Master.
Báláji Bápuji Sáno, B A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.
Gopál Raghunáth Mahiskar, Esq., Teacher of the Junior Class
Vináyak Báji Gokhalé, Esq., Head Teacher of the Maistry Class
Náráyan Bábáji Joshi, L.C.E., Assistant Teacher of the Maistry Class.
Robert Royal, Esq., Superintendent Mechanical School

Fellows.

Gangádhar Rámkrishna Kiráne, L.C.E.
† * Bamanji Sorábji.
* Ganesh Náráyan Soman.

Frere Scholar.

* Prabhákar Gangádhar Bhidé.

UNDER-GRADUATES HOLDING SCHOLARSHIPS.

Third year students.

* Mánikji Hormasji Vajifdár.
* Nasarvánji Dorábji Bhadá.

Second year students.

Vásudev Hari Karve.
Hormasji Adarji Kángá.
H. C. Macnee.
Janárdan Vishnu Dámle.
Shankar Bisto Nárgir.

First year students.

W. Nimmo.
Vásudev Sadáshiv Sohoni.
Lallubhái Dalpatrám Kavishvar.
Vithaldás Narotamdás Nagarshet.
Chunilál Táráchand Dalál.
Sitárám Vásudev Kolatkar.
Durgárám Ghelábhái Hindia.

UNDER-GRADUATES NOT HOLDING SCHOLARSHIPS.

Third year students.

* Gustádji Dorábji Narimán.
* Balvant Govind Jámbhekar.

---

* Has passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering.
† Surname not known

* Vináyak Krishna Bhátavadekar.
Pundlik Ganesh Dhumatkar.
* Vishnu Sadáshiv Mulekar.
* Náráyan Pándurang Bhándárkar.
* Mahádev Janárdan Varalikar.
* Káshináth Dámodar Chavbal.
* Nánáji Náráyan Váslekar.
* Náráyan Vináyak Dáte.
* Rámchandra Balvant Támbe.

Second year students.

Henry Rennison.
Dáyábhái Maganlál Nánávati.
Vithal Rághobá Tarkhadkar.
Pándurang Sakhárám Barve.
Pándurang Káshináth Mehandalé.
Rámchandra Ballál Mule.
Dhondo Sakhárám Láte.
Rudarji Sundarji Ráná.
Pritamdás Parsumal Chandanáni.
Pándurang Bacháji Bahulikar.
Venkatráo Bápu Mánde.
Krishnaráo Shivrám Tipnis.

First year students.

A. H. William.
T. A. Savage.
W. Hall.
H. M. Page.
C. Holloway.
C. Rubeiro.
Shápurji Dádábhái Bámji.
Vináyak Anant Oka.
Ganesh Rámchandra Gádgil.
Anáji Anant Joshi.
Báláji Mahádev Patvardhan.
Náráyan Vishnu Barve.
Javer Bhogidás Párikh.
Mahádev Govind Wáglo.

---

* Has passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

XII.

Accounts of Endowments and Benefactions.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.	The Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship	Rs.	20,000
II.	The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal	„	5,000
III.	The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship	„	10,000
IV.	The Homejee Cursetjee Prize	„	5,000
V.	The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships ...	„	18,000
VI.	The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship	„	4,500
VII.	The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship	„	5,000
VIII.	The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal.....	„	5,000
IX.	The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship	„	5,000
X.	The James J. Berkley Gold Medal	„	8,000
	Carried over...	Rs.	85,500

	Brought over.. ..Rs.	85,500	
XI.	The Ellis Prize	„ 1,500	
XII.	The Hebbert and La-Touche Scholarship ...	„ 5,000	
XIII	The Wilson Philological Lecturership	„ 23,500	
XIV	The Ellis Scholarship.....	„ 7,500	
XV.	The Chancellor's Medal...	...	
XVI.	The Arnould Scholarship.	„ 6,000	
XVII.	The Duke of Edinburgh Scholarship	„ 10,000	
XVIII	The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jejeebhoy Prize .	„ 2,000	
XIX.	The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.....	„ 30,000	
			1,71,000

BENEFACTIONS.

I.	University Hall	Rs. 1,00,000	
II.	University Arms and Common Seal	„ 1,200	
III.	University Library Building Fund	„ 2,00,000	
IV.	The Rajabai Tower with Clock and Peal of Bells	„ 2,00,000	
V.	Mace for the University...	„ 1,200	
			5,02,400
		Total . ..Rs.	6,73,400

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.—THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

(Rs. 20,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1871 *to* 31*st March* 1872.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.		Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1871.			Rs. a. p.	1871.		Rs. a. p.
		Rs. a. p.		April 26.	By amount of Bank's commission on interest of Rs. 140, on Government Notes at ¼ per cent.....	0 8 0
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of.....	20,000 0 0				
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	737 13 10		July 4.	,, Ditto to Mr. Shripád Bábáji Thákur, being the 6th and last instalment due to him...	400 0 0
			20,737 13 10			
	Carried forward...		20,737 13 10		Carried forward..	400 8 0

Date.	Receipts.				Amount.			Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.		
1871.					Rs.	a.	p.	1871.		Rs.	a.	p.
	Brought over..				20,737	13	10		Brought over ..	400	8	0
Nov. 3	To Interest on Rs. 3,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 30th September 1870 to 30th September 1871	140	0	0				Aug. 15.	By amount of Bank's commission on interest of Rs. 80.	0	8	0
								Oct. 12.	„ Ditto ditto on Rs. 580.	1	7	2
								Nov. 23.	„ Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book.....	0	1	0
	Income Tax on half-year's interest . ..	0	11	0				1872. Feb. 12.	„ Ditto to Dr. Girdharlál Ratanlál Daphtaré, being the first instalment of the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship awarded to him on the 18th November 1871	400	0	0
					139	4	4					
	To Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 31st December 1870 to 31st December 1871.... ..	*80	0	0						802	8	2
	Income Tax on one year's interest ..	0	13	4								
					79	2	8					

To Interest on Rs. 14,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st February 1871 to 1st February 1872	580	0	0			Mar. 31.	„ Govt. 4 per cent. Promi-sory Notes for...	Rs. 20,000	a. 0	p. 0		
Income Tax on one year's interest...	6	0	8			„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.	727	12	0		
				573	15	4					20,727	12	0
Total ..Rupees				21,530	4	2	Total...Rupees				21,530	4	2

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

April 1*st*, 1872.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

II.—THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1871 *to* 31*st March* 1872.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1871.				1871.		
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of	5,000 0 0		May 16.	By amount of a Gold Medal for Mr. Dorábji Edalji Gimi, B.A., in 1870	198 3 10
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	424 12 11	5,424 12 11		,, Ditto Bank's commission on interest of Rs. 200 on Government Notes	0 8 0
				Nov. 23.	,, Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0

„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 31st December 1870 to 31st December 1871..	200	0	0			1872. Mar. 20.	„ Amount of a Gold Medal for Mr. Mánikji Nasarvánji Nánávati, B.A., in 1871	196	6	0	
							„ Ditto clasp on a zinc Medal . .	6	1	7	
Income Tax	2	1	4	197	14	8	„ Ditto for two Cases	3	0	0	205 7 7
						„ 31.	„ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note...	5,000	0	0	404 4 5
						„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ..	218	7	2	5,218 7 2
Total ..Rupees				5,622	11	7	Total ..Rupees				5,622 11 7

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1872.

III.—THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 10,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1871 *to* 31*st March* 1872.

DR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1871. Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of	10,000 0 0	
„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.	414 5 0	10,414 5 0
	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 31st December 1870 to 31st December 1871.	200 0 0	

CR.

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1871.	By amount paid to Mr. Yashvant Vásudev Athalé on account of the Scholarship for the year 1871-72	400 0 0
	„ Ditto to Bank's commission on interest of Rs. 200 on Government Notes...	0 8 0
Nov. 23.	„ Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book.	0 1 0
	„ Ditto the Bank's commission on interest of Rs. 200 on Government Notes...	0 8 0
		401 1 0

Income Tax .. .	2	1	4			1872 Mar. 31.	„ Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes .	10,000	0	0	
				197	14	8					
To Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st February 1871 to 1st February 1872.	200	0	0				„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ..	409	1	4
										10,409	1 4
Income Tax. .	2	1	4								
				197	14	8					
Total Rupees				10,810	2	4	Total Rupees			10,810	2 4

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

April 1st, 1872.

JAMES TAYLOR,

University Registrar.

IV.—THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE FUND.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1871 *to* 31*st March* 1872.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.		Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.		Amount.
1871.			Rs. a. p.	1871.			Rs. a. p.
		Rs. a. p.		July 17.	By amount paid for a bill of exchange for £18 18*s.* 1*d.* in favour of Messrs. H. S. King & Co., London, at 1*s.* 10$\frac{11}{16}$*d.*, for books to Mr. Jehángiersháh Erachsháh Kohiyár		200 0 0
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of ...	5,000 0 0			,, Ditto for Bank's commission on interest of Rs. 200 on Government Note		0 8 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	785 2 3		Nov. 23.	,, Ditto for stamp on Pass Book ..		0 1 0
				1872.		Rs. a. p.	
			5,785 2 3	Mar. 27.	,, Ditto for a bill of exchange for £16. 9*s.* 6*d.* in favour of Messrs. H. S. King & Co., London, for books to Mr. E. H. Aitken	168 4 0	

„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st February 1871 to 1st February 1872	200 0 0			„ Ditto to Jerdon's Birds of India & Index to do, whole calf bound, for ditto	31 12 0		
				„ Ditto landing charges paid in October 1871	2 6 0		
				„ Ditto postage on the letter...	0 8 0		
						202 14 0	
Income Tax....	2 1 4		Mar. 31.	„ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	5,000 0 0		
		197 14 8				403 7 0	
			„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.	577 3 11		
				„ Cash in hand	2 6 0		
						5,579 9 11	
Total .. Rupees		5,983 0 11		Total Rupees		5,983 0 11	

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1872.

V.—THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1871 *to* 31*st March* 1872

DR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs a. p	Amount. Rs a. p
1871.			
Mar. 31	To Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes of . ..	10,000 0 0	
,,	,, Balance in the New Bank of Bombay .	1,479 15 0	
			11,479 15 0
May 16	,, Amount received from Mr. V J Sunkersett on account of the Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships .		550 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs 10,000 (in Government 5½ per cent		

CR.

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs a p.
1871 June 22	By amount of the Bank's commission on interest of Rs 275	0 11 0
Aug 8	,, Ditto for a Cheque Book	3 2 0
Oct. 30	,, Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
1872. Feb. 15	,, Ditto for Bank's commission on interest of Rs. 275	0 11 0
,, 26.	,, Ditto ditto ditto of Rs 82 As. 8 ...	0 4 0
Mar 19	,, Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0

		Promissory Notes of 1859-60) from 30th November 1870 to 31st May 1871 ..	Rs.	a.	p.						
			275	0	0						
		Income Tax	2	13	10						
						272	2	2			
Dec.	7.	To Amount of Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1859-60 received from Mr. V. J. Sunkersett ....-.				8,000	0	0			
1872. Feb.	15.	,, Interest on Rs. 10,000 (in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1859-60) from 31st May to 30th November 1871	Rs.	a.	p.						
			275	0	0						
		Income Tax. ...	2	13	10						
						272	2	2			
		Carried forward...				20,574	3	4			

		,, Ditto to Mr. Ganesh Janárdan Agáse, being the amount of his scholarship from 1st March 1871 to 1st March 1872, at Rs. 25 per month	300	0	0
		,, Ditto to Mr. Pándurang Venkatesh Chintámanipethkar from ditto to 30th September 1871 at ditto, being 7 months	175	0	0
		,, Ditto to Mr. Hari Váman Limayé from ditto to 31st Jany. 1872 being 11 months.	275	0	0
		,, Ditto to Mr. Gopál Vishnu Rájvadé from ditto to 1st March 1872 at Rs. 20 per month	240	0	0
		,, Ditto to Mr. Váman Dáji Oka from ditto to ditto at ditto	240	0	0
		,, Ditto to Mr. Náráyan Bhikáji Agáse from ditto to 30th November 1871. being 9 months, at ditto .	180	0	0
		Carried forward ..	1,414	14	0

Date.	Receipts.		Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.		Amount.
			Rs. a. p.				Rs. a p.
1872.	Brought over.		20,574 3 4		Brought over		1,414 14 0
Feb. 26.	To Interest on Rs. 3,000 (in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1859-60) from 31st May to 30th November 1871	Rs. a. p. 82 8 0			By amount to Mr. Kásináth Balvant Pendse from 1st to 15th December 1870 at Rs. 25 per month		12 1 6
	Income Tax. ..	0 13 0	81 11 0		,, Ditto to Mr. Harirám Uttamrám Bhat from 3rd January to 18th March 1872 at Rs. 25 per month		62 8 0
					,, Ditto to Krishnáji Govind Oka from 3rd January to 18th February 1872, at Rs. 20 per month		30 5 0
				1872.			1,519 12 6
				Mar. 31.	,, Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes of	Rs. a. p. 18,000 0 0	

Mar. 11.	To Amount received from Mr. V. J. Sunkersett on account of the Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.	550	0	0	"	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	1,686	1	10	19,686	1	10
	Total...Rupees	21,205	14	4		Total...Rupees				21,205	14	4

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1872.

VI.—THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP

(Rs. 4,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1871 *to* 31*st March* 1872.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.		Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.		Amount.
1871.			Rs. a. p	1871.			Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of ...	Rs. a. p. 4,500 0 0		Apr. 26.	By amount of Bank's commission on interest of Rs. 180 on a Government Note		0 8 0
				Aug. 18.	,, Ditto for a Cheque Book ...		3 2 0
				Nov. 23.	,, Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book		0 1 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	638 3 0			,, Ditto to Mr. Dulabhji Dharamshi Ved, for 10 months from March to December 1871 at Rs. 22 per month.	Rs. a. p. 220 0 0	
			5,138 3 0				

„ Interest on Rs. 4,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 30th September 1870 to 30th September 1871 . . .	180	0	0		1872 Mar. 31.	„ Ditto to ditto from the 1st to 16th January 1872 ...	11	5	8	231	5	8
Income Tax on half-year's interest ..	0	15	0	179	1	0	„ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	4,500	0	0	235	0	8
						„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	582	3	4	5,082	3	4
Total Rupees				5,317	4	0	Total Rupees			5,317	4	0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1872

VII.—THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1871 *to* 31*st March* 1872.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.		Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.		Amount.
1871.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of	5,000 0 0		1871. July 28.	By amount of Bank's commission on interest of Rs. 200 on a Promissory Note...		0 8 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.....	194 13 0	5,194 13 0		,, Ditto paid to Mr. James Bryan for three months, January, February, and March 1871		50 0 0
					,, Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book		0 1 0
							50 9 0
				1872. Mar. 31.	,, Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	Rs. a. p. 5,000 0 0	

„ Interest on Rs 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1870 to 1st November 1871.	200	0	0		„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay . .	342	2	8
Income Tax .. .	2	1	4	197	14	8			
Total . Rupees				5,392	11	8	Total Rupees	5,392	11	8

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1872.

VIII.—THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1871 *to* 31*st March* 1872.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.		Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1871.		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p..
Mar. 31	To Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of	5,000 0 0			By amount of Bank's commission on interest of Rs. 342 on Government Promissory Notes	0 13 9
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	682 11 11	5,682 11 11	1871. Nov. 7.	,, Ditto of Bank's fee for 5 per cent. Government Notes transferred to 4½ per cent.	12 8 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 31st August 1870 to 31st August 1871 ..	250 0 0		,, 23.	,, Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
						13 6 9

		Income Tax on half-year's interest	1 4 10			1872. Mar. 31.	„ Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	Rs. a. p. 5,000 0 0
				248 11 2				
Nov.	7.	To Interest on ditto ditto from 31st August 1871 to 15th January 1872	94 7 1			„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank Bombay	1,011 7 9
								6,011 7 9
		Income Tax.....	0 15 8					
				93 7 5				
		Total...Rupees		6,024 14 6			Total ..Rupees	6,024 14 6

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1872.

IX.—THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1871 *to* 31*st March* 1872.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1871. Mar. 31.	To Government 5 per cent. Promissory Note of	5,000 0 0			By Amount of Bank's commission on interest of Rs. 342 on Government Promissory Note	0 13 9
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ...	373 4 0	5,373 4 0	1871. Nov. 7.	,, Ditto for Bank's fee for 5 per cent. Government Note transferred to 4½ per cent	12 8 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Note of 1856-57) from 31st August 1870 to 31st August 1871	250 0 0		,, 23.	,, Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
						13 6 9

	Income Tax on half-year's interest	1 4 10	248 11 2		1872. Mar. 31.	„ Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note for	5,000 0 0	
Nov. 7.	To Interest on ditto ditto from 31st August 1871 to 15th January 1872 ..	94 7 1			„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	701 15 10	5,701 15 10
	Income Tax.	0 15 8	93 7 5					
	Total .. Rupees		5,715 6 7			Total .. Rupees		5,715 6 7

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1872.

X.—THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 8,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1871 *to* 31*st March* 1872.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.		Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.		Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
1871. Mar. 31.	To Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of	8,000 0 0			By amount of Bank's commission on interest of Rs. 547 on Government Notes		1 6 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	592 6 0	8,592 6 0	1871. Nov. 7.	,, Ditto Bank's fee for 5 per cent. Government Notes transferred to 4½ per cent..		20 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 8,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 31st August 1870 to 31st August 1871	Rs. a. p. 400 0 0		,, 23.	,, Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book		0 1 0
							21 7 0
				1872. Mar. 31.	,, Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	Rs. a. p. 8,000 0 0	

		Income Tax on half-year's interest	2	1	4	397	14	8	"	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.....	1,118	6	3
Nov.	7.	To Interest on ditto ditto from 31st August 1871 to 15th January 1872	151	1	9								
		Income Tax ...	1	9	2	149	8	7					
		Total.. Rupees				9,139	13	3		Total...Rupees	9,139	13	3

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

April 1*st*, 1872.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

XI.—THE ELLIS PRIZE.

(Rs. 1,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1871 *to* 31*st March* 1872.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.		Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.		Amount.
1871.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	1871.			Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of	1,500 0 0		Jan. 10.	By amount paid for books to Mr. Dinshâh Pestonji Kángá		60 0 0
"	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.	117 13 0			„ Ditto Bank's commission on interest of Rs. 60 on a Government Note		0 8 0
			1,617 13 0	Nov. 23.	„ Ditto for stamp on pass book		0 1 0
	„ Interest on Rs. 1,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55)						60 9 0
				1872.		Rs. a. p.	
				Mar. 31.	„ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	1,500 0 0	

	Rs. a. p.				
from 31st December 1870 to 31st December 1871	60 0 0			„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	116 10 0	1,616 10 0
Income Tax on half-year's interest	0 10 0	59 6 0				
Total .. Rupees		1,677 3 0		Total.. Rupees		1,677 3 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1872

XII.—THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1871 *to* 31*st March* 1872.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1871.						
Mar. 31.	To Government 5 per cent. Promissory Note of	5,000 0 0		1871. Nov. 7.	By amount of the Bank's commission on interest of Rs. 342 on a Government Note	0 13 9
"	" Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.....	124 6 8	5,124 6 8		" Ditto for Bank's fee for 5 per cent. Government Note transferred to 4½ per cent.	12 8 0
	" Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Note of 1856-57) from 31st August 1870 to 31st August 1871 ...	250 0 0		" 23.	" Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
					" Ditto to Mr. Tribhuvandás Motichand Sháh for 9 months and 23 days from March to 23rd December 1871 at Rs. 20 per month	194 13 5
						208 4 2

	Income Tax on half year's interest .	1	4	10	248	11	2	1872 Mar 31.	„ Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note for ..	Rs. a p. 5,000 0 0	
Nov. 7	To Ditto ditto from 31st August 1871 to 15th November 1872	94	7	1				„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay .	258 5 1	5,258 5 1
	Income Tax .. .	0	15	8	93	7	5				
	Total ..Rupees				5,466	9	3		Total Rupees		5,466 9 3

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1872

XIII.—THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURERSHIP.

(Rs. 23,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1871 *to* 31*st March* 1872.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1871. Mar. 31.	To Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of	23,500 0 0		1871. July 21.	By amount of the Bank's commission on interest of Rs. 1,608 on Government Promissory Notes	4 0 9
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	18 8 0	23,518 8 0	Nov. 7.	,, Ditto into the Oriental Bank Corporation on account of Dr. Wilson	585 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 23,500 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57) from 31st			,, 23.	,, Ditto Bank's fee for 5 per cent. Government Notes transferred to 4½ per cent..	58 12 0
				Dec. 29.	,, Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
					,, Ditto to Dr. Wilson	950 0 0
						1,597 13 9

		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	
	August 1870 to 31st August 1871	1,175 0 0		1872. Mar. 31.	„ Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	23,500 0 0	
	Income Tax on half-year's interest	6 1 10	1,168 14 2	„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	28 12 9	23,528 12 9
Nov. 7.	To Ditto ditto from 31st August 1871 to 15th January 1872.....	443 14 2					
	Income Tax . ..	4 9 10	439 4 4				
	Total...Rupees		25.126 10 6		Total ..Rupees		25,126 10 6

For the Board of Accounts,

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,

University Registrar.

April 1st, 1872.

XIV.—THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP

(Rs. 7,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1871 *to* 31*st March* 1872.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a p	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1871. Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of	7,500 0 0			By amount of the Bank's commission on interest on Rs. 300 on Government Notes	0 15 2
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.	61 6 5	7,561 6 5	1871. Nov. 23.	,, Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 30th September 1870 to				,, Ditto to Mr. Ibráhim Muhámmad Sayáni, B A , for 9 months from 15th March to 14th December 1871 at Rs. 25 per mensem . .	225 0 0

30th September 1871	20	0	0					„ Ditto to Mr. Ganesh Rámchandra Kirloskar, B.A., for 3 months from 15th Dec. 1871 to 15th March 1872. ..			75	0	0
Income Tax on half-year's interest	0	1	8								301	0	2
				19	14	4	1872. Mar. 31.		Rs.	a.	p.		
To Interest on Rs. 7,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1870 to 1st November 1871.	280	0	0					„ Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes for	7,500	0	0		
							„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	57	5	11		
												7,557	5 11
Income Tax.	2	14	0										
				277	1	4							
Total...Rupees				7,858	6	1		Total ..Rupees				7,858	6 1

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1872

XV.—THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 6,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1871 *to* 31*st March* 1872.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1871. Jan. 9.	To amount of 5 per cent. Government Promissory Notes of 1856-57 received from the President and Secretary to the Arnould Testimonial Fund	6,000 0 0		By amount paid to the New Bank of Bombay for commission on interest of Rs. 438 on Government Notes .	1 1 6
April 18.	„ Interest on Rs. 1,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Note for 1856-57) from 28th February 1870 to 28th February 1871	50 0 0	1871. April 18.	„ Ditto for deposit fee on Government Notes .....,	4 0 0
	„ Ditto on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Note for 1856-57) from 31st August 1870 to 28th February 1871.....	125 0 0	„ 27.	„ Ditto for a Cheque Book ..	3 2 0
			„ 28.	„ Ditto to Mr. Shántárám Náráyan, being the interst due to him on Government Paper up to 9th January 1871.	132 14 4
			Aug. 31.	„ Ditto for renewal fee on Government Promissory Notes of 1856-57	1 0 0

		Rs. a. p.					
Nov. 7.	„ Ditto on Rs. 6,000 (in ditto) from 28th February to 31st August 1871...	150 0 0		Nov. 7.	„ Ditto for Bank's fee on 5 per cent. Government Promissory Notes transferred to 4½ per cent.		15 0 0
	Income Tax	1 9 0	148 7 0	„ 23.	„ Ditto for a stamp on Pass Book.....		0 1 0
							157 2 10
„	To Ditto ditto from 31st August 1871 to 15th January 1872.	113 5 4		1872. Mar. 31.	„ Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	6,000 0 0	
	Income Tax	1 2 10	112 2 6	„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.....	278 6 8	6,278 6 8
	Total...Rupees		6,435 9 6		Total...Rupees		6,435 9 6

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1872.

XVI.—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

(Rs. 10,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1871 *to* 31*st March* 1872.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1871.		Rs. a. p.	1872.		Rs. a. p.
Dec. 8.	To amount received through Government from the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Marátha Country	10,000 0 0	Feb. 21.	By amount paid for purchasing Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of Rs. 10,000	9,969 13 7
				,, Ditto for one Cheque Book.	1 9 0
			,, 23.	,, Ditto for Bank's deposit fee.	2 0 0
					9,973 6 7
			Mar. 31.	,, Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	26 9 5
	Total ..Rupees	10,000 0 0		Total ..Rupees	10,000 0 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1872.

BENEFACTIONS.

I.—MACE FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

(Rs. 1,200.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1871 *to* 31*st March* 1872.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1871.		Rs. a. p.	1872.		Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	16 7 0	Mar. 31.	By Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	16 7 0
	Total ..Rupees	16 7 0		Total Rupees	16 7 0

For the Board of Accounts,
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1872.

XIII.

Convocation for Conferring Degrees, 1871-72.

THE ELEVENTH CONVOCATION of the University of Bombay for Conferring Degrees, was held on Tuesday, the 16th January 1872, at five o'clock P M, in the Town Hall The Members of the Senate present on this occasion, and forming the Procession, were .—

The Chancellor.

His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZ GERALD, M.A., D C.L., P.C., G C.S I

The Vice-Chancellor

The Honourable Mr Justice Gibbs

Deans

K M. Chatfield, B A.
The Honourable A R Scoble
Inspector General A Wright
The Honourable Colonel M. K Kennedy, R. E

Syndics.

The Rev. John Wilson, D D.,F.R S
R West, M A
C E Fox, M A.
J H. Sylvester, F G S, A K C.
I B Lyon, Esq

Board of Accounts

The Honourable Munguldáss Nuthoobhoy.
T Ormiston, Mem Inst C E.

Registrar.

James Taylor, Esq.

Chief Justice.

The Honourable Sir M. R. Westropp, Knight, B.A.

Bishop.

The Right Rev. Leo Meurin, S.J., D.D.

Judges of the High Court.

The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Lloyd.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Melvill.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball.

Members of the Legislative Council.

The Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.

Educational Officer.

Major T. Waddington.

Fellows.

The Honourable Major-General W. F. Marriott, C.S.I.
The Rev. W. Maule, LL.B.
Ráo Saheb Vishvanáth Náráyan Mandlik.
Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.
F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S.
Bhugwandás Purshotumdás, Esq.
The Rev. Dhanjibhái Nauroji.
N. Fernandes, Esq.
Vináyekráo Vásudevji, Esq.
Vináyekráo Jugonnáth Sunkersett, Esq.
W. Wedderburn, Esq., C.S.
Ráo Báhádur Dádobá Pándurang.
T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S.
W. Dymock, B.A.
A. N. Hojel, Esq.
Kharshedji Rastomji Cámá, Esq.
Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A.
The Rev. C. Gilder.

The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.
Náráyan Vásudevji, Esq.
Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.
Dhirájrám Dalpatrám, G.G.M.C.
Dhirájlál Mathurádás, Esq.
G. S. Vesey FitzGerald, Esq.
W. Gray, M.B.
Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E.
Khanderáo Chimanráo Bedarkar, LL.B.
Náráyan Dáji, G.G.M.C.
Shántárám Náráyan, Esq.
The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.
Atmárám Pándurang, G.G.M.C.
Bhikáji Amrit Chobe, G.G.M.C.
J. Burgess, M.R.A.S.
S. A. DeCarvalho, G.G.M.C.
J. Connon, M.A.
Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
Navroji Fardunji, Esq.
The Rev. L. Bodoano, S.J.
Harichand Sadáshivji, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L.
W. F. Knapp, Esq.
T E. P. Martin, Esq.
Náná Moroji, Esq.
A. Rogers, Esq., C.S.
Rághunáth Náráyan Khoté, Esq.
The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson.
Rahimtuláh Muhámmad Sayáni, M.A., LL.B.
Sorábji Shápurji Bengáli, Esq.
G. Atkinson, B.A., Serjeant-at-Law.
Homeji Cursetji Dady, Esq.
Edalji Nasarvánji, G.G.M.C.
Sidney Smith, M.D.
Ganpatráo Bháskar, Esq.
Nánábhoy Byrámjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
Káhándás Manchárám, Esq.
Nánábhái Haridás, LL.B.
Nácodá Muhámmad Ally Rogay, Esq.
Shántárám Vithal, L.M.
Jamsetjee Dhanjeebhoy Wádiá, Esq., and
Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Morobá Pitalé, who carried the Mace.

The members of the Senate having taken their seats, the Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, the Honourable Colonel M K. Kennedy, R.E., rising, supplicated the Grace of the Senate, as follows :—

"Mr. Chancellor,—On behalf of Náráyan Bábáji Joshi and Gangádhar Rámkrishna Kiráne, of Poona Civil Engineering College, I submit the certificates required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a Grace for their admission to the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering."

Whereupon the Chancellor put the question, "Doth it please you that this Grace be passed?" And the Senate assenting, the Chancellor said, "This Grace is passed."

The same words—*mutatis mutandis*—were used successively on behalf of the other candidates for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine, Bachelor of Arts, and Master of Arts,—the Dean in Medicine, Inspector-General A. Wright, supplicating for the candidates in Medicine, and K. M. Chatfield, B.A., Dean in Arts, supplicating for the candidates in Arts.

When all the Graces were passed, the Deans of the Faculties presented the candidates in the following words:—

"Mr. Chancellor,—I present to you (naming the candidates and their College), who have been examined and found qualified for the Degree (stating the particular degree), to which I pray they may be admitted."

And the Chancellor answered in the following form of words,—"By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you (mentioning the names of the candidates and their Colleges) to the Degree of (mentioning the particular Degree), and charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same." The Chancellor at the same time presented the candidates with the certificates of their Degrees.

When all the Degrees had been conferred, the Chancellor presented to Mánekji Nasarvánji Nánávati, B.A., LL.B., of Elphinstone College, the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal, of the value of Rs. 200, for his Essay on the subject selected for 1871, viz, "The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as contrasted with the Land Systems of Lord Cornwallis and of the North-Western Provinces."

The Chancellor also presented a prize of books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering, of the value of Rs. 150, to Gangádhar Rámkrishna Kiráne, L.C.E., of Poona Civil Engineering College, being the part of a prize founded in honour of the late James J. Berkley, Esq.

The Registrar then made the Declaration of the degrees as follows :—

I hereby declare the following Degrees this day conferred :—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Second Class.

Náráyan Bábáji Joshi ..... Poona Civil Engineering College
Gangádhar Rámkrishna Kiráne. Poona Civil Engineering College.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

First Class.

Robert Bedford ..... Grant Medical College.
Tribhuvandás Motichand Sháh..... Grant Medical College.

Second Class.

Jeronimo Accacio DaGama..... Grant Medical College.
Shántárám Vináyak Kantak..... Grant Medical College.
Kásam Virji Patel ..... Grant Medical College.
Domingos Braz Valles..... Grant Medical College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Second Class.

Gopál Vináyak Bhánap ..... Deccan College.
Vishu Krishna Chiplunkar..... Deccan College.
Vásudev Krishnaráo Dhairyaván..... Elphinstone College.
Frámji Mancherji Jamáspásá ..... Elphinstone College.
Ganesh Rámchandra Kirloskar..... Deccan College.
Keshav Váman Kirtané..... Deccan College.
Janárdan Sundarji Kirtikar ..... St. Xavier's College.
Vithal Bháu Lád ..... Elphinstone College.
Ganpat Venkatesh Limayé..... Deccan College.
Michael McDermott ..... St. Xavier's College.
Sádikáli Fraidun Mirzá ..... Elphinstone College.
Simon O'Shaughnessy ..... St. Xavier's College.
Ganesh Pándurang Thakár..... Deccan College.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Second Class.

Yashvant Vásudev Athalé..... Elphinstone College.
Barzorji Edalji Modi ..... Elphinstone College.
Ráoji Vásudev Tulu ..... Elphinstone College.

The Registrar then read the following Report:—

MR. CHANCELLOR,

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before your Excellency and the Senate a Report of the Proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, held on the 10th January 1871.

The Report states the principal results of the University Examinations, the Endowments to the University, and the more important changes and Academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—At this Examination, held in November last, 840 Candidates were examined, of whom 227 passed the Examination.

The successful Candidates were sent up by the following Schools:—

34 by Elphinstone High School.
23 „ St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
18 „ Ratnagiri High School.
14 „ Poona High School.
11 „ Ahmedabad High School.
10 „ Surat High School.
10 „ Baba Gokhale's School, Poona.
9 „ Kattyawar High School, Rajkote.
9 „ Deshmukh's English School, Poona.
8 „ Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
8 „ Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
7 „ Rajaram High School, Kolhapore
6 „ Dhoolia High School.
6 „ Bombay Proprietary School.
4 „ Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
4 „ General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
4 „ Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay.
4 „ Ahmedabad English Mission School.
3 „ Ahmednuggur High School.
3 „ Hydrabad High School.
2 „ Nassick High School.
2 „ Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
2 „ Bombay Scottish High School, Byculla.
2 „ Diocesan High School.
2 „ Fort High School.

1 by Poona Civil Engineering College.
1 „ Gujarath Provincial College.
1 „ Karachi High School.
1 „ Sawantwadi English School,
1 „ Bishop's High School, Poona.
1 „ Parsee Superior School.
1 „ Surat Mission Institution.
1 „ Bombay Scottish High School, Fort.
1 „ Hydrabad Mission School,
1 „ Sharanpore Mission School; and the remaining
12 had been under Private Tution.

Of these 55 passed for their second language in Sanskrit, 22 in Latin, 4 in Portuguese, 61 in Marathi, 71 in Gujarathi, 4 in Canarese, 1 in Hindustani, 2 in Persian, 5 in Sindhi, 1 in Bengali, and 1 in French. 157 candidates were Hindus, 36 Parsees, 12 Portuguese, 10 Europeans, 3 Indo-Europeans, 6 Sindhis, 2 Muhammadans, and 1 a Bengali.

First Examination in Arts.—There were 127 candidates, of whom 32 passed the Examination. Of these, 14 were from Elphinstone College. 13 from Deccan College, 2 from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, and 3 from St. Xavier's College, Bombay; 24 were Hindus, 4 Parsees, 2 Portuguese, 1 a European, and 1 a Muhammadan. Of the 32 candidates, 18 selected Sanskrit as their second language, and 14 Latin. In special subjects of the Examination, 21 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 9 in Analytical Geometry, and 2 in Chemical Physics.

Examination for the Degree of B.A.—Fifty candidates were examined, of whom 14 passed, all in the Second Class; 10 being Hindus, 2 Europeans, 1 a Parsi, and 1 a Sindhi (Muhammadan). Of the candidates 5 were from Elphinstone College, 6 from Deccan College, and 3 from St. Xavier's College. 3 selected Latin as their second language, 10 Sanskrit, and 1 Arabic. Of selected subjects 14 passed in Political Economy, 2 in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 3 in Analytical Geometry, 11 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 8 in History, 1 in Chemical Physics, 1 in Inorganic Chemistry, and 2 in Differential and Integral Calculus.

Examination for the Degree of M. A.—There were 3 candidates, of whom one passed the Examination, in the Second Class; he was a Hindu and came from Elphinstone College. He had selected Sanskrit as his second language.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 2 candidates from the Government Law School, who failed to pass the Examination.

First Examination for L.M.—There were 17 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 9 passed the Examination; 4 were Hindus, 3 Portuguese, and 2 Parsees. One was placed in the First Division, and the rest in the Second Division.

Examination for the Degree of L.M.—There were 6 candidates from Grant Medical College; they all passed the Examination, 2 in the First Class, and 4 in the Second Class; 2 being Hindus, 2 Portuguese, 1 a European, and 1 a Khoja (Muhammadan).

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 17 candidates from the Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 12 passed the Examination; 9 were Hindus and 3 Parsis. One was placed in the First Division, and 11 in the Second Division.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 7 candidates from Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 2 passed the Examination in the Second Division; both were Hindus.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

The Mungaldas Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.—The period of three years during which this Fellowship was held by Shripád Bábáji Thákur, B.A., having expired on the 1st October last, it was conferred by the Syndicate on 18th November on Girdharlál Ratanlál Daphtaré, L.M., M.D., of Grant Medical College, the only candidate who is now in England preparing to compete for a Commission in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service.

The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal.—For this prize two competitive Essays were sent in on the subject of "The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as contrasted with the Land Systems of Lord Cornwallis and of the North-Western Provinces," and the Medal was awarded to Mánekji Nasarvánji Nánávati, B.A., of Elphinstone College.

For the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship there was only one competitor—Ráoji Vásudev Tulu, B.A., of Elphinstone College, to whom the Scholarship was awarded.

The Homejee Cursetjee Prize.—Six competitive poems on the subject "Suttee" were sent in, and the prize was awarded to Edward Hamilton Aitken, B.A., of Deccan College.

The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—The two Scholarships—one of Rs. 25 a month and one of Rs. 20 a month —were respectively awarded to Harirám Uttamrám Bhat, of Surat High School, and Krishnáji Govind Oka, of Poona High School.

The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship was awarded to Dulabhji Dharamshi Ved, of Elphinstone High School, from 1st January 1871 to 31st December 1872.

The Cawasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, was awarded to Luis DeSa, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay, for the best examination in Latin at the Matriculation Examination. A second Scholarship of the value of Rs. 150 a year, resulting from the lapse of the last year's Scholarship, was awarded to Vásudev Gopál Bhándárkar, also of St. Mary's Institution, for having obtained the second place in Latin at the Matriculation Examination.

The Ellis Prize, consisting of Books of the value of Rs. 60, was awarded to Rámchandra Hanmantráo Bevur, of Belgaum Sirdars' High School, for having passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Canarese Language.

The Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship was adjudged to Tribhuvandás Motichand Sháh, of Rajkote High School, from 1st January 1871 to 31st December 1872.

The Ellis Scholarship was awarded to Ganesh Rámchandra Kirloskar, of Deccan College, for his having passed the B.A. Examination with the highest marks in English.

The James Berkley Gold Medal.—This prize was not awarded, as of the candidates who passed the L C.E. Examination no one was specially recommended by the Examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawing, a condition specially attached to the endowment. A prize of Books of the value of Rs. 150 was, however, awarded from this endowment to Gangádhar Rámkrishna Kiráne, of Poona Civil Engineering College, on the recommendation of the Examiners.

The Chancellor's Medal for 1871 was assigned to the Honours Examination in Languages at the M.A. Examination, but was not awarded, as the successful candidate only passed in the Second Class.

REGULATIONS.

During the period under review, Regulations for the Chancellor's Medal and the Arnould Scholarship, and certain additions to the Mathematical studies both at the F.A. and B.A. Examinations, and an alteration in the number of Terms to be kept in Arts Colleges for the F.A. Examination, were made by the Senate, and approved of by the Governor of Bombay in Council.

ENDOWMENTS.

The Arnould Scholarship.—The President and Secretary to the Arnould Testimonial Fund offered on the last Convocation day to the University on behalf of the Native friends and admirers of Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, and formerly Vice-Chancellor of this University, a sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 5 per cent. securities for awarding annually from the interest thereof a Scholarship of Rs. 25 a month to the candidate who passes the examination for the Degree of LL.B. with the highest number of marks in the paper comprising the Hindu and Muhammadan Law. At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 23rd March 1871, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship.—The Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratha Country offered to the University, through Government, a Fellowship in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Presidency of Bombay on the following condition :—

"A sum of Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of a Fellowship of the value of the interest of the sum when invested in Government Securities, tenable for two years, and to be awarded every alternate year to the Under-Graduate who passes with the highest marks in Honours at the B. A. Examination, on the condition that he should continue his studies at one of the recognized Colleges, and shall present himself at the M.A. Examination within such time as may be fixed by the University." At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 29th September 1871, the offer of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jejeebhoy Prize.—The Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy, in a letter dated 10th August 1871,

to the address of the Registrar, offered to the University " a 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note for Rs. 2,000, that the interest thereof may be devoted to the giving of a prize or prizes annually to the successful student or students in any branch of learning the Senate may think proper, in the name of Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jejeebhoy." At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 29th September last, this offer was accepted with the thanks of the Senate.

In conclusion, the Syndicate take the liberty of intimating to the Fellows on this occasion, their intention to submit to the Senate the draft of an address proposed to be presented to the Chancellor in view of his retirement in course from the Government of Bombay.

THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Chancellor then addressed the Senate as follows :—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate,—I am little fit, from somewhat severe indisposition, which oppresses me even as I speak, to address you on the present occasion, and I fear therefore that the difficulty which is always felt in this room of making the voice heard will prevent my words from being audible, even to those who are nearest to me, upon an occasion when I should wish what I say to reach the more distant parts of the chamber where the younger members of this Assembly are seated. But upon this the last occasion that I shall have an opportunity of presiding over your Convocation, I have thought that I should be wanting in respect to you, and in duty to the University, if I devolved this duty upon my friend near me, the Vice-Chancellor, and I gladly avail myself of my privilege to address you in order that I may, before I say farewell, make my acknowledgments to the authorities of the University, who have made, during the whole time I have been here, my office as Chancellor practically a sinecure, so that I have been called upon only to preside over your annual meetings and express my sympathy with your labours. Mr. Vice-Chancellor, I desire to tender my warmest thanks for the assistance you have upon every occasion rendered to me, and for the zeal, ability, and judgment with which you have fulfilled the duties of your high office. To the distinguished scholar who held the same post which you, Sir, now fill, at the time when I arrived in this country, and who has since been appointed

to preside permanently over one of the most distinguished of the Academical Institutions of his native country, I was much indebted for the constant and sedulous attention he paid to the interests of the University. To your predecessor, whom I also see present, I would tender my hearty acknowledgments, and I am sure I speak only the sentiments of everybody around me when I say that we are all glad to see Dr. Wilson once more among us, invigorated, and as young as ever, and as desirous to fulfil the same loving labours which have marked his course hitherto in the promotion of the welfare, moral and social, of the population of India. But, Sir, before I make the more general observations which are dictated by the recollection that this is the last occasion on which I shall address you, there are some particular remarks suggested by a perusal of the records of examinations in past years which I wish to address to the younger members of this University. From the reports which I have perused to-day, it appears that in some respects the position of this University is satisfactory and improving. As regards the Matriculation Examination it is satisfactory to find that there are less failures this year than in the one that has immediately preceded it. There are forty-one less candidates than there were last year, but ninety-five more candidates have passed, showing that young men who have come up to begin their studies at the University have come up better prepared; and it is a source of unmixed gratification to me, as I am sure it must be to every one who has the interests of the University at heart, that this result has been obtained, not by any lowering of our standard or requiring less information or less acquirements on the part of the candidates, but from the fact that the Institutions throughout the country in which the preliminary education of our students is obtained, are successfully fulfilling the objects for which they were founded. I wish, Sir, I could say that every other fact which has been disclosed to me by a perusal of the records of past years was equally a subject of gratification; but there is one point upon which I desire to say a few words of warning and counsel to those who come to this University to receive these Academical honours. I find too much reason to believe that most of the young men who come up to this University are content with their first successes, and consider that in taking their first degree they have done all that is necessary. I find that out of 116 candidates who have passed here and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, only twenty-four, or about one-

fifth, have taken the degree of Master of Arts. Of these twenty-four Masters of Arts only six obtained honours in the first class, and of twenty-five who have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws there have only been five who have obtained first class honours. Similarly, of ten Licentiates of Medicine only five have obtained the first class, while of those who have obtained the degree of Licentiate of the College of Civil Engineers not one has obtained first class honours. Now, what has been the result of this? Why, that the Forbes medal, founded in 1868 in connection with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, has never in the course of four years been awarded to a single student, and the gold medal, which it was a pleasure to me to offer to the University, and which the University did me the honour of accepting, in connection with the degree of Master of Arts—that again for the second year has not been awarded. Now I argue from this, and I think it may be fairly inferred, that those who come to this University are content to look to the first honour they obtain as the only object for which they come to the University. They look upon the honour as a sort of certificate which will enable them to obtain preferment and emolument, and do not seek to obtain University honours for the sake of learning and intellectual culture. Now I think that this is a source of very serious regret to everybody who has the interests of this University at heart. A very illustrious citizen of the city of London, in days long gone by, Sir Thomas Gresham, erected a fountain near the residence of the chief magistrate, with a stone shelf upon which the weary porters could lay their loads while resting, and upon this stone was inscribed the legend "Rest and be thankful." Now it appears to me that the junior members of the University treat the learning they acquire pretty much as the overloaded porter treats his load. They are content to be relieved at the earliest moment from their labours and be at ease, and think the sooner this is obtained the better; and then, like the weary labourer, their motto is "Rest and be thankful." Now I would impress upon my young friends not to look on the honours they may gain in what I may call a sordid light,—not to regard the honours of the University merely as an introduction or a certificate of character or competency, and desirable only from what may be termed their commercial value; to do this is to introduce into the Temple of Learning the spirit of the market and the exchange. I would have them consider that the honours which they here obtain are but the first step on the ladder of learning

Their first course here is really their probation, a training that will fit them for greater efforts and for higher culture, which, if steadily and earnestly continued, will develop in their minds the taste for all that is refined, the love of what is wise and good, and place them in communion with the lofty spirits who, in every language of the world, have embalmed their thoughts in the precious literature which has come down to us. I would have them not consider the benefits which the University confers as limited to that scroll of parchment which I have handed to them to-day, to be valued as a certificate of a certain proficiency in various kinds of knowledge, but as an earnest of future progress and renewed labour, remembering, above all, the latter words that I addressed to them when conferring their degrees upon them —"that ever hereafter, in their lives and conversation, they would prove themselves worthy of the distinction which the University had conferred upon them." Now, don't let me be misunderstood. I do not wish them to think that I undervalue these distinctions for their own sake. They have a certain practical value in the eyes of the world as rendering them eligible for employment and profitable occupations in life, and the struggle of life is so keen that every advantage which can aid them in their future is rightly to be prized. I would only have them not to prize their learning only for what it can bring; let them strive after knowledge for its own sake. In this, as in every other pursuit and aim, their cry should be "Higher, and higher yet!" and if they persevere, great indeed will be their reward. And now let me say a few more general words to the assembly as to the prospects of Academic Institutions in this country. Each year that I have been in India I have been more and more convinced of the incalculable value of the University that we have established. Prominent among the many advantages which have flowed from British rule in India, I look to the Universities as institutions which are day by day conferring the widest and the greatest possible benefits upon the natives of this country. It is not merely that the University diffuses among the population a thirst for knowledge and an intellectual cultivation that was before unattainable to them, but it is preparing and fitting a class of men well fitted to render public service to their country in every department of the State. I have often thought that Europeans in this country are very much given to try everything by the hard and fast rules of a European standard; that our system of government, our legislation, our administration, are not sufficiently imbued with the spirit which enlists the sym-

pathies of the natives of this country, and which those who love their country would like to see exhibited; and I therefore rejoice to see a class of men growing up who necessarily possess a thorough knowledge of the wants and the wishes of the people of their country, and who combine that knowledge with the refined education and more sober habits of thought which a European education gives. I believe that it is in this,—in training a class of men who will in future times, perhaps in no distant future, largely administer the affairs of their country in the various departments,—that a pervading and beneficial influence is being established by the University, which even already is beginning to be felt. But there is another benefit which I think will be specially felt in this country from the establishment of University education. It is very difficult to explain to you, Gentlemen, here, the influence of University education on European society—I speak now of its social, not intellectual influence. The fact that a man has belonged to the same University appears to establish a relation between individuals which is at once recognised. Thus, when a man takes a high position in literature, science, art, or politics, there are hundreds who eagerly say "I was with him at Oxford, or at the same College with him at Cambridge." In this country, where you have so many religions and so many social distinctions which separate you so widely one from the other, every incident is of infinite value that may tend to lessen or obliterate them. Everything that tends to bring you together is to be encouraged and cherished; and I do not doubt, as years roll on, and social and historic recollections begin to cluster round our young University, a like feeling of Academic brotherhood will arise among you—you will cherish the feeling that you belong to the same Alma Mater, and that feeling will establish among the alumni of this University the same sympathy, cordiality, and good-will which is ever found among the sons of the ancient Universities of England. I must now bring my observations to a close, but there remains to me one duty—a painful duty, but yet a grateful one, upon this my last appearance amongst you as your Chancellor,—to bid you farewell. I cannot look forward, as long as my pulses beat, to lead a life of indolence or ease,—such a life would be incompatible with my habits and my tastes. I trust I may, if I am spared, yet devote some years to the active duties of a public life. It may be, although I may not be clothed with official responsibility, in my power to render some service to the country in the affairs of which I have administered for the last five years, and show the interest,

the lively interest, I shall ever take in the welfare, both moral and social, of its people. I have already said that I believe one of the great benefits of this University is that it is daily training up men who will hereafter be able to devote themselves in the various walks of life to the advancement of their country. There may be some who listen to me to-day who may be able hereafter to realise this aspiration, and I would have them remember me as one who, though severed from you by sea and by clime, will be ever ready to assist their efforts to advance the interests of your country, and I would assure them that they may ever rely upon my most cordial co-operation. And now, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Gentlemen of the Senate, and Members of the University, it remains for me only to conclude with the wish—*Floreat Academia;* and with these parting words I wish you all farewell.

His Excellency the Chancellor having resumed his seat, after a short pause again rose, and pronounced the Convocation dissolved.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The total annual value of Endowments is Rs. 7,035.

The total amount of Benefactions received has been as follows :—

For University Buildings..... ..	Rs.	1,00,000
For University Arms and Common Seal ..	„	1,200
For University Library Building	„	2,00,000
For the Rajabai Tower	„	2,00,000
For University Mace	„	1,200
Total...Rs.		5,02,400

7 Institutions are recognised by the University of Bombay.

1,454 the total number of Matriculated Students.

Result of the Examinations of the University of Bombay for the year 1871-1872.

	Number of Candidates.	Candidates.		Passed.		Religion of Passed Candidates.					*Division.		Net Cost to Government.
		Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Christian.	Hindu.	Parsi.	Mussalman.	Other.	First.	Second.	
													Rs.
Matriculation Examination	876	324	552	129	98	25	163	36	2	1	...	...	343
First Examination in Arts.	134	117	17	28	4	3	23	5	1	...	...	...	2,350
B. A. Examination	58	58	..	14	...	2	10	1	1	...	...	†14	2,363
M.A. Examination	5	5	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	†1	930
LL.B. Examination	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Honours in Law Examination ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.....
First L.M. Examination	22	22	...	9	...	3	4	2	...	...	1	8	624
Second L.M. Examination.	6	6	...	6	...	3	2	...	1	...	2	4	1,038
M.D. Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	.....
First L.C.E. Examination	22	22	..	12	...	...	9	3	..	...	1	11	1,248
Second L.C.E. Examination	9	9	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	†2	1,251
M.C.E. Examination	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...		...	..	...	.....
Total Number of Candidates...	1,134	565	569	201	102	36	214	47	5	1	4	40	10,397

* Applies to higher Examinations only, and not to Matriculation and First Examination in Arts.
† Second Class.

Examination Papers.
1871-72.

Examination Papers.

[*A copy of the following Directions is laid on the Table of each Candidate, at the beginning of each Examination.*

1. Candidates in want of any thing are to apply to the Examiners or other Officials in charge, but are not to leave their seats on this or on any other account, except to deliver up their answers.

2. If any Candidate bring any book or papers whatever into the Examination Hall, or speak on any pretext whatever to another Candidate while the writing Examination is going on, he will be instantly expelled, and his name reported to the Board of Examiners.

3. Write the number of your Table and your Name, beginning with Surname, at the top of each piece of paper containing your answers.

4. Write also upon the top of the paper the Number of your answer. If your answer to one question is not completed in one paper, take another for the same. In such a case mark the pieces of paper in succession *a*, *b*, *c*, &c., pinning them together, and putting *b* under *a*, *c* under *b*, in order.

5. Two answers, or parts of two answers, should not be written on the same paper.

6. Write upon one side only of the paper, and not upon the margin.

7. Arrange your papers with care in the order of the questions, and pin them together.

8. Fold the papers and endorse them as follows:—

   1st. The number of your Table.
   2nd. Your name, beginning with Surname.

9. Candidates, when they have given up their answers, are on no account to return to their seats before the next paper is set. They must at once leave the Hall without loitering, and by the West entrance.

10. Candidates should be careful not to waste the paper supplied for writing their answers, and they should not carry away any blank paper from the Examination Hall.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.]

I.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1871-72.

EXAMINERS.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.	In English.
The Rev D. C. BOYD, M.A.	
H. S. K. BELLAIRS, M.A.	
The Rev. T. RIGBY, S.J.	
JOHN NUGENT, C.S	In Elementary History and Geography.
The Rev. R. ANGUS	
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A...	In Sanskrit.
SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, M.A.	
The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.	In Latin.
G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.	
The Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON	In Hebrew.
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.	
S. A. DE CARVALHO, G.G.M.C.....	In Portuguese.
A. P. DE ANDRADE, G.G.M.C.	
The Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON	In Marathi.
KRISHNA SHASTRI CHIPLONKAR, Esq.	
Captain G. A. JACOB	
RAO BAHADUR DADOBA PANDURANG	
The Rev. R. MONTGOMERY	In Gujarathi.
MANSUKHLAL MUGATLAL MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.	
JAYASATYABODHRAO TIRMALRAO INAMDAR, Esq	In Canarese.
SHAMRAO VITHAL, Esq.	
The Rev. G. LEDGARD	In Hindustani.
RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, M.A., LL.B.	
E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.	In Persian.
ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq	
RAO SAHEB NARAYAN JAGANNATH VAIDYA..	In Sindhi.
KRISHNA SHASTRI GODBOLE, Esq	

T Cooke, M.A., M I, LL B	In Arithmetic and
Govind Vithal Kurkuray, B A .	Algebra
Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre	In Euclid and Elemen-
Morfshvar Atmaram Tarkhad, Esq	tary Natural Science

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

R. G. OKENHAM, M.A.; The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.;
H. S. K. BELLAIRS, M.A.; The Rev. T. RIGBY, S. J.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SECTION A.

1. Paraphrase either (not both) of the following passages:— 25

(*a*) *Distinguished* much by reason, and still more
By our capacity of grace divine,
From creatures, that exist but for our sake,
Which, having *served* us, perish, we are held
Accountable; and God, some future day,
Will reckon with us *roundly* for the abuse
Of what He deems no mean or trivial trust.
Superior as we are, they yet depend
Not more on human help than we on theirs.
Their strength, or speed, or vigilance, were given
In aid of our defects. In some are found
Such teachable and apprehensive parts,
That man's attainments in his own concerns,
Matched with the expertness of the brutes in *theirs*,
Are oft-times vanquished, and thrown far behind.

Parse the words in italics.

(*b*) The pale descending year, yet pleasing still,
A gentler mood inspires; for now the leaf
Incessant rustles from the mournful grove,
Oft startling such as, studious, *walk* below,
And slowly circles through the waving air.
But should a quicker breeze amid the boughs
Sob, o'er the sky the leafy deluge *streams;*
Till *choked* and matted with the dreary shower,
The forest-walks, at every rising gale,
Roll wide the withered waste, and whistle bleak.
Fled is the blasted verdure of the fields;
And, shrunk into their beds, the flowery race
Their sunny robes resign. Even what remained
Of stronger fruits *falls* from the naked tree;

And woods, fields, gardens, orchards, all around
The desolated prospect thrills the soul.

Parse the words in italics.

SECTION B.

1. What do you understand by Syntax? 5

Quote and illustrate the fundamental laws of Concord and of Government.

2. Trace the connection between the primary and the secondary meaning of the following words:— 20

pastoral, mortify, express, cultivate, apprehend.

SECTION C.

1. Correct the following sentences:— 5

(*a*) Has she displeisure about that lettor?
(*b*) What harm is there if we will copy him?
(*c*) Don't hear his advices.
(*d*) Fammin came to pass by short rainy-season.
(*e*) Seven days their is no rain.

2. Write a description (from 10 to 15 lines long) of one of your friends. 20

SECTION D.

1. "Then I was told a lie"—Parse the word *lie*. With what class of verbs is this construction allowed? 4

Give an example of an intransitive verb taking a direct object.

2. Write out the parts which are in use of the verbs *may, must, ought, methinks.* 6

3. Analyse, according to the subjoined form:— 15

But whatever portion of this faculty we may suppose even the greatest poet to possess, there cannot be a doubt that the language which it will suggest to him, must often, in liveliness and truth, fall short of that which is uttered by men in real life, under the actual pressure of those passions, certain shadows of which the poet feels to be produced in himself.

Sentence.	Kind of Sentence.	Subject.	Predicate.	Completion	Extension.

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

JOHN NUGENT, C.S.; THE REV. R. ANGUS.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the six battles which in your opinion have proved the most decisive in the History of the World, and give your reasons for your selection in each case. State also the dates of, and the commanders in, each battle. 15

2. Give the principal events, with dates, in the reigns of any two of the following rulers, (1) Henry VI. of England; (2) Akbar; (3) Philip of Macedon; (4) Augustus Cæsar. 10

3. Give the dates of the following events: (1) the establishment and the fall of the Mogul Empire; (2) the various European settlements in India; (3) the first invasion of Britain by the Romans; (4) the Battle of Cannæ; (5) the Battle of Mantinæa. 8

4. Give some account of the American War of Independence, of the causes which led to it, and of its ultimate result. 6

5. Enumerate the Kings of England who have met their death by violence or on the field of battle. 5

6. Give a brief account of the Indian career of Warren Hastings. 6

7. Draw an outline Map of the Western India sea-board from Kurrachee to Honore, marking the position of the chief maritime towns, and the mouths of the principal rivers. 10

8. Give a list of six of the largest and most important towns in each of the following countries: (1) Russia; (2) Canada; (3) the Madras Presidency; and (4) Turkey in Europe. 8

9. Draw a Map of the Mediterranean Sea, marking the positions of the following places: Algiers; Tunis; Alexandria; Smyrna; Naples; Marseilles; Barcelona; Cape Bon, and the Balearic Isles. 15

10. State accurately where the following places are: Londonderry; Mooltan; Chicago; Brisbane; Tobolsk; Havannah; and Metz. 7

11. Enumerate the British Colonies and foreign possessions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. 10

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, IDIOM AND ETYMOLOGY.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.;
SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a.*) Give a few of the cases in which vowels are not combined. 10

(*b.*) What changes does the final ह् of roots undergo? Give instances. In what cases is the aspiration thrown back on the first consonant?

(*c.*) Combine उपानह् + हरति, रुह् + तरति; शुच् + अभिभूतः + अत्र; आचार्यान् + शिष्याः + अभिवादयन्ति + अस्मिन् + लोके.

2. Give the accusative *m.* and *n.* and the feminine forms of दिशत्, रोहत्, बिभ्रत्, शिश्रिवस्, भात्, प्रतीयिवस्, इतर and अन्यतम. 10

3. State with instances the rules and exceptions about the changes which the final इ or उ, short or long, of root-nouns undergo before a termination beginning with a vowel. What nouns take optionally in the Dat. Abl. and Gen. sing. and Gen. pl. the terminations of feminine nouns ending in long ई or ऊ? 10

4. Give the Nom., Acc. and Instr. of पर्यध्वन्, अनडुह्, सखि, श्वन्, चतुर्, दिव्, द्यो and मर्मस्पृश्, and the Abl. and Gen. of गो, विश्वपा, महिमन्, अहन्, and असृज्. 12

5. Write down the Sanskrit numerals from 'thirty' to 'fifty,' and 'seventy' to 'eighty,' and explain the construction of these in a sentence. Give Sanskrit equivalents for *fortieth, forty-first, sixtieth, seventieth,* and *seventy-first.* 6

6. Give the forms of the 3rd pers. Pres. and Imperfect, and 1st pers. Imperative of विद्, छिद्, मृज्, ह्री, रु, अन्, and निज्. 8

7. Write down the forms of the 3rd pers. of the Perfect of वन्, जन्, भ्रम्, वद्, तॄ, स्मृ, कॄ, and the 3rd pers. Aor. and 3rd pers. sing. future of स्पृश्, यज्, नह्, स्खल्, वस्, हस् and प्रच्छ्. 14

8. What classes of roots form their passive past participle by adding न? What roots ending in a nasal drop it before the त of this participle, and what lengthen their penultimate without dropping it? Give five instances of each of the latter two cases. 8

9. Translate :— 10

मातापित्रोर्गुरूणां च येवज्ञां चक्रुरुद्धताः ।
त इमे पूयविण्मूत्रगर्ते मज्जन्त्यधोमुखाः ॥

Name and dissolve the compounds in this. Give three instances of compounds which are both Bahuvrîhi and Karmadhâraya, and explain their senses as such. Does the Sanskrit idiom allow of an inflectional Tatpurusha compound being taken and interpreted as a Bahuvrîhi? If so in what cases?

10. Correct the following sentences, where necessary :— 12

(*a*) अत्रागम्य मे पञ्च दिनान्यतिक्रान्तानि ।

(*b*) चत्वारो दिनानि पश्चात्सांवत्सरिको विधिर्मयानुस्थायमानो द्रक्ष्यति भवान् ।

(c) मयूरीकुक्कुटे प्रसादशिखरेध्यास्ते ।

(d) तेनान्यः पुरुषो नैवं विधातुं समर्थः ।

(e) पयो दुह्यते गाम् ।
शतंदण्ड्यते माणवकम् ।

(f) इदमामान्यं सदक्षिणां कृष्णशर्मणं ब्राह्मणं त्वा-महं संप्रददे प्रतिग्रह्यताम् ।

Give reasons in the case of *a*, *c*, and *f*.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M TO 5 P M]

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M A ;
SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, M A

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Translate into Sanskrit.— 15

(*a*) Fair damsel, do not fear your father, who, though he comes to know all about the affair, will not be sorry.

(*b*) You appear to be slow to recognise me

(*c*) Alas! what should I do? where shall I go? how shall I appear before my lord without the child?

(*d*) They threw themselves into an ocean of sorrow

(*e*) I was received with hospitality.

N B —Use verbs, and not perfect passive participles, in translating into Sanskrit throughout this paper.

2 Translate into Sanskrit — 35

My heart! be calm, be calm What is the use of this desire that is not to be fulfilled? Besides, he at whose sight thou art so much perturbed, does not exist Alas! oh shame! how foolish thou art that thou still wishest to see that man alone? Oh heart! dost not thou feel ashamed to have given up this man with whom thou hast been brought up since thy birth, and to follow him whom thou sawest only

for a moment? Or why should I blame thee! Thou art afraid of the arrows of the bodiless Cupid, and art thereby engaged in this folly So let it be. Let me then censure the bodiless one. Flower-weaponed Lord, having conquered all the Gods and the Asuras, art thou not ashamed to strike a poor woman? But what is this here? Alas! I am unfortunate on all sides, and this prodigy portends that nothing but death is at hand.

3. Translate into English.— 20

देव कस्मिंश्चिद्वनोद्देशे चण्डकर्मा नाम राक्षसः प्रतिवसति स्म। एकदा तेन भ्रामताटव्यां कश्चिद् ब्राह्मणः समासादितः। ततस्तस्य स्कन्धमारुह्य प्रोवाच भो अग्रेसरो गम्यताम्। ब्राह्मणोपि भयत्रस्तमनास्तमादाय प्रस्थितः। अथ तस्य कमलोदरकोमलौ पादौ दृष्ट्वा ब्राह्मणो राक्षसमपृच्छत्। भोः किमेवंविधौ ते पादावतिकोमलौ। राक्षस आह। भो व्रतमस्ति। नाहमार्द्रपादो भूमिं स्पृशामि। ततस्तच्छ्रुत्वात्मनो मोक्षोपायं चिन्तयंस्तत्सरः प्राप्तः। ततो राक्षसेनाभिहितम्। भो यावदहं स्नानं कृत्वा देवतार्चनविधिं विधायागच्छामि तावत्त्वयातः स्थानान्नान्यत्र गन्तव्यम्। तथानुष्ठिते द्विजश्चिन्तयामास। नूनं देवतार्चनविधेरूर्ध्वं मामेष भक्षयिष्यति। तद्द्रुततरं गच्छामि येनैष आर्द्रपादो न मम पृष्ठमेष्यति। तथानुष्ठिते राक्षसो व्रतभङ्गभयात्तस्य पृष्ठं न गतः। अतोहं ब्रवीमि.

प्रच्छकेन सदा भाव्यं पुरुषेण विजानता।
राक्षसेन्द्रगृहीतोपि प्रश्नान्मुक्तो द्विजः पुरा॥

(b.) प्रजानां धर्मषड्भागो राज्ञो भवति रक्षितुः। 20
अधर्मादपि षड्भागो जायते यो न रक्षति ॥
प्रजापीडनसंतापात्समुद्भूतो हुताशनः।
राज्ञः श्रियं कुलं प्राणान्नादग्ध्वा विनिवर्तते ॥
राजा बन्धुरबन्धूनां राजा चक्षुरचक्षुषाम्।
राजा पिता च माता च सर्वेषां न्यायवर्तिनाम् ॥
फलार्थी पार्थिवो लोकान्पालयेद्यत्नमास्थितः।
दानमानादितोयेन मालाकारोङ्कुरानिव ॥
यथा बीजाङ्कुरः सूक्ष्मः प्रयत्नेनाभिरक्षितः।
फलप्रदो भवेत्काले तद्वल्लोकः सुरक्षितः ॥

(c.) विरम विरम वह्ने मुञ्च धूमानुबन्धं 10
प्रकटयसि किमुच्चैरर्चिषां चक्रवालम्।
विरहहुतभुजाहं यो न दग्धः प्रियायाः
प्रलयदहनभासा तस्यकिं त्वं करोषि ॥

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the distributive and adverbial Latin numerals for 20, 200, 672, 861. 4

2. (a). Give the Future participle active of sono, lavo, ordior, jacio. 7

(*b*). The 1st person singular perfect subjunctive active of sterno, contundo, tego, tingo, compello, lugeo.

(*c*). The 1st person singular imperfect subjunctive of capio, eo, volo, fero.

3. What meaning do the following suffixes to adjectives convey: ax, osus, bundus? Write down one adjective for each of the three suffixes, and express its full meaning in English. 3

4. Form adverbs of the following adjectives: clarus, felix, lenis, acer; and give the comparative and superlative of the adverbs you have formed. 4

5 What are the components of obsides, pellucidus, diversus, aversus, obvius, dissidet? Translate these words. 4

6. Correct any faults of grammar, or of idiom, that may occur in the following sentences.— 30

(*a*). Cæsar Gallos superatus ad Romam redivit, cum essent consules Pompeius et Scipio.

(*b*). In ripis Sequanæ (the river Seine) turbidæ multi cupressi inveniuntur, quibus acrissimi aperi (boars) latent.

(*c*). Talis non est, ut bonum oratorem evaderet.

(*d*). Quæsivit Caium Cæsar, quare in illis diebus contra se locutus erat.

(*e*). Simius est similissimus hominis.

(*f*). Germani carnem et caseum vescuntur.

(*g*). Cæsar fecit bellum supra Nervios, cum eo informationem dedissent Ædui, illos juvavisse Morinis.

(*h*). Cæsar Bruto cum stylo vulneratus cecidit.

N.B.—Only the corrections, not the reasons for them, are required.

7. Translate— 24

(*a*). Cæsar made this answer to the Ambassadors: You ought to be convinced, that whenever the Romans make war on any nation, they are of opinion, that the war is just, and that they never listen to overtures of peace, as long as the enemy happens to be on Roman soil.

(*b*). Translate the same in the *Oratio obliqua.*

8. Translate— 24

(*a*). He is not worthy to be called a philosopher.

(*b*). What is it, that prevents you from devoting your time to the study of literature?

(*c*). The soldier went to sleep at 9 o'clock at night.

(*d*). The boy went to his master, to clear himself of the accusation.

Write down the different ways in which you can render in Latin sentence (*d*).

(*e*). On the 1st of May I set out from Athens and reached Rome on the twentieth of May.

(*f*). Cæsar says he has not done it.

(*g*). She never saw him without calling him.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN TRANSLATION.

The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English:— **30**

Cæsar paucos dies in eorum finibus moratus, omnibus vicis ædificiisque incensis frumentisque succisis se in fines Ubiorum recepit, atque iis auxilium suum pollicitus, si ab Suevis premerentur, hæc ab iis cognovit: Suevos posteaquam per exploratores pontem fieri comperissent, more suo concilio habito nuntios in omnes partes dimisisse, uti de oppidis demigrarent, liberos, uxores, suaque omnia in silvis deponerent, atque omnes qui arma ferre possent unum in locum convenirent: hunc esse delectum medium fere regionum earum quas Suevi obtinerent: hic Romanorum adventum exspectare atque ibi decertare constituisse.

2. Quæ civitas antea unquam fuit, non dico Atheniensium, quæ satis late quondam mare tenuisse dicitur, non Karthaginiensium, qui permultum classe ac maritimis rebus valuerunt, non Rhodiorum, quorum usque ad nostram memoriam disciplina navalis et gloria remansit, quæ civitas unquam antea tam tenuis, tam parva insula fuit quæ non portus suos et agros et aliquam partem regionis atque oræ maritimæ per se ipsa defenderet? At hercule aliquot annos continuos ante legem Gabiniam ille populus Romanus, cujus usque ad nostram memoriam nomen invictum in navalibus pugnis permanserit magnâ ac multo maximâ parte non modo utilitatis, sed dignitatis atque imperii caruit. **20**

3. Translate into Latin Prose— 50

Alfred, overpowered by superior numbers, was at length obliged to relinquish the ensigns of his dignity, to dismiss his servants, and to seek shelter in the meanest disguises from the pursuit and fury of his enemies. He concealed himself under a peasant's habit, and lived some time in the house of a neat-herd (armentarius) who had been entrusted with the care of some of his cows. The wife of the neat-herd was ignorant of the condition of her royal guest: and observing him one day busy by the fireside in trimming (parare) his bow and arrows, she desired him to take care of some cakes (placenta 1.) which were toasting, while she was engaged in other domestic affairs.

N B.—Every Candidate must satisfy the Examiners in this piece for translation.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEBREW GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

The Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON; JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Arrange the letters of the Hebrew Alphabet according to the organs of speech. 7

2. Which are the letters called *Serviles*, and what purposes do they respectively serve? 10

3. Name the long vowels, and exemplify them. 5

4. Decline the nouns סֵפֶר a *book* and הַמֶּלֶךְ the *king*. 9

5. Attach the pronominal affixes to the plural of the noun סוּס a *horse*. 5

6. Give the dual of מַחֲנֶה, דֶּלֶת, שָׁנָה, נָהָר, יוֹם; and the plural of שׁוּק, רוּד, מַכֶּה, אָרוֹן, הַלּוֹן. 9

7. Conjugate the verb לָמַד *he learnt*, in the past and future of the indicative mood. 3

8. How is the definite article expressed in Hebrew, and of what is it the contraction? 3

9. Distinguish אִישׁ טוֹב, הָאִישׁ הַטּוֹב, and הָאִישׁ טוֹב. 5

10. Render the following phrases into English:— 15

בָּא בַיָּמִים

אִישׁ מֵאָחִיו

מִרֹאשׁ וְעַד סוֹף

אִכְּנָה אִישׁ לְעַצְּמוֹתָו

בָּא הַשָּׁמֶשׁ

11. Give the idiomatical Hebrew for the following sentences:—Thou mayest eat; every morning; on that very day; they (masculine) parted from one another; they (feminine) shall be joined to one another; and he said again. 15

12. Parse the following sentence:— 14

בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֵת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֵת הָאָרֶץ׃

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW TRANSLATION.

The Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON; JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English:— 50

אַחַר מוֹת יוֹסֵף קָם מֶלֶךְ חָדָשׁ עַל מִצְרַיִם אֲשֶׁר לֹא יָדַע אֶת יוֹסֵף וְאֶת הַטּוֹבוֹת אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה לְעַמּוֹ וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל עַמּוֹ הִנֵּה עַם בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל עַתָּה רַב וְעָצוּם מִמֶּנּוּ׃ הָבָה נִתְחַכְּמָה לוֹ פֶּן יִרְבֶּה וְהָיָה כִּי תִקְרֶאנָה מִלְחָמָה וְנוֹסַף גַּם הוּא עַל שֹׂנְאֵינוּ וְנִלְחַם בָּנוּ וְעָלָה מִן הָאָרֶץ׃ וַיָּשִׂימוּ עָלָיו שָׂרֵי מִסִּים לְמַעַן עַנֹּתוֹ בְּסִבְלֹתָם וַיִּבֶן עָרֵי מִסְכְּנוֹת לְפַרְעֹה אֶת פִּתֹם וְאֶת רַעַמְסֵס׃ וְכַאֲשֶׁר יְעַנּוּהוּ כֵּן יִרְבֶּה וְכֵן יִפְרֹץ וַיָּקוּצוּ מִפְּנֵי בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל׃ וַיַּעֲבִדוּ מִצְרַיִם אֶת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּפָרֶךְ׃ וַיְמָרְרוּ אֶת חַיֵּיהֶם בַּעֲבֹדָה קָשָׁה בְּחֹמֶר וּבִלְבֵנִים וּבְכָל עֲבֹדָה בַּשָּׂדֶה אֵת כָּל עֲבֹדָתָם אֲשֶׁר עָבְדוּ בָהֶם בְּפָרֶךְ׃ וַיֹּאמֶר מֶלֶךְ מִצְרַיִם לַמְיַלְּדֹת הָעִבְרִיֹּת אֲשֶׁר שֵׁם הָאַחַת שִׁפְרָה וְשֵׁם הַשֵּׁנִית פּוּעָה׃ בְּיַלֶּדְכֶן אֶת הָעִבְרִיּוֹת וּרְאִיתֶן עַל הָאָבְנָיִם אִם הַבֵּן הוּא וְהֲמִתֶּן אֹתוֹ וְאִם הַבַּת הִוא וָחָיָה׃ וַתִּירָאנָה הַמְיַלְּדֹת אֶת הָאֱלֹהִים וְלֹא עָשׂוּ כַּאֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר אֲלֵיהֶן מֶלֶךְ מִצְרָיִם וַתְּחַיֶּינָה אֶת הַיְלָדִים׃ וַיִּקְרָא מֶלֶךְ מִצְרַיִם לַמְיַלְּדֹת וַתֹּאמַרְנָה הַמְיַלְּדֹת אֶל פַּרְעֹה כִּי לֹא כַנָּשִׁים הַמִּצְרִיֹּת הָעִבְרִיֹּת כִּי חָיֹת הֵנָּה בְּטֶרֶם תָּבוֹא אֲלֵהֶן הַמְיַלֶּדֶת וָיָלֵדוּ׃ וַיֵּיטֶב אֱלֹהִים לַמְיַלְּדֹת וַיִּרֶב הָעָם וַיַּעַצְמוּ מְאֹד׃ וַיְהִי כִּי יָרְאוּ הַמְיַלְּדֹת אֶת הָאֱלֹהִים וַיַּעַשׂ לָהֶם בָּתִּים׃ וַיְצַו פַּרְעֹה לְכָל עַמּוֹ לֵאמֹר כָּל הַבֵּן הַיִּלּוֹד הַיְאֹרָה תַּשְׁלִיכוּהוּ וְכָל הַבַּת תְּחַיּוּן׃

2. Translate into Hebrew:— 50

And Joseph was not able to restrain himself before all that stood beside him. And he cried, Put out ye all men

from me. And no man stood with Joseph when he made himself known to his brethren. And he wept aloud; and the Egyptians and the house of Pharaoh heard. And Joseph said to his brethren,—I am Joseph: does my father live? And his brethren could not answer him; for they were frightened at his presence.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

S. A. DECARVALHO, G.G.M.C.; A. P. DEANDRADE, G.G.M.C.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. De quantas especies ha verbos, e como se distinguem umas das outras? 7

2. Em que consiste a irregularidade dos verbos? Dai-nos exemplos da primeira, segunda, e terceira conjugação dos verbos irregulares, seguidos de algumas regras que servem de guia para os das tres conjugaçoens. 10

3. Qual é o verbo que na lingoa Portugueza se uza na terceira pessoa do singular do presente, preterito imperfeito, perfeito e futuro do indicativo, com o seu sujeito no plural? 6

4. Dai-nos positivos cujos comparativos e superlativos são anomalos ou irregulares; e comparativos e superlativos que não tenhão positivos. 7

5. De que genero são os nomes seguintes:— 10

Talher — colher — appendix — sobrepeliz — index — verniz — pires — calor — foz — arnez — parentese — atanaz — enxó — frenesi e tribú?

6. Dai-nos exemplos de verbos no infinito, substantivados, e regendo casos. 6

7. Que differença se dá de vou a Bombaim e vou para Bombaim? 6

8. Oque se entende por Syntaxe Natural e Figurada? Analyse grammaticalmente o seguinte trecho:—*A morte do bom pai, é sentida por todos os seus filhos.* 10

9. Dai-nos exemplos de *Aferese, Syncope, Apocope e Synalepha.* 6

10. Corrijí as seguintes sentenças, ou dizei se ellas são correctas, e porque? 6

Eu sou o que falou.
Eu sou o que falei.
Visto-me com moda.
Elle não está tao bom do que outr'ora.
Até Segunda-feira lá estou.
Parte dos soldados saõ bons.

11. Se o seguinte trecho merecer correcção corrijí-o, dando a razão porque:— 6

Conservava elle no seu gabinete um estante com livros, e era este vigiado por uma guarda, que era todo zêlo pela sua conservação. O seu proprietario era uma virgem.

12. Paraphraseai o seguinte— 20

1.

"Assi como a bonina, que cortada
Antes do tempo foi, candida e bella,
Sendo das maons lascivas maltratada
Da menina, que a trouxe na capella,
O cheiro traz perdido, e a côr murchada;
Tal está morta a pallida donzella,
Seccas do rosto as rosas, e perdida
A branca e viva côr, co' a doce vida."

2.

"As filhas do Mondego a morte escura,
Longo tempo chorando memorarão,
E, por memoria eterna, em fonte pura
As lagrimas choradas transformaram:
O nome lhe puzeram, que inda dura,
Dos amôres de Ignez, que alli passaram.
Vêde que a fresca fonte rega as flores,
Que lagrimas são a agua, e o nome amores."

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE TRANSLATION.

S A DeCarvalho, G.G M C.; A. P. DeAndrade, G G M C.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Vertei para o Inglez o seguinte:— 50

Andava Saul pelos montes á caça de David, para lhe tirar a vida, quando acaso entrou só em uma gruta, onde o mesmo

David estava escondido com os poucos que seguião sua fortuna. Todos lhe disserão, e instárão, que lograsse a occasião que Deos lhe tinha mettido nas maons, e com a morte de Saul se livrasse d'uma vêz das suas perseguiçoens. Mas elle contentando-se com lhe cortar um retalho da roupa para amostra da sua fidelidade, depois que Saul saio da gruta, appareceo subitamente diante delle, e mostrando-lhe aquelle testemunho tão claro do perigo em que estivera, e da vida que lhe não quizera tirar, nem consentir que lha tirassem, prostrado a seus pés lhe disse d'esta sorte: "Eis-aqui, ó Rei de Israel, aquem andas buscando pelos desertos para a matar. Eis-aqui aquelle bichinho vil da terra, á caça do qual sài de sua côrte em pessoa um tão grande monarcha. Eis-aqui como te merece que o persigas com tão mortal odio e o faças andar desterrado, o fugitivo de ti por estes montes." Ficou assombrado do que via, e do que ouvia Saul, e compungido, e com as lagrimas nos olhos lhe disse: "Agora conheço, David (e não só lhe chamou David, senão filho); agora conheço, filho, e sei certissimamente que has de reinar, e que d'este mesmo Reino de Israel, que eu chamo meu, has de ser tu o Rei.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

Vêrtei para o Portuguez o seguinte:— 50

Into what a state of misery are the modern Persians fallen! A nation famous for setting the world an example of freedom, is now become a land of tyrants, and a den of slaves. The houseless Tartar of Kamkatska, who enjoys his herbs and his fish in unmolested freedom, may be envied, if compared to the thousands who pine here in hopeless servitude, and curse the day that gave them being. Is this just dealing Heaven! to render millions wretched to swell up the happiness of a few? Cannot the powerful of this earth be happy without our sighs and tears? must every luxury of the great be woven from the calamities of the poor? It must, it must surely be, that this jarring, discordant life is but the prelude to some future harmony; the soul attuned to virtue here, shall go from hence to fill up the universal choir, where Tien presides in person, where there shall be no tyrants to frown, no shackles to bind, nor no whips to threaten · where I shall once more meet my father with rapture, and give a loose to filial piety, where I shall hang on his neck, and hear the wisdom of his lips, and thank him for all the happiness to which he has introduced me.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARATHI GRAMMAR, IDIOM AND ETYMOLOGY.

The Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON;
KRISHNA SHASTRI CHIPLONKAR, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase the following verses in Marathi:— 20

त्यांत पळ न वसावें ज्यांत दुरितभीति, धर्म,नय नाहीं ॥
तृणचरमुखें सुखें अवलोकावीं खळमुखें न नयनांहीं ॥१॥
दुर्जनसहवास सदा तापद, हा काय नरक सामान्य ॥
होईल यासि दादुनि मानधन, प्राज्ञ नर कसा मान्य? ॥२॥

2. What is the difference between दोन and दोघे, तीन and तिघे, कोण and कोणता? 6

3. Give two or three transitive Marathi verbs which can be used in an active voice in the simple past tense. Give examples. 7

4. When a verb has several nominatives in different persons, what person does the verb take? Illustrate your answer by examples. 10

5. What is an impersonal verb? Are there such verbs in Marathi? If there are, give one or two examples. 7

6. What are the adjectives derived from the following nouns, खेळ, झोंप, मळ, खोडी, कज्जा, राग, आनंद, धन, कोप, लोभ, दुःख? 8

7. Give all the persons, singular and plural, of the past habitual tense of the verbs सोडणें and फिरणें. 8

8. Render into idiomatic Marathi the following sentences:— 14

That will never more be seen. He swallowed it alive. She took it amiss. He ran till he was breathless. His brother escaped by the back window.

9. What is the Marathi for the English sentence—That ink is all spent? 5

10. Render into idiomatic English the following sentences:— 15

त्यानें चार पानें उलटून पुसलें. त्यानें ज्यांत आपलें हित होईल तेंच सांगितलें आहे. काल देतों म्हणाला, आज बुद्धि फिरली. ही गोष्ट मला पावली. घासून घ्यावें, पण हसून घेऊंनये. बैल शेतांत नसला तर तेथेंच आजू बाजूस कोठें असेल पहा.

N. B—The candidates are requested to answer the first five questions separately and the remaining five separately, to put each batch of answers under separate covers, and to mark the covers respectively as A and B.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MARA'THI' TRANSLATION.

Captain G. A. JACOB; RAO BAHADUR DADOBA PANDURANG.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Maráthí:—

(*a*) Several very injurious marriage customs prevail in India. The first is that of betrothing mere children. Not unfrequently the boy dies before the marriage actually takes place, and the unhappy girl is looked upon as a widow, and treated accordingly. When the parties are too young to be consulted, persons are often united whose tastes and feelings are so dissimilar, that their future life is one of much unhappiness. The extravagant expenditure at Hindu marriages is another great evil. The savings of years are squandred in a few days, while, among the poor, debts are frequently contracted, the payment of which presses heavily upon them till the end of life. Those who thus waste their means think to gratify their pride, but their guests often depart ridiculing their folly. 20

(*b*) There is good authority for affirming that the reign of Vikramáditya I. was equal in brilliancy to that of any monarch in any age or country. He was a liberal patron of science and literature, and gave the most splendid encouragement to poets, philologists, astronomers, and mathematicians. Nine illustrious men of genius adorned his court, and were supported by his bounty. They were called the "Nine Gems;" and Kálidása is by general consent allowed to have been the brightest of the nine. To him (as to another celebrated Indian Dramatist, Bhavabhúti, who flourished in the eighth century) only three plays are attributed; and of these the "Sakuntalá" has acquired the greatest celebrity. 20

Indeed, the popularity of this play with the natives of India exceeds that of any other dramatic, and probably of any other poetical, composition.

2. Translate into English:—

(*a*). मुळीं प्रत्येक मनुष्यानें आपल्या मनांत असा विचार करावा कीं, मीं जो आपल्या धर्मा विषयीं अथवा मता विषयीं आज इतका आग्रह धरितों तो कशावरून बरें; याचें मूळ काय; असा आपल्या मनाशीं विचार करून तो या आग्रहाचें मूळ शोधूं लागला, ह्मणजे त्याच्या अनुभवास येईल कीं, जन्मादारभ्य संपादित जो मनास संसर्ग तोच या दुराग्रहाचें कारण होय. ज्या लोकांत माझा जन्म झाला आहे, आणि ज्या विचारांत बालपणापासून माझें अंतःकरण रंगून गेलें आहे, आणि इतरांच्या विचारांशीं आणि माझ्या विचारांशीं तुलना करायास मला सोय सांपडली नाहीं, हींच सर्व माझ्या दुराग्रहाचीं मुळें. हा जो मीं आज एकाद्या गोष्टी विषयीं इतका आग्रह धरितों, तोच मीं ज्या कुळांत त्या गोष्टीचा इतका आग्रह नाहीं 35

त्यांत जर जन्मलों असतों, तर असा आग्रह धरून बसलों नसतों.

(b) मुसलमान लोकांनीं स्वाऱ्या करून या देशांत आपला अंमल बसविण्याच्या पूर्वी या हिंदुस्थान देशाची स्थिति पुष्कळ अंशीं फार चांगली होती, असें अनेक गोष्टीं वरून सिद्ध होतें. प्राचीन काळचे जे कांहीं ग्रंथ राहिले आहेत त्यांवरून, त्या काळच्या व्यापारा वरून, त्या काळीं या देशांत अपार संपत्ति होती, असे जे यवन लोकांत लेख आहेत त्यां वरून, व त्या काळच्या ज्या कांहीं थोड्या इमारती काळचक्राच्या व दुरभिमानी क्रूर शत्रूंच्या झपाट्यांतून उरल्या आहेत त्या वरून, वर सांगितलेलें अनुमान सिद्ध होतें. याचें प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण पाहणें असल्यास या देशांतील डोंगरांत व खडकांत कोरून मोठमोठीं देवालयें तयार केलेलीं हाल्लीं आढळतात तीं पहावीं. 25

TUESDAY, 21st NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARATHI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY

The Rev. R MONTGOMERY; MANSUKHLAL MUGATLAL MUNSHI, LL B

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. (a) Explain and illustrate the terms વર્ણ, અક્ષર, અનુસ્વાર, અન્તસ્થ, જોડાક્ષર and શબ્દ. 8

(b) How many representatives of nasal sounds are there in the Gujarathi alphabet? Write them in order

(c) State the *sthána* to which the following letters belong
રા, ષ, સ, ટ, ત, લ, ર, વ, છ.

2. Mention the affixes by which nouns are formed from adjectives, and give examples of nouns so formed. 6

3. What do you understand by ઊભયવર્ણ verbs? Illustrate your answer by examples. 6

4. Write down the past tense (ભૂતકાલ), singular and plural, of the indicative mood of the verb સુવું. 6

5 Do all transitive (સકર્મક) verbs take the કર્મણી-પ્રયોગ in the past tense (ભૂતકાલ)? Should your answer be in the negative, illustrate it by examples. 8

6. (a) What do you understand by the કર્ત્તા, what by the કર્મ, and what by the ક્રિયાનાથ of a verb? 8

(b) State when the કર્ત્તા, and when the કર્મ is the ક્રિયાનાથ.

7. Define અવ્યય. How many kinds of અવ્યય are there? Give two examples of each kind. 8

8. Give the meanings and derivations of the following words: કામ, અર્વાચિન, દાસ, દાન, દરિદ્ર, પ્રલય, કથા, સૂત, વિવેકી, ઉપયોગી, સંરક્ષણ, આરંભ, મૃષ્ટિ, 10

9. When a personal pronoun of the first person, and a noun not in apposition with it, together form the subject (nominative) of a verb, of what number and person must the verb be? Illustrate your answer by examples. 8

10. Give examples of verbs having two objects (કર્મ), and explain the distinction between these objects. 10

11. મે મારે હાથે કરયું. State the distinction between the relation expressed by the third case in the word મે, and that expressed by the same case in the word હાથે, in this sentence. 10

12. (*a*) Paraphrase and explain fully the following passages:— 12

પાછળવનમાં દવ બળે, ધૂમાડો બહુ હોય;
તે થકી ગિરિ અસમાનિ તું, રંગ દૂરથી જોય.
કુમળા પગ રાતા બહુ, સુંદરિ તુજ સુકુમાર;
તે તો ભૂમિ ચાલ્યા થકી, થયા વળી બહુવાર.

(*b*) Parse the words underlined in Gujaráthi.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GUJARATHI TRANSLATION.

THE REV. R. MONTGOMERY; MANSUKHLAL MUGATLAL MUNSHI, LL B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Translate into English the following:— 50

આ જોઇને પેસવાએ ગંગાધર શાસ્ત્રીને પોતાની તરફ કરી લેવાની મેહેનત કરી; અને ત્રીંબકજી તથા પેમવા એ બંને તેના ઉપર સારી નજરે જોવા લાગ્યા; અને તેના મનમાં વિશ્વાસ આવવા માટે જેટલું બન્યું તેટલું કરયું. ત્રીંબકજી હરવખત શાસ્ત્રીનાં વખાણ કરી કરીને તેને ચહડાવતો હતો કે તમે ભાંજગડ કરી તેમાં તમારા બોલવાની છટા જોઇને તથા તમે વડોદરામાં શાં શાં કામ કરયાં તે જોઇને પેસવા ડંગ થઈ ગયાછે. આ બધું સાચું છે એવું દેખાડવા માટે પેસવાએ શાસ્ત્રીના છોકરાને પોતાની શાલીવેરે પરણાવવા કહ્યું, ને લગનની તયારી કરવા માંડી. પણ એ શાસ્ત્રી તો બહુજ ભલા માણસ તથા સમજુ હતા તેથી તેમણે ધારયું કે, આવું કરયાથી પોતાના ધણીને વહેમ

આવશે. જે હું પોતાનો સ્વાર્થ સમારીને ધણીનું કામ બગાડું છું; તેથી તે લગ્ન કરતાં અચકયા.

પ્રાચીન કાળમાં જ્યારે લોકો અનઘડ હતા અને તેઓને વાંચતાં કે લખતાં આવડતું નહીં હતું; જ્યારે સંપથી સાથે રેહેવાને તેઓ તરતજ શિખ્યા હતા; ત્યારે તેઓ પોતાની નવરાશની વેળા ગુજારવાને કોઈ પણ યુકિત શોધતા, કે તેથી તેઓ ગમત મેળવે, અને તેઓનો માન અને બાહાદુરીનો જુસ્સો ઊસ્કેરાયલો રેહે. તેઓ ગીતો જોડી ગાતા કે જેમાં કોઈ ખરા કે કલ્પિત મહાન પુરૂષના તથા પોતાના દેવતાઓના વખાણ કરયાં હોય. ઇતિહાસનું મૂળ જે દંતકથા તેની ઊત્પત્તિ ખરૂં કહીએ તો આવાં ગીતોમાંથી થઈ છે.

2. Translate into Gujarathi the following :— 50

(*a*) The toil young men undergo, often for trifles which they themselves will laugh at, before long, is amazing. They work harder for pleasure than older men do for gain. In their callings, when they take to them, they go through tasks which in after years will be their boast and wonder. It was when he was young that Hercules went through his twelve labours. The student dismisses sleep and trims his lamp, poor foolish lad, till the morning, burning his life and oil together. The very writing he does would be work enough even on account of the mechanical weariness which it must produce; but when the mental industry he expends is added, it astounds us. It is the same in every pursuit, at sea or on shore; in the warehouse or the workshop; in war and in peace; youth bears the strain and carries the flag. Experience may counsel, but youth pulls the oar.

(*Life; a book for a Quiet Hour, by Geikie.*)

(*b*) Greece thus again humbled remained quiet for a time. But the death of Alexander was the signal for fresh struggles not only in the other parts of his vast empire, but also in Greece, which again began to long for freedom and independence. The immediate consequences of his death render

that event one of the most important in the history of the world. His mighty hand had united under one sway countries and nations of the most different characters and dispositions; but his early death prevented him from binding them firmly together as parts of one great empire.

(*History of Greece, by Dr. L. Schmitz*).

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

CANARESE GRAMMAR, IDIOM AND ETYMOLOGY.

JAYASATYABODHRAO TIRMALRAO INAMDAR, Esq.;
SHAMRAO VITHAL, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Are there any relative pronouns in the Canarese language? If so, name them. If not, state by what class of words this want is supplied, and illustrate the same by examples. 6

2. ದುಕ್ಕ ಬೆರಸದ ಸುಖವದಾರಿಗೆ |
ಶಿಕ್ಯವವದು, ಹೇಳ್, ಕಂದ ಮರ್ಕಟ |
ಸೊಕ್ಕೆ ಕೀಲನು ಕಿತ್ತು ಬಿಸುಟಂದದಲಿ ಮಧುರಸವಾ ||
ಇಕ್ಕೆನೆಕ್ಕಲು, ಖಡ್ಗಧಾರೆಯು |
ಪೊಕ್ಕುನಾಲಿಗೆ ಶೀಳುವಂದದ |
ಲುಕ್ಕಿಮೋಸದ ಸುಖಕೆಳಸಿ, ಕಡುದುಕ್ಕ ಬಡುತಿಹನೂ ||

(1) Translate into English. 10

(2) Point out the ಸಮಾಸ ಪದಗಳು, name them, and give their elements. 3

(3) Write down the ತತ್ಸಮ, ತದ್ಭವ, and ancient Canarese words; and in the case of the second give their derivation, and for the last, the modern form. 4

3 Parse fully the following words:— 12

ಇತ್ತಲಾ ವಿಕ್ರಮರಾಯಗೆ ಮುನಿಸು ಇಳಿದದ್ದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು, ಮುಖ್ಯ-ಮಂತ್ರಿಯು ಯದ್ದು, ಕೈ ಮುಗಿದು,—"ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಒಡೆಯನೇ,

ಪರರಾಯರು ಬರೆದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನೀಯದೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ-ಯಿಂದ ಕೋಪಿಸುವದು ರಾಜ ನೀತಿಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿರುವದು"—ಯಂದು ಹೇಳಿದನು.

4. Describe, with examples, the ಉಪಸರ್ಗಗಳ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ, and note as nearly as you can the different shades of meaning conveyed by each. 7

5 Describe, with examples, the distinctions of ಧಾತುಗಳು, in the Canarese language. 6

6. Describe, with examples, the ಪ್ರಯೋಗ, of the ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯ "ಇಸು." 6

7. Describe, with examples, the ಕನ್ನಡ ಸ್ವರಸಂಧಿಯ ವಿಧಿಗಳು. 6

8. What parts of speech are the words:— 7

ಕೇಳಿದ, ಕೇಳಿದ್ದು,

ಕೇಳದ, and ಕೇಳದ್ದು? Describe the meaning and formation of each of them.

9. How is the vocative case formed in the Canarese language? Give the vocative particles, if any, and describe their ಪ್ರಯೋಗ. 5

10. How do you form verbal nouns from the verbs ಹಸಿ, ತಪ್ಪು, ಮಿಗು, ನೆನೆ, ಬದುಕು, ಮುಗಿ, ಬಾಳು? 8

11. Give a free and idiomatic translation into Canarese of the following piece of poetry:— 20

"Accomplishments have taken virtue's place,
And wisdom falls before exterior grace;
We slight the precious kernel of the stone,
And toil to polish its rough coat alone.
A just deportment, manners graced with ease,
Elegant phrase, and figure formed to please,
Are qualities that seem to comprehend
Whatever parents, guardians, schools intend,
Hence an unfinished and listless mind,
Though busy, trifling; empty, though refined.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CANARESE TRANSLATION.

JAYASATYABODHRAO TIRMALRAO INAMDAR, Esq.;
SHAMRAO VITHAL, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate the following passage into English :— 50

ಬಹಳ ವರುಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ವನವಾಸಿಯು ಅನೇಕ ದಿವಸ ಏಕಸ್ಥನಾಗಿ ಕಾಡಿನೊಳಗಿದ್ದ ಮೇಲೆ ದೇವರ ನೀತಿಯ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಅವನ ಅಂತರಂಗದೊಳಗೆ ದೂಷಣಾಲೋಚನೆಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟಿ, ಹಗಲಿರುಳು ಅವನನ್ನು ಕಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವವು. ಒಂದಾನೊಂದು ದಿವಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನು ದುಃಖಾಕ್ರಾಂತನಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಆಶ್ರಮದ ಹೊಸ್ತಿಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತಿರಲಾಗಿ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯರೂಪ ಉಳ್ಳವನೊಬ್ಬ ಯೌವನಸ್ಥನು ಅವನ ಹತ್ತರ ಬಂದು ಹೇಳಿದನು: ಎಲೆ, ಮಿತ್ರನೇ ನಾವಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಹೋಗಿ, ದೇವರ ರಹಸ್ಯ ನೀತಿಯ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ!—ಆ ವನವಾಸಿ ಸಂತುಷ್ಟನಾಗಿ ಒಡಂಬಟ್ಟು, ಎದ್ದು, ಅವನ ಸಂಗಡ ನಡೆಯೋಣ,—ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಬಡ ದೇವಭಕ್ತನ ಮನೆ ಹೊಕ್ಕರು. ಇವನು ತನ್ನ ಕೈಲಾಗುವಷ್ಟು ಉಪಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ, ಕಡೆಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಒಂದೇ ದ್ರವ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವದೊಂದು ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯ ಪಂಚಪಾತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಿರಸ ಕುಡಿಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟನು. ಆ ಬಡವನು ಆ ಪಂಚಪಾತ್ರೆಗೆ ಅಧಿಕ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವನು. ರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾಯಿತಂದರೆ ಆ ಯೌವನಸ್ಥನು ಆ ಪಾತ್ರೆ ಕದ್ದು ಕೊಂಡು, ತನ್ನ ಚೇಲದೊಳಗೆ ಬಚ್ಚಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡನು. ಹೊತ್ತಾರೆ ಅವನು ತನ್ನ ಸಂಗಡ ಹೊರಟು ಬಂದ ವನವಾಸಿಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವಾಗ ಇವನು ಬಹು ವ್ಯಸನಪಾಳಿ, ಅಕಟಾ, ಆ ಬಡವನಿಗೆ ಎಂಥಾ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದಿ! ಎಂದು

ಹಲುದಿದನು; ಆದರೆ ಅವನ ಜತೆಯೊಳು ಅವನ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ವಿನೂ ಚೆಂತೆ ಪಡಲಿಲ್ಲ.

2. Translate the following passage into English :— 50

"You know that it is the earnest desire of Her Majesty the Queen, and of the Government of India, to maintain the class of Nobles to which you belong with undiminished hereditary property and influence, and to see them act as leaders of the people in the moral and physical advancement which it is the eminent desire of the British nation to encourage in this country. But this is simply impossible if you neglect all opportunities of learning. I would ask you, if one of the Princes,—the sons of Queen Victoria,—came amongst us, how many of you would be able to converse with His Royal Highness in his own language? How many of you can read the laws of the country in the language in which they are enacted? or the correspondence of our Government regarding yourselves and your own rights? Nay more, how many of you could tell a traveller even if he spoke your own language, anything of the history or geography of the people, or politics of any part of your own country beyond the immediate neighbourhood of your own territory."

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

THE REV. G. LEDGARD; RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the sources of the Urdu language? From what languages are its principal technical words derived? In what provinces and by what classes of people in India is it principally spoken? 10

2. What words are generally used to supply the place of the English Definite and Indefinite Articles, The, A, or An? 5

3. (*a*) Write the following sentence in the Nagari alphabet:— 10

Khudáwand ká shukr karo; us ká nám lo; logon kó darmyán uské kámon ko bayán karo.

(*b*). Write the following sentence in the Persian or Arabic alphabet :—

या रब तेरी जनाबमें हरगिज कमी नहीं,
तुझसा जहानके बीच तो कोई गनी नहीं.

4. What is the general rule for the arrangement of the parts of a simple sentence in Hindustani? Give a few examples. 10

5. (*a*) Give the Hindustani for the words "noun," "primitive," "derivative," "abstract," and "verbal." 25

(*b*). Give the principal rules for determining the genders in Hindustani.

(*c*). State what class of Adjectives in Hindustani are declinable; and what are indeclinable. Of the former, give a few examples, declining them.

(*d*). How are the Comparative and Superlative degrees formed in Hindustani?

(*e*). Frame two sentences illustrative of the use of the relative and correlative pronouns.

(*f*). Explain how the Passive voice is formed, and give a few illustrations.

6. Explain the use of the three short or primitive vowels, Zabar, Zer, and Posh; and of the following orthographical signs—Madda, Hamzah, Tashdid, Jazm, Tanwin and Waslah. 10

7. (*a*) What is added to the root of a verb to form the Infinitive? 10

(*b*). How is the Past Participle in the two genders and numbers formed from the root? Give examples.

(*c*). Give an example of each form of the present and future Tenses.

8. Translate into Hindustani:— 20

(*a*). I cannot attend to your work to-day, as I am very busy.

(*b*). It is of no use waiting any longer, he will not come to-day.

(*c*). Shall I translate this passage literally or freely?

(*d*). The manners and customs of Europeans are very different from those of the Natives of India.

(*e*). The garrison resolved to die rather than yield.

(*f*). It is better late than never.
(*g*). Honesty is the best policy.
(*h*). Nature is triumphant above all.
(*i*). The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to death.
(*j*). Industry conquers all.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI TRANSLATION.

The Rev. G. LEDGARD; RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 50

چند روز کے بعد ایک شہر میں داخل ہوا اور وہاں
جاکر پوچھنے لگا کہ اي صاحبو وہ کون شخص ہي جو
ہمیشہ کہا کرتا ہي کہ سچ کہنے والے کو ہمیشہ راحت ہي
اُنھوں نے کہا ایسا شخص تو یہاں کوئي نہیں جو یہہ کہتا
ہو مگر ایک بوڑھے نے یہہ بات جو تم کہتے ہو لکھہ کر اپنے
دروازے پر لگا دي ہي حاتم نے پوچھا اُسکا مکان کہاں ہي
وہ بولے کہ یہاں سے نو کوس پر شہر خوارزم ہي وہ
وہیں رہتا ہي یہہ بات سنکر حاتم اُسیطرف روانہ ہوا
تین پہر میں جا پہنچا تو کیا دیکھتا ہي کہ ایک عمارت
عالیشان و بلند کھڑي ہي اور اُسکے دروازے پر یہي
کلام خط جلي سے لکھا ہي پہر اُسکو پڑھہ کر نہایت
خوش ہوا اور دروازے پر جاکر دستک دي ایک دم
کے بعد کئي دربان دروازہ کھولکر باہر آئے اور حاتم
کو دیکھہ کر کہنے لگے کہ اے جوان تو کون ہي اور یہاں

کس کام کو آیا ہي اُسنے کہا کہ میں ایک کام کیواسطے
شاہ آباد سے آیا ہوں اِسبات کو سنکر درباںوں نے دوڑ
کر اپنے خاوند سے اظہار کیا وہ شخص ظاہر میں مرد
اور حقیقت میں کہنہ سال تھا بولا کہ مسافر کو بلالو
جب حاتم اندر آیا کیا دیکھتا ہي کہ ایک جوان خوشرو
مسند پر تکلف پر تکیہ لگائے اسمیار سے بیٹھا ہي اُسنے
جھک کر سلام کیا وہ بھي مسند سے اُٹھہ کر تعظیم کیا
اور نہایت تعظیم وتکریم سے اپنے پاس بٹھا لیا انواع
واقسام کے کھانے منگواکر اُسکے روبرو رکھے جب
کھانے سے فارغ ہوا صاحب حاتم نے پوچھا کہ صاحب
تم کون ہو اور کہاں سے تشریف لائے ہو اور کس کام کے
واسطے تم نے یہ سفر دور و دراز اِختیار کیا جو اسقدر
رنج کھینچے اور دکھہ سہے سچ تو یہہ ہي کہ دو
شخصوں کے سوا اِس مکان پر اور کوئي نہیں آتا
آدمیں کا ایک تو ھي یہہ سنتے ھي حاتم کہنے لگا
کہ میں یہں کا رہنے والا ہوں پر اب شاہ آباد سے
مندر شامی کے کام کے لئے تم تک آیا ہوں الغرض
ماجرا جس نانو پر عاشق ہونے کا اور اُسکے سوالوں
کے پورے کرنے پر اپنے مستعد ہونیکا تفصیل وار
کہکر سنا دیا

2 Translate into Hindustani — 50

When any one praises himself, or speaks much of himself, or lets it in any way be seen, that he stands high in his own esteem, he is sure to be laughed at We ought both to feel, and to appear to feel, humbly about ourselves, and even when others praise us, we should receive their approbation with humility All good qualities are justly held to be set off by modesty, while even the best qualities will be despised if they be shown in a boastful spirit We shall be still

more ridiculous, if we pretend to knowledge, worth, or rank which we do not possess. Such pretensions are easily detected, and then every one despises the pretender more than if he had been supposed to want those qualities altogether. Let another praise thee, and not thine own mouth; a stranger, and not thine own lips.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN GRAMMAR, IDIOM AND ETYMOLOGY.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; ABDUL FATTAH MULVI, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 What does بان mean in دربان and مهربان? Give other examples of a similar nature. 7

2. How many forms of the ماضي are there in the Persian language? Give their examples. 7

3. Explain fully the following verses:— 12

میاموز جز علم گر عاقلي
گر بے علم بودن بود غافلي

(a) What is the difference between the prefixes م and ن when they are used with verbs? And show the meaning of the prefixes نا — بر — بی — ن and لا, when they are used with nouns.

(b) What parts of speech are عاقل and غافل? And what sense has the affix ي when it is to be used with nouns and verbs

4. How many kinds of اضافت are there in Persian? Give the rules, and illustrate them by examples. 6

5. Mention some examples of nouns called اسم حالیہ and حاصل بالمصدر 6

6. State the termination of abstract nouns in Persian, together with examples. 5

7 How many words called حروف زايده are there in Persian? 4

8 Explain the following verses:— 15

من بي تو دمي قرار نتوانم كرد
احسان ترا شمار نتوانم كرد
كر بر تن من زبان شود هر موئي
يک شكر تو از هزار نتوانم

(a) What parts of speech are the following words? دمي — شمار — هر موئي — شكر and تن, Give their etymology

(b) Give as many synonyms of احسان and قرار as you know

(c) In what number and case are the nouns شمار and موى in the above sentence?

9 Translate the following sentences:— 17

او با من در ابتداى راه برخورد
كسى كه از شجره زندكاني برخورد عاقبتش بخير است
هركه سر از جهالت برآورد اطمئنان روزكار بر سر خورد
آن در كنج مراد دست برد كه نيز جفا برسينه خورد
من باور نداشتم كه تو بدين زودي مقدمه سر برى

(a) Is the usual sense of the preposition بر the same as that which it has in the above sentences? If not explain the difference, and give some other words of the same formation used in the sense in which the preposition بر is usually used.

(b) What is the meaning of خورد when it is used alone, and when it is used with بر and سر? Give examples of its different uses.

(c) What parts of speech are the words ابتدا and باور? Give the rules about their use, with examples.

10. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic Persian:— 21

(a) Hand me the dishes.
(b) Bring the palankeen close to the door.
(c) Put the shutters of the window a little closer.
(d) A good name is better than riches.
(e) My father and mother are dead.
(f) The wall was struck with lightning.
(g) My brother and I are nearly of the same age.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN TRANSLATION.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; ABDUL FATTAH MULVI, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Persian:—

The Fox without a tail.

A fox, being caught in a steel trap by his tail, was glad to compound for his escape with the loss of it; but upon coming abroad into the world, began to be sensible of the disgrace such a defeat would bring upon him, that he almost wished he had died, rather than left it behind him. However, to make the best of a bad matter, he formed a project in his head, to call an assembly of the rest of the foxes, and propose it for their imitation as a fashion which would be very agreeable and becoming. He did so; and made a long harangue upon the unprofitableness of tails in general, and endeavoured chiefly to show the awkwardness and inconvenience of a fox's tail in particular; adding that it would be both more graceful and more expeditious, to be altogether without them. He said no more, but looked about with a brisk air, to see what proselytes he had gained; when a sly old thief in the company, who understood trap, answered him with a leer, I believe you may have found a conveniency in parting with your tail; and when we are in the same circumstances, perhaps we may do so too. 50

2. Translate into English:— 30

حکایت

دانشمندي هزار روپیه عطاري را سپرد وبه سفر رفت بعد مدت از سفر باز آمد و روپیه از عطار خواست عطار گفت دروغ میگوي مرا نه سپرده دانشمند باري در آویخت مردمان جمع شدند ودانشمند را تکذیب کردند و گفتند این عطار بسیار دیانت دار است گاهي خیانت نکرد واگر باین مناقشه خواهي کرد سزا خواهي یافت دانشمند ناچار شد واحوال بر کاغذي نوشت و پادشاه را نمود پادشاه فرمود برو نزد دوکان عطار سه روز بنشین و او را هیچ مگو چهارم روز آن طرف خواهم رفت وترا سلام خواهم کرد سواي جواب سلام هیچ بامن نگوئي چون از انجا بروم نقد خود از عطار بخواه انچه او بگوید مرا خبرکن دانشمند موافق حکم پادشاه بر دوکان عطار نشست روز چهارم پادشاه باحشمت بسیار آن طرف رفت چون دانشمند را دید اسپ را استاده کرد و بر دانشمند سلام خواند دانشمند جواب سلام گفت پادشاه فرمود اي برادر گاهي نزد من نمي اي و هیچ احوال خود بامن نمي گوي دانشمند اندک سر جنبانید ودیگر هیچ نگفت عطار این همه میدید ومیترسید چون پادشاه رفت عطار دانشمند را گفت که هرگاه نقد مرا سپردي کجابودم وکدام شخص نزد من حاضر بود باز بگو شاید فراموش کرده باشم دانشمند همه احوال باز گفت عطار گفت راست میگوئي حالا مرا یاد آمد العصه هزار روپیه دانشمند را داد و عذر بسیار نمود

3 Translate into English :— 20

اگر خصم جان تو عاقل بود
بہ از دوستداری کہ جاہل بود
زجاہل نیابد جز افعل بد
کزو نشنود کس جز اقوال بد
سرانجام جاہل جہنم بود
کہ جاہل نکو عاقبت کم بود
سر جاہلان بر سر دار بہ
کہ جاہل نخواري گرفتار بہ
چو جاہل کسي درجہان خوار نیست
کہ نادان تر از جاہل کار نیست

TUESDAY, 21st NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SINDHI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

RAO SAHEB NARAYAN JAGONNATH VAIDYA;
KRISHNA SHASTRI GODBOLE, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (a) What letters of the present Sindhi Alphabet are peculiar to Arabic? How are aspirates expressed in Sindhi? Which aspirates are alike in the Sindhi and Hindustani alphabets? 12

(b) What are Tanwins? What sounds do they represent in Arabic, Persian, and Sindhi?

(c) How are pure Sindhi words containing two or more consonants written? Give examples.

(d) Which vowels are unknown to Arabic? and how are they shown in Persian and Sindhi?

2. (a) How are feminine nouns formed from the masculine ending in اُ, اِي, and او? Give an example of each 6

(*b*) How are the Persian and Arabic nouns and adjectives ending in ٔ (*h*) declined in Sindhi? Give examples, and point out exceptions, if any.

3 (*a*) Give the terminations of زمان مُضارُع and show how زمان حال is formed from it. 10

(*b*) Conjugate the verb پڌڻ (active form) in simple and compound tenses, indicative and subjunctive moods only.

4 (*a*) How many participles are there in Sindhi? how are they generally formed? Illustrate each by two examples.

(*b*) Give the past participles of the roots:—

پچ : پيچ : مُنجهر : پڇهر : چاپ : تپ : ڏب : ڍڪ

5. (*a*) Define Prayogas, and give an example of each. 10

(*b*) Which Karmani Prayogas can be turned into Bháve Prayogas? and how?

(*c*) Name the Prayoga in each of the following sentences:—

(١) ڏهاڙي مڪتب — وڃجي —

(٢) ڪڏهه هُنئي هلبو —

(٣) مُنڪي وڃڻو آهي —

6. In how many ways are causal verbs فعل مُتعدي بالواسطه formed? Give two examples of each mode. 8

7. Explain the meaning and etymology of the following words:— 10

گُداه گار : ڪُسڌگ : سنگتراش : سرپوش :

آڪا سواٽي : سونارو : ايڪونرسو : آبخوره : پرتاپي

شاهُوڪار : لاچاري : پيناري :

8. How are abstract nouns formed from adjectives and nouns? Give two examples of each. 8

9. Correct the following sentences, and give reasons for your correction :— 12

(١) تدہ پنهي جهيڙو لاهي پرچاءِ ڪيوءِ قبول ڪياءِ تہ ڪانگن ۽ ڳجهن جي ڪائڻ کان اسانکي پاڻ ۾ پريت رکڻ چڱي آهي—

(٢) سيڪهي هڪڙي کي چوريءَ کان پنهن جاهت آجا ڪرڻ گهرجن—

(٣) هڪڙي ماڻهوءَ کي هڪڙي پني هوئي جهنمان بارهي مهني ۾ هزار روپين پيدا ٿيندو هوس—

(٤) آءٌ کي ضمير متڪلم چوندا آهن بعني جو ڳالائي ٿو ۽ تن کي ضمير حاضر ٿا چون يعني جنهن سان ڳال ٿي ڪجي

10. Paraphrase and translate into English the following :— 18

(١) پائر ڏسي پاچائي کي تامرد ڳڏيڻ مصلحت آهي پاءِ اساهن جو هن وا گهوءَ جي وات اسان ڏانهه اچڻ جي هئي طلب نہ ڪندو تات پڌي منصوبي سان هوند رانول نيون رات پربه ڦني پريات— هلون بوهي لڳهي بوه سان :

(٢) ناهِ جميعت جانِ کي ٻُنهو پُڄاڻا
سي مُون سيباڻا جن ساءُ چڪايُم سڪ جو :

Parse the words underlined in the above.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SINDHI TRANSLATION.

RAO SAHEB NARAYAN JAGONNATH VAIDYA;
KRISHNA SHASTRI GODBOLE, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Translate the following passage into Sindhi :— 50

They tried to erect themselves into a community, where all should be equally free. But, alas! it would never answer; for there were some among them stronger, and some more cunning than others, and these became masters of the rest; for as sure as your groom rides your horses, because he is a cunninger animal than they, so surely will the animal that is cunninger or stronger than he sit upon his shoulders in turn. Since then it is entailed upon humanity to submit, and some are born to command, and others to obey, the question is, as there must be tyrants, whether it is better to have them in the same house with us, or in the same village, or still further off in the metropolis. Now, sir, for my own part, as I naturally hate the face of a tyrant, the further off he is removed from me, the better pleased am I. The generality of mankind also are of my way of thinking, and have unanimously created one king, whose election at once diminishes the number of tyrants, and puts tyranny at the greatest distance from the greatest number of people. Now the great, who were tyrants themselves before the election of one tyrant, are naturally averse to a power raised over them, and whose weight must ever lean heaviest on the subordinate orders. It is the interest of the great, therefore, to diminish kingly power as much as possible; because whatever they take from that is naturally restored to them.

selves : and all they have to do in the State is to undermine the single tyrant, by which they resume their primæval authority.

2. Translate the following into English :— 50

اوتر اچي اولبا ڏاڍي ڏيه ڏني

تنهن لکي خط لڳهائيا عاقل راو اني

سي وڃي راجا رسيا سوا ئين گالهه ڪئين

تن ۾ اُهنج اِهي هوا لکيا ٻڙڻا منجهه پئين

تہ مڱنيو وهن منجهه تي وناهبون ونين

تئن ڪاهل سهرين ڪوٽ ۾ اِهاڻ ريت رئين

آءِ مانجهين جين ميدان ۾ هاتڪ چڙهي هئين

تہ ڪري کيل ڪئين — هي لر وچائين لاهيون

اسين جو اِهن خرچن کي اجابو اجابو بيا تا چئون

سورهو هن سبب ڪري تہ جنهن خرچ مان ڪو چڱو

نتيجو ۽ فائدو نہ ٿو ڪري سو اجايو آهي اِهرا گهڻا

مثال آهن جيمان معلوم ٿي ٿو تہ جن مانهن جي

شادين تي سدن مائڻن هزار رپيا خرچ ڪيا آهي

مائڻن جي مرڻ کان پوءِ پنجن رپين جي ٿو ڪري

يا ڪمائيءَ لاءِ محتاج رهيا سبب هي آهي تہ اُنهن
جي مائٽن پُنهنجي بيٺلائيءَ جي وقت ۾ اُنهيءَ کي
ڪمائيتو ڏيڻو يا علم سيکارڻ جو خيال ڪونہ ڪيو ۽
هو علم سکڻ جي وهي ۾ مائٽن جي ساهرن جي
ناز پروريءَ کان ڪرجي پيا پوءِ جڏهن چرخو ڦريو ۽
آهي ڏروسا گم ٿي ويا تڏهن ويهي هٿ مهڙڻ لڳا اهڙا
مثال اسين حيدرآباد منجهيءَ گهڻا سارا ڏيکاري
تا سگهون خيال ڪريو تہ ڏهلن ۽ آتشبازين ۽
مجلسن ۾ هزارن روپين وجائڻ ڀڏران جيڪڏهن
آهي پيسا پُنهنجي ڏيءَ يا پُٽ يا نانيءَ جي ٻالي ڪري
ڪنهن بئنڪ يا صراف وٽ امانت ڇڏجن اِنهي شرط
تي تہ ڪنهن ننگ وقت ۾ يا ڪنهن لاچاريءَ مهل
اُنهيءَ ملن يا اُنهن جي اولاد کي ملن يا اُنهنجي
گذران لاءِ رکو اُنهن جو وياج ملين يا اُنهن پئسن مان
مهينی يا وري ۾ اُنهيءَ هيترو ملي تہ جيڪر
هيترو فائدو ٿئي — ڪومجي يا نہ مجي پرايهي

ڳالهه ۾ ڏُرو ٻه شڪ ڪونهي تَه سڏُ ۾ ماڻهن
کي ۽ اڪثر وڏن ماڻهن کي جيڪي ڪنگال ۽ سُڄو
ڪيو آهي سو اِنهن اجائين رسمن — شادين جي
اجائي ڏي وٺ کان هزارين خرابي پهچندي اچن
جيڪڏهن وڏا ۽ ٻيڻل ماڻهون هاڻي اڪيون کولي
اِنهي ڳالهه جو ڪو ڏارڪ ڪندا تَه بچاءُ آهي نَه
تَه ٿورن ورهين ۾ اِنهن خرابين مان جي نقصان
ٿيندا اُنهن جي رُڳو خيال ڪرڻ کان اسانکي
ٻو ٿو وٺي —

WEDNESDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The distance of the sun from the earth is ninety one millions, seven hundred and seventy six thousand miles, and light travels from the former to the latter in seven minutes and fifty-eight seconds; find the velocity of light per second. 3

2. Find the G. C. M. of 441441 and 844272; and the L. C. M. of 7, 11, 21, 63, 91, 99, 117, 143. 8

3. Define a fraction, and prove that the value of a fraction is not altered if we multiply both its numerator and denominator by the same whole number. 10

Bring $\left(\frac{5\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 2\frac{5}{6}}{\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12}} + \frac{2\frac{2}{7}}{4\frac{3}{7}}\right) \div 21\frac{28}{29}$ of $3\frac{19}{200}$ cwt. to the fraction of $4\frac{1}{7}$ ton.

4. State and prove the rules for reducing, terminating, and circulating decimals into their equivalent vulgar fractions. Ex. ·03125. and ·7̇2̇9̇. 12

Find the value of

·03125 of Rs. 2 ÷ ·7̇2̇9̇ of Rs. $3\frac{1}{12}$ + ·7̇2̇9̇ of Rs $2\frac{5}{8}$.

5. If 10 horses and 98 sheep can be kept 9 days for £37-17*s.*-6*d.*; what sum will keep 45 horses and 216 sheep for 40 days? supposing 5 horses to eat as much as 76 sheep. 10

6. If the par of exchange be two English shillings for the Indian rupee, but if an Indian bill of exchange for Rs. 540 ans. 12 be negotiated in London for £51-10*s.*; how much per cent. below par is the rate of exchange? 10

7. Distinguish between interest and discount. The interest on a certain sum of money for three years is Rs. 825, and the discount for the same time is Rs. 645, simple interest being reckoned in both cases. Find the rate per cent per annum, and the sum. 10

8. A person desires to paper his room with postage stamps: the room is 14 feet 9 inches long, 9 feet 3 inches broad, and 10 feet 6 inches high; it contains two windows, each $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 4 feet, and 3 doors each 6 feet by 3 feet; a postage stamp is $\frac{15}{16}$ inch long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad. Find the number of postage stamps required to cover the room. 15

9. A person invests 1250 gold mohurs in the Government five per cent rupee stock at 105. The stock is converted subsequently to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cents at 95. Find the difference in his income, each gold mohur being considered equivalent to Rs. 17. 12

10. A certain number of persons agree to subscribe as many pies each as there are subscribers; the whole subscription being Rs. 5,197-14 ans.-9 pies. How many subscribers were there? 10

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER

[2 P M TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA

T COOKE, M A, M I, LL B, GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B A

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Required the product of $\sqrt[3]{a}$ and $\sqrt[5]{a^2}$ 5

2 Find the value of $\dfrac{x^4 - a^4}{x^2 - 2ax + a^2} \div \dfrac{x^2 + ax}{x - a}$ 8

3 Find the value of $\dfrac{1}{4a^3(a+x)} + \dfrac{1}{4a^3(a-x)} + \dfrac{1}{2a^2(a^2+x^2)}$ 10

4 Find the greatest common measure of— 9

$$6x^3 + 13x^2 + 6x \text{ and } 8x^3 + 6x^2 - 9x$$

5 Extract the square root of— 9

$$a^4 - 2a^3 + \frac{3}{2}a^2 - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{16}$$

6 Reduce to its lowest terms the following fraction— 10

$$\frac{x^4 + 7x^3 + 7x^2 - 15x}{x^3 - 2x^2 - 13x + 110}$$

7 Solve the equation— 8

$$\frac{6x + 13}{15} - \frac{3x + 5}{5x - 25} = \frac{2x}{5}$$

8 Solve the equations— 15

$$[\alpha] \quad u + 2x + y + 2z = -3$$
$$[\beta] \quad 2u + x + 2y + z = 3$$
$$[\gamma] \quad u + 2x + 12y + z = 21$$
$$[\delta] \quad u + x + 6y + z = 10$$

9. A farmer parting with his stock sells to one person 9 horses and 7 cows for Rupees 3,000, and to another at the same prices 6 horses and 13 cows for the same sum. What was the price of each? 12

10 A garrison had sufficient provisions for 30 months, but at the end of 4 months the number of troops was doubled, and 3 months after, it was reinforced with 400 men more, on which accounts the provisions lasted only 15 months altogether Required the number of men in the garrison before the augmentation took place 14

THURSDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE;

MORESHVAR ATMA'RAM TARKHAD, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Define:— 8

A plane rectilineal angle,
A circle,
Parallel straight lines,
A sector of a circle.
Similar segments of a circle.

When is a rectilineal figure said to be inscribed in another rectilineal figure, and when described about it?

If the sides of a regular rectilineal figure be continually diminished, to what figure does it approach in shape? Similarly, if the angle between two straight lines be continually diminished, to what state do they approach?

2 If a straight line falling on two other straight lines, makes the alternate angles equal to each other, these two straight lines shall be parallel. 7

3. Describe a square upon a given straight line. 7

4 If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the rectangles contained by the whole and each of the parts, are together equal to the square on the whole line. 8

5 In every triangle the square on the side subtending either of the acute angles, is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides and the straight line intercepted between the acute angle and the perpendicular let fall upon it from the opposite angle. 12

6. If two circles touch each other externally in any point, the straight line which joins their centres, shall pass through that point of contact. 9

7. From a given circle cut off a segment which shall contain an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle. 10

8. Describe a circle about a given triangle. 9

9. Describe an isosceles triangle, having each of the angles at the base double the third angle. 15

10. Describe three circles with radii in proportion of 1 . 2 · 3 so that they may touch one another. 15

THURSDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY NATURAL SCIENCE.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE;
MORESHVAR ATMA'RA'M TARKHAD, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish between *essential and accidental* properties of matter, and give some examples. 6

2. What are the effects of heat on bodies? Explain *latent heat.* 10

3 It is said that the power of a steam-horse is 33,000 foot-pounds. What do you understand from this expression? 5

4. Define a *lever*, and state its principle. 3

What would be the position of a weight of 20 lbs. on a lever in order that a power of 2 lbs. at one extremity may just raise it, the fulcrum being at the other extremity, and the length of the lever 10 feet. 6

5 A power of 3 lbs. is just enough to keep a weight of 66 lbs. on a smooth inclined plane. Find the inclination of the plane. 6

6. To what height above the surface of the earth does the atmosphere extend? 3

What are its constituents? 4
How is *sound* produced? 4

7. Define *elementary* and *compound bodies.* 4
Explain the word *chemical equivalent.* 4

8. Name those gases that are said to be supporters of combustion. 4

What becomes of bodies after combustion? 3
Which of these gases is a supporter of life? 3

9. Give some account about the constitution of water. 10

10 Name the bodies comprised in our solar system. 4
Distinguish between the primary and the secondary planets. 4

11 Define and explain the following :—

(*a*) Prime Vertical; Parallels of Declination. 3
(*b*) Parallax; Refraction. 3
(*c*) Apsides; Nodes. 3

12 Explain the cause of *Tides.* 5

At what times do *spring* and *neap tides* occur, and why? 3

II.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1871-72.

EXAMINERS.

E. T. LEITH, LL.M.	In English and History.
K. T. BEST, M.A.	
W. C. WEBB, Esq.....	
J. G. BUHLER, Ph. D	In Sanskrit.
SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, M.A.	
R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.	In Latin.
G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.	
E. REHATSEK, M.C.E	In Arabic.
ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq.....	
W. DYMOCK, B.A.	In Persian.
E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.	
J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S	In Mathematics and Analytical Geometry, &c.
DINANATH ATMARAM DALVI, M.A., LL.B ..	
The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.	In Logic and Butler's Sermons.
The Rev. R. MONTGOMERY	
The Rev. W. DIXON, M. A.	
Professor I. B. LYON	In Chemical Physics.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.	

MONDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER I.

E. TYRELL LEITH, LL.M.; K. T. BEST, M.A

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

QUENTIN DURWARD; COWPER—THE TASK, BOOKS I, II, and III.

1. Explain fully the following passages:— 14

(*a*) Show him a coat and let him blazon it in his own way, and if he fails, I promise him that his back shall be gules, azure and sable.

(*b*) He had need, in his strait, to ken what he has to reckon upon.

(*c*) Your wisdom might consider that my propitious stars had proved faithless, and that each evil conjunction had already done its worst.

(*d*) We tender our subjects' safety dearer than the ruffle which our own dignity may receive from the rude breath of a malapert ambassador.

(*e*) He is as completely ignorant of humane letters as of humanity itself.

(*f*) I get together some of my brisk boys of the curriers' guildry of Liege.

(*g*) The Court of Cocagne never produced such a fantastic fool.

2. Paraphrase:— 14

"William dela Marck, thou hast stirred up to sedition an imperial city—hast assaulted and taken the palace of a Prince of the Holy German Empire—slain his people—plundered his goods—maltreated his person; for this thou art liable to the Ban of the Empire—hast deserved to be declared outlawed and fugitive, landless and rightless. Thou hast done more than all this. More than mere human laws hast thou broken—more than mere human vengeance hast thou deserved. Thou hast broken into the sanctuary of the Lord—laid violent hands upon a Father of the Church—defiled the house of God with blood and rapine, like a sacrilegious robber."

3. Give the etymology and various meanings of the following words:— 12

Machiavellian, demagogue, boor, skiff, gossip, arras, plebeian, saws, gallant, guerdon, oscitancy, hackneyed.

4. Compare briefly the characters of Louis XI. and Charles the Bold. 10

5. Explain:— 12

(a) Such the re-ascent; between them weeps
A little naiad her impoverished urn
All summer long, which winter fills again.

(b) We justly boast
At least superior jockeyship and claim
The honours of the turf as all our own.

(c) The Rout is Folly's circle, which she draws
With magic wand.

(d) The schools became a scene,
Of solemn farce, where Ignorance in stilts,
His cap well lined with logic not his own,
With parrot-tongue performed the scholar's part,
Proceeding soon a graduated dunce.

(e) The eclipse
That metropolitan volcanoes make,
Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day long.

(f) Piety has found
Friends in the friends of science and true prayer
Has flowed from lips wet with Castalian dews.

6. Paraphrase:— 14

All flesh is grass, and all its glory fades
Like the fair flower dishevelled in the wind;
Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream;
The man we celebrate must find a tomb,
And we that worship him, ignoble graves.
Nothing is proof against the general curse
Of vanity, that seizes all below.
The only amaranthine flower on earth
Is virtue; the only lasting treasure, truth.
But what is truth? 'Twas Pilate's question put,
To Truth itself, that deigned him no reply.

7. Explain the allusions contained in the following passages:— 16

(a) So when the Jewish leader stretched his arm,
And waved his rod divine, a race obscene,
Spawned in the muddy beds of Nile, came forth,
Polluting Egypt.

(*b*) They have fallen,
Each in his field of glory: one in arms,
And one in council.—Wolfe upon the lap,
Of smiling Victory that moment won,
And Chatham heart-sick of his country's shame.

(*c*) There, touched by Reynolds, a dull blank becomes
A lucid mirror, in which Nature sees
All her reflected features.

(*d*) How oft, when Paul has served us with a text,
Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully preached!

(*e*) Such thine, in whom
Our British Themis gloried with just cause,
Immortal Hale!

(*f*) Yet gnats have had, and frogs and mice, long since
Their eulogy; those sang the Mantuan bard,
And these the Grecian, in ennobling strains;
And in thy numbers, Philips, shines for aye,
The solitary Shilling.

(*g*) They form one social shade, as if convened
By magic summons of the Orphean lyre.

(*h*) A noble show! while Roscius trod the stage;
And so, while Garrick as renowned as he,
The sons of Albion, fearing each to lose
Some note of Nature's music from his lips,
And covetous of Shakespeare's beauty.

8 Give the meanings of the following phrases:— **8**

Flagrant zeal, tempered darts, dissipated minds, prolific branches, agglomerated pile, rivelled lips, fond conceit, rude savour.

MONDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER II.

E. TYRRELL LEITH, LL.M.; K. T. BEST, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

JOHNSON'S LIVES OF COWLEY AND ADDISON;
MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, BOOKS I. AND II.

1. Paraphrase, making notes on the words italicised:— 15

And now his heart
Distends with pride, and, hard'ning, in his strength
Glories: for never, since created man,
Met such embodied force as, named with these,
Could merit more than that small infantry,
Warred on by cranes; though all the *giant brood*
Of Phlegra with th' heroic race were joined,
That fought at *Thebes* and *Ilium*, on each side
Mixed with *auxiliar gods*; and what resounds
In fable or romance of *Uther's son*,
Begirt with British or *Armoric* Knights;
And all who since, baptized or infidel,
Jousted in *Aspramont* or *Montalban*,
Damasco, or Marocco, or *Trebisond;*
Or whom *Biserta* sent from Afric shore
When *Charlemain* with all his peerage fell
By *Fontarabbia*.

2. Comment upon the grammatical difficulties of the following passages:— 7

(*a*) If thou beest he; but O, how fallen! how changed
From him who in the happy realms of light,
Clothed with transcendent brightness, didst outshine
Myriads though bright! If he whom mutual league,
United thoughts and counsels, equal hope
And hazard in the glorious enterprise,
Joined with me once, now misery hath joined
In equal ruin.

(*b*) His trust was with th'Eternal to be deemed
Equal in strength, and rather than be less,
Cared not to be at all.

(*c*) To suffer, as to do,
Our strength is equal, nor the law unjust
That so ordains: this was at first resolved,

If we were wise, against so great a foe
Contending, and so doubtful what might fall.

3 Quote passages which Milton has evidently borrowed from ancient authors, and mention some Latinisms that occur in the first two Books of Paradise Lost. 7

4. Explain:— 12

(a) His spear (to equal which the tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some great ammiral, were but a wand)
He walked with, to support uneasy steps
Over the burning marle.

(b) While smooth Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea, supposed with blood
Of Thammuz yearly wounded.

(c) Since our present lot appears
For happy, though but ill, for ill, not worst,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe.

(d) Him to unthrone we then
May hope, when everlasting Fate shall yield
To fickle chance, and chaos judge the strife.

(e) On the other side
Incensed with indignation, Satan stood
Unterrified, and like a comet burned,
That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge
In th' artic sky, and from his horrid hair
Shakes pestilence and war.

5 How do you account for the gender of the pronouns in these passages:— 3

(a) And the thunder
Winged with red lightning and impetuous rage
Perhaps hath spent *his* shafts.

(b) His form had not yet lost
All *her* original brightness.

6. Give three similes employed by Milton either in the exact words used by him, or in your own.

7. Explain the allusions contained in the following passages:— 10

(a) As whom the fables name of monstrous size,
Titanian, or Earth-born, that warred on Jove.

(b) Busiris and his Memphian chivalry.

(c) As when Alcides, from Œchalia crowned
With conquest, felt th'envenomed robe, and tore
Through pain up by the roots Thessalian pines,

And Lichas from the top of Œta threw
Into th' Euboic sea.

(*d*) Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards
The ford.

(*e*) Harder beset,
And more endangered, than when Argo passed
Through Bosporus betwixt the justling rocks.

8. Give the substance of Moloch's speech. Is it suitable to his character? If so, show how. 6

9. Explain:— 20

(*a*) I cannot but suspect Cowley of having consulted on this great occasion the Virgilian lots, and to have given some credit to the answer of his oracle.

(*b*) If their conceits were far-fetched, they were often worth the carriage.

(*c*) They, who above do various circles find,
Say, like a ring th'equator heaven does bind.
When heaven shall be adorned by thee,
(Which then more heaven than 'tis, will be,)
'Tis thou must write the poesy there,
For it wanteth one as yet,
Though the sun pass through't twice a year,
The sun which is esteem'd the god of wit.

(*d*) He sees thee gentle, fair and gay,
And trusts the faithless April of thy May.

(*e*) His levity never leaves his learning behind it; the moralist, the politician, and the critic mingle their influence even in this airy frolic of genius.

(*f*) The abundance of his own mind left him little need of adventitious sentiments; his wit always could suggest what the occasion demanded. He had read with critical eyes the important volume of human life, and knew the heart of man from the depths of stratagem to the surface of affectation.

(*g*) But time quickly puts an end to artificial and accidental fame; and Addison is to pass through futurity protected only by his genius. Every name which kindness or interest once raised too high, is in danger lest the next age should, by the vengeance of criticism, sink it in the same proportion.

Who are referred to in (*e*) and (*f*)?

10. What is meant by 'poetical justice'? How does Dennis show that it is not observed in Addison's Cato, and what are Johnson's comments? 8

11. Give the etymology of these words, and in each case trace the connection between the root and present meaning :— 6

Sorcery, Disastrous, Disparage, Champion, Conscience.

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER I.

J. G. BÜHLER, Ph.D.; SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

ON S'AKUNTALÂ AND RAGHUVAMS'A, 2—6.

1. Translate into English :— 20

स्तनन्यस्तोशीरं प्रशिथिलमृणालैकवलयं
प्रियायाः साबाधं तदपि कमनीयं वपुरिदम् ।
समस्तापः कामं मनसिजनिदाघप्रसरयो-
र्न तु ग्रीष्मस्यैवं सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु ॥

विचिन्तयन्ती यमनन्यमानसा
तपोनिधिं वेत्सि न मामुपस्थितम् ।
स्मरिष्यति त्वां न स बोधितोपि सन्
कथां प्रमत्तः प्रथमं कृतामिव ॥

यास्यत्यद्य शकुन्तलेति हृदयं संस्पृष्टमुत्कण्ठया
अन्तर्बाष्पभरोपरोधि गदितं चिन्ताजडं दर्शनम् ।
वैक्लव्यं मम तावदीदृशमपि स्नेहादरण्यौकसः
पीड्यन्ते गृहिणः कथं न तनयाविश्लेषदुःखैर्नवैः ॥

पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मास्वसिक्तेषु या
नादत्ते प्रियमण्डनापि भवतां स्नेहेन या पल्लवम् ।

आदौ वः कुसुमप्रवृत्तिसमये यस्या भवत्युत्सवः
सेयं याति शकुन्तला पतिगृहं सर्वैरनुज्ञायताम् ॥
शुश्रूषस्व गुरून्कुरु प्रियसखीवृत्तिं सपत्नीजने
भर्त्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः ।
भूयिष्ठं भव दक्षिणा परिजने भोगेष्वनुत्सेकिनी
यान्त्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः ॥

(*a*) Give in Sanskrit the विग्रह of प्रशिथिलमृणालैकवलयं, अन्तर्बाष्पभरोपरोधि, तनयाविश्लेषदुःखैः, प्रियसखीवृत्ति and स्तनन्यस्तोशीरं, and name the compounds.

(*b*) Give the etymology of निदाघ, उत्कण्ठया, सपत्नी, प्रतीप, दक्षिणा, giving in each case such other cognate words as you may know.

(*c*) Why is the god called मनसिज? Give other names of similar import. Can we say हृदिज?

(*d*) What is the metre of the first three stanzas?

2. Explain in Sanskrit prose the following:— 8

स्निग्धं वीक्षितमन्यतोपि नयने यत्प्रेरयन्त्या तया
यातं यच्च नितम्बयोर्गुरुतया मन्दं विलासादिव ।
मा गा इत्युपरुद्धया यदपि तत् सासूयमुक्ता सखी
सर्वं तत्किल मत्परायणमहो कामं स्वतां पश्यति ॥

3. Quote instances from the S'akuntalâ and Raghuvaṁs'a, illustrative of similar thought and similar expression as will occur in works written by one and the same author. 8

4. (*a*) Explain the following words and phrases, quoting the passages containing them:— 15

त्वमपि स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुरु, अस्ति मे विशेषः,

गृहीतः क्षणः, सूचितश्वापदं, प्रथमः कल्पः, भो-स्त्रिशङ्कुरिव अन्तरा तिष्ठ, अत्रोत्तरश्रवणकातरां गतोस्मि, क्षिप्तकालाः कुमार्यः, साम्राज्यदीक्षितम्, कण्ठरज्जुक्षतत्वचः, प्रयोगसंहारविभक्तमन्त्रम्, आशास्यमन्यत्पुनरुक्तभूतम्.

(*b*) What is the etymology of श्वापद? Account for the आ in मातापितरौ instead of मातृपितरौ, and give other instances of similar lengthening in compounds.

(*c*) What is the explanation of the insertion of the स् in तान् + तान् = तांस्तान्?

5. Give the general rules of reduplication with examples, and with exceptions where a non-radical letter or letters may intervene between the initial consonant of a root and its reduplicative repetition. What is अभ्यास? 10

6. Give the story of Kumbhayoni, and describe the nature of a दीर्घसत्र. 5

7. Translate into English, with explanatory notes, where necessary :— 12

(*a*) शरीरमात्रेण नरेन्द्र तिष्ठन्नाभासि तीर्थप्रतिपादितर्द्धिः।
आरण्यकोपात्तफलप्रसूतिः स्तम्बेन नीवार इवावशिष्टः॥
स्थाने भवानेकनराधिपः सन्नकिंचनत्वं मखजं व्यनक्ति।
पर्यायपीतस्य सुरैर्हिमांशोः कलाक्षयः श्लाघ्यतरो हि वृद्धेः॥

तदन्यतस्तावदनन्यकार्यो गुर्वर्थमाहर्तुमहं यतिष्ये ।
स्वस्त्यस्तु ते निर्गलिताम्बुगर्भं शरद्घनं नार्दति
चातकोपि ॥

(b) ततो गौरीगुरुं शैलमारुरोहाश्वसाधनः ।
वर्धयन्निव तत्कूटानुद्धतैर्धातुरेणुभिः ॥
शशंस तुल्यसत्त्वानां सैन्यघोषेष्वसंभ्रमम् ।
गुहाशयानां सिंहानां परिवृत्यावलोकितम् ॥

(c) ततः प्रकोष्ठे हरिचन्दनाङ्किते प्रमथ्यमानार्णवधीरनादिनीम् ।
रघुः शशाङ्कार्धमुखेन पत्रिणा शरासनज्यामलुनाद्द्विडौजसः ॥

Give as many meanings of the word तीर्थ as you know, arranging them in the order of their derivation. Write a note on पर्यायपीतस्य हिमांशोः giving an abstract of the story or myth referred to.

8 Explain the allusion in the following — 10

अतोयमश्वः कपिलानुसारिणा पितुस्त्वदीयस्य मयापहारितः ।
अलं प्रयत्नेन तवात्र मा निधाः पदं पदव्यां सगरस्य संततेः ॥

Parse प्रयत्नेन and अलं. What tense is निधाः? What other roots are conjugated *similarly* in that tense? In what cases is the augment omitted? Do you know any part of Sanskrit literature where it is omitted very frequently? Give all the senses of अलं in the order of their derivation, with instances.

9. Translate into English :— 12

आज्ञाप्य तु महाराजो राघवस्याभिषेचनम् ।
कैकेय्याः प्रियमाख्यातुं विवेशान्तःपुरं नृपः ॥ १
तां तत्र पतितां भूमौ शयानामतथोचिताम् ।
प्रतप्त इव दुःखेन शुश्राव जगतीपतिः ॥ २
स वृद्धस्तरुणीं भार्यां प्राणेभ्योपि गरीयसीम् ।
अपापः पापसंकल्पामुपचक्रमे दुःखितः ॥ ३
सर्वलोकाप्रियं मूढामनर्थं लोकगर्हितम् ।
आकाङ्क्षमाणां संप्राप्तो ददर्श पतितां भुवि ॥ ४
करेणुमिव दिग्धेन विद्धां बाणेन दुःखिताम् ।
महागज इवासाद्य स्नेहात्परिममर्श ताम् ॥ ५
स तां विमृज्य पाणिभ्यामभिसंत्रस्तचेतनः ।
उवाच राजा कैकेयीं श्वसन्तीमुरगीमिव ॥ ६
न तेहमभिजानामि क्रोधमात्मनि संयुतम् ।
देवि केनाभिशस्तासि केन वासि विमानिता ॥ ७
यदिदं मम दुःखाय शेषे कल्याणिदुःखिता ।
भूमौ पांसुष्वनाथेव मयि कल्याणचेतसि ॥ ८
भूतोपहतचित्तेव मम चित्तप्रमाथिनी ।
सन्ति मे कुशला वैद्याः संविभक्ताश्च वृत्तिभिः ॥ ९
अगदं ते करिष्यन्ति व्यक्तमाख्याहि भाविनि ।
कस्य वा तेप्रियं कार्यं केन वा तेप्रियं कृतम् ॥ १०

Give the aorist of आख्या. Criticize the prosody of stanza 3. Write a note on the conjugation of श्वस्.

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER II

J. G BUHLER, Ph.D.; SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, M A

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

ON THE PANCHATANTRA AND THE RAMAYANA

1 (*a*) What were the reasons for which Damanaka brought Sañjívaka to Pingalaka's court? What was the result of this proceeding? and how did he persuade Pingalaka to destroy Sañjívaka? 7

(*b*) For what purposes, and under what circumstances are the stories of 'the two crows and the cobra,' of the 'blue jackal,' of the 'Tittibha,' and of the 'iron scales eaten by the mice,' introduced?

2 (*a*) Translate into English:— 8

आवर्त्तः संशयानामविनयभवनं पत्तनं साहसानां
दोषाणां संनिधानं कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानाम्।
दुर्गाह्यं यन्महद्भिर्नरवरवृषभैः सर्वमायाकरण्डं
स्त्रीयन्त्रं केन लोके विषममृतमयं धर्मनाशाय सृष्टम्।

(*b*) Give the metre of the verse

(*c*) Give the nom pl neuter of महत्. Dissolve सर्वमायाकरण्डम्. Give the feminine of अमृतमय and state whether the fom of words in मय is ever formed irregularly in Panch. I. Explain the formation of सृष्टम्, and enumerate the roots which follow its analogy

3 (*a*) Translate and explain.— 15

यदि रोहिण्याः शकटं भिनत्ति रविनन्दनोभगणवीथ्याम्।

द्वादश वर्षाणि तदा न वर्षति वासवो भूमिम् ॥
प्राजापत्ये शकटे भिन्ने कृत्वेव पातकं वसुधा।
भस्मास्थिशकलकीर्णा कापालिकमिव व्रतं धत्ते॥२१२॥
रोहिणीशकटमर्कनन्दनश्चेद्भिनत्ति रुधिरोथवा शशी।
किं वदामि तदनिष्टसागरे संक्षयं जगदशेषमुपैति॥२१३॥

(*b*) From what work are those verses taken? Give the metre.

(*c*) Give the perfect, future, conditional aorist, and precative of भिद्, वर्ष्, धा and इ.

(*d*) Give the rules regarding construction of numerals with nouns.

4. Translate and explain fully:— 9

नृपदीपो धनस्नेहं प्रजाभ्यः संहरन्नपि।
अन्तरस्थैर्गुणैः शुभ्रैर्लभ्यते नैव केनचित् ॥ २२१ ॥
दुरधिगमः परभागो यावत्पुरुषेण पौरुषं न कृतम्।
जयति तुलामधिरूढो भास्वानपि जलदपटलानि॥३३०
भृत्यापराधजो दण्डोस्वामिनो जायते यतः।
तेन लज्जापि तस्योत्था न भृत्यस्य तथा पुनः ॥३९८॥

5. Give an account in Sanskrit of the contents of the portion of the Ayodhyákáṇḍa read by you. 11

6. Translate into Sanskrit:— 50

To the west of the northern gate of the town of Kus'ágárapura rises the mountain Vipula, regarding which the inhabitants tell the following story: "On the northern side of the south-east slope of this mountain, there were formerly five hundred warm springs, and now there are only some ten or twenty remaining, some of which are cold, whilst others are tepid. These springs came to the south of the great snowy mountains, out of the subterranean lake Anavatapta. The water of these springs is good and pure, and has the same taste as that of the lake from which it comes. On its way from the lake the water passes over five hundred little fiery hells, and their

flames impart heat to it. The openings, through which the water of the springs passes, have been surrounded with sculptured stones. In some places it issues from lion's heads, in others from the heads of white elephants. Below, at the foot of the mountain, stone basins have been constructed. People come from all countries to bathe there, and many, who are affected with chronic diseases, return home cured. To the right and to the left of the springs one sees a number of Stûpas and monasteries, closely touching each other. In all these places the first four Buddhas have sat and walked, and left the traces of their footsteps.

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER I.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

VIRGIL—ÆNEID I.; CÆSAR—DE BELLO GALLICO I.

1. Translate:— **46**

Olli subridens hominum sator atque Deorum,
Vultu, quo cœlum tempestatesque serenat,
Oscula libavit natæ; dehinc talia fatur:
Parce metu, Cytherea; manent immota tuorum
Fata tibi; cernes urbem et promissa Lavinî
Mœnia, sublimemque feres ad sidera cœli
Magnanimum Æneam; neque me sententia vertit.
Hic (tibi fabor enim, quando hæc te cura remordet,
Longiùs et volvens fatorum arcana movebo)
Bellum ingens geret Italiâ, populosque feroces
Contundet, moresque viris et mœnia ponet:
Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit æstas,
Ternaque transierint Rutulis hyberna subactis.
At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo
Additur (Ilus erat, dum res stetit Ilia regno),
Triginta magnos, volvendis mensibus, orbes
Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavinî
Transferet, et longam multâ vi muniet Albam.
Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos
Gente sub Hectoreâ; donec regina sacerdos,
Marte gravis, geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem.
Inde lupæ fulvo nutricis tegmine lætus

Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet
Mœnia, Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.
His ego nec metas rerum, nec tempora pono:
Imperium sine fine dedi.

Narrate some of the events shadowed forth in the above.

2 Assign in the Roman manner its own date to every day in the month of January. Would you make any difference for the other months? 8

3. Translate:— 46

Planicies erat magna, et in eâ tumulus terreus satis grandis. Hic locus æquo fere spatio ab castris utrisque aberat. Eo, ut erat dictum, ad colloquium venerunt. Legionem Cæsar, quam equis devexerat, passibus CC ab eo tumulo constituit: item equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constiterunt. Ariovistus, ex equis ut colloquerentur, et, præter se, denos ut ad colloquium adducerent, postulavit. Ubi eo ventum est, Cæsar initio orationis sua senatûsque in eum beneficia commemoravit; quod rex appellatus esset a senatu, quod amicus, quod munera amplissima missa; quam rem et paucis contigisse, et pro magnis hominum officiis consuesse tribui docebat: illum, quum neque aditum, neque caussam postulandi justam haberet, beneficio ac liberalitate suâ ac senatûs ea præmia consecutum. Docebat etiam, quam veteres, quamque justæ causæ necessitudinis ipsis cum Æduis intercederent; quæ senatûs consulta, quoties, quamque honorifica, in eos facta essent; ut omni tempore totius Galliæ principatum Æduí tenuissent, prius etiam, quam nostram amicitiam appetissent.

Populi Romani hanc esse consuetudinem, ut socios atque amicos non modo sui nihil deperdere, sed gratiâ, dignitate, honore auctiores velit esse.

Disjectis, ut discimus, antemnis, quum singulas binæ ac ternæ naves circumsteterant, milites summâ vi transcendere in hostium naves contendebant. Quod postquam barbari fieri animadverterunt, expugnatis compluribus navibus, quum ei rei nullum reperiretur auxilium, fugâ salutem petere contenderunt. Ac, jam conversis in eam partem navibus, quo ventus ferebat, tanta subito malicia, ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se loco movere non possent. Quæ quidem res ad negotium conficiendum maximè fuit opportuna. Nam singulas nostri consectati expugnaverunt, ut perpaucæ ex omni numero, noctis interventu, ad terram pervenerint, quum ab horâ fere iv usque ad solis occasum pugnaretur.

Give a brief account of the chief events of the 1st book of Cæsar's Commentaries.

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER II.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CICERO, ORATIO PRO A. CÆCINA; OVID, FASTI, BOOK I.

1. Translate with explanatory notes:— 20

(*a*) Æbutio negotium datur. Adest ad tabulam: licetur Æbutius: deterrentur emptores multi partim gratia Cæsenniæ partim etiam pretio. Fundus addicitur Æbutio: pecuniam argentario promittit Æbutius: quo testimonio nunc vir optimus utitur sibi emptum esse. Quasi vero aut nos ei negemus addictum aut tum quisquam fuerit qui dubitaret quin emeretur Cæsenniæ, quum id plerique scirent, omnes fere audissent vel conjectura adsequi possent, quum pecunia Cæsenniæ ex illa hereditate deberetur, eam porro in prædiis collocari maxime expediret, essent autem prædia, quæ mulieri maxime convenirent, ea venirent, liceretur is, quem Cæsenniæ dare operam nemo miraretur, sibi emere nemo posset suspicari.

Give a brief account of the subject of the "Oratio pro Cæcinâ."

(*b*) In possessione bonorum quum esset, et quum is to sextulam suam nimium exaggeraret, nomine heredis arbitrum familiæ herciscundæ postulavit.

(*c*) Nam quum dixisset, minus loco, populus cum risu acclamavit, "ipsa esse." Meminerant enim omnes quantum in albano judicio accepisset.

2. Explain pater patratus—moribus deducere—recuperatores—auctio hereditaria—sponsio—cotidianum interdictum. 7

3. To whom are the Fasti dedicated? What is the general plan of the work? 6

4. Explain:— 18

(*a*) Pagina judicium docti subitura movetur
Principis, ut Clario missa legenda Deo.

(β) Et nova conspicuum pondera sentit ebur.

(γ) Risit, et O quam te fallunt tua sæcula, dixit,
Qui stipe mel sumpta dulcius esse putes.

(δ) Multa quidem didici: sed cur navalis in æro
Altera signata est, altera forma biceps?

(ε) Nam juvenis nimium vera cum matre fugatus.
Deserit Arcadiam Parrhasiumque Larem.

(ζ) Constituetque sibi, quæ Maxima dicitur, aram,
Hic ubi pars urbis de bove nomen habet.

5. What derivations does Ovid give for Augustus—Latium—Agonalia—Hostia—Victima? Do you consider them correct?

6. Translate into Latin Prose:—

Aetius the Patrician, sustained at that time by his valour and magnanimity, the tottering ruins of the Empire, and revived for a moment among the degenerate Romans the spirit, as well as discipline of their ancestors. The British Ambassadors carried to him the letter of their countrymen, which was inscribed *the Groans of the Britons*. The tenor of the epistle was suitable to its superscription. "The barbarians," say they, "on the one hand chase us into the sea; the sea on the other throws us back upon the barbarians: and we have only the hard choice left us of perishing by the sword or by the waves." But Aetius, pressed by the arms of Attila, the most terrible enemy that ever assailed the Empire, had no leisure to attend to the complaints of allies, whom generosity alone could induce him to assist.

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARABIC, PAPER I.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

GRAMMAR AND IDIOM.

1. Explain the following passages, adding notes to the words underlined, tracing their etymology and original sense if they be used in a different sense here:— 25

الموبذ فيثا غورس كان من قد ماء فلاسفة يونان

الذى اسّس اصول الفلسفة الاشراقية اولاً و كان من

اسنكشف النظام الشمسي فى الهلة و كان مولده مدينة
سموس من بلاد يونان وقد تسمّى ساميًا فى العربية و
نشاء هو فى حديقة الدنيا فى اوسط القرن السادس
قبل ميلاد المسيح عليه السلام — و ابوه كان من اهل
التجارة و قد احسن تعليمه فى الصبا و كان فيثا غورس
فى صغر سنه تسطع انوار الحكمة و العقل بناصيته و
شمائله و كان فى اوايل عمره قد اخذ العلوم الحكميه
من عدة حكماء منهم كان الموبذ ثالبس و الموبذ عنكسا
مندر — فلمّا فرغ من تحصيل العلوم فى بلده اشاره
الموبد ثاليس ان يرحل الى بلاد مصر

(*Tazkirat-ul-Philosophah.*)

2. Translate the following verses :— 21

اذا قامتا تضوّع المسك منهما —
نسيم الصبا جاءت بريّاء القرنفل ∴
ففاضت دموع العين منى صبابةً —
على النحر حتى بلّ دمعى محمل ∴
الا ربّ يومٍ يوم كان منهنّ صالحٍ —
ولا سيما يومًا بدارة جُلْجُل ∴
و يوم عقرت للعذاري مطيتى —
فيا عجبًا من كورها المتحمّل ∴

فظلّ العُذارى يرتمين بلحمها—
وشحم كهداب الدمقس المفتل ∴
و يوم دخلتُ الخدرَ خُدرَ عنيزةٍ—
فقالت لك الويلات انّك مُرجلي ∴
تقول و قد ما الغبيط بنا معاً—
عقرتَ بعيرى يا امرء القيس فانزل ∴

(*Poem of Amrulkeis in the Muallakat.*)

3. What parts of speech are the following words, يرتمين الويلات — عقرت — فانزل — عجباً and معاً? Give as many synonyms of فاضت — تضوع — مطليتي as you can. 5

4. Is there any difference in meaning between لطافة and نظافة? If so, illustrate it by two or three examples. 4

5. What is the meaning of مابرح? Give its equivalents in Arabic. 5

6. How many kinds are there of indeclinable nouns اسم غير منصرف in Arabic? Give the rule about them, and illustrate by examples. 9

7. Decline the Arabic pronouns لى and بى 6

8. State the present participle feminine of the following verbs:— لمس — ذوق — شم — سمع — بصر 5

9. Translate the following into English:— 10

قدّمت قبل انتظارك
اكثر الناس شغلاً نادر الوجود
امورهٗ الآن فى حال اسرّ
هو من امهر الصناع فى البلاد
هٰذا اطول السّكك فى قسطنطنيه

10. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic Arabic :— 10

(a) Thomas is the cleverest of all.

(b) This is the most preferable of the two.

(c) It is much more likely that he has never heard of the affair.

(d) I am afraid he is going from bad to worse.

(e) He is very forgetful of his duty.

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ARABIC, PAPER II.

E REHATSEK, M C E. ; ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What do verbs of the تفاعل and of the استفعال form designate? Give قبل — فخر — عرف and خصم in both the above forms with their meanings. 5

2 Make nouns of locality and of instruments with *mim*, and agents without *mim* of طبخ — ذهب — قتل — كتب كذب — شهد — برز giving the significations of all the three kinds. 5

3 Enumerate the particles which require جر of the noun only, which govern نصب of the noun only, and which demand جزم of the aorist. 10

4. Write down all the persons of the Sing. Dual and Plural of the verb رمى in the Pret. Fut. Imperat. and Participle. 10

5 Translate into English :— 40

ثم قالت و انشدت

لو انني اصبحت فى كل نعمة

لما سويت عندى جناح بعوضة

فظلّ العُذارى يرتمين بلحمها—
وشحم كهداب الدمقس المفتل.
و يوم دخلتُ الخدرَ خُدرَ عنيزةٍ—
فقالت لك الويلات انّك مُرجلي.
تقول و قد ما الغبيط بنا معاً—
عقرتَ بعيرى يا امرء القيس فانزل.

(*Poem of Amrulkeis in the Muallakat.*)

3. What parts of speech are the following words, يرتمين 5
الويلات — عقرت — فانزل — عجباً and معاً? Give as many synonyms of فاضت — تضوع — مطليتى as you can.

4. Is there any difference in meaning between لطافة 4
and نظافة? If so, illustrate it by two or three examples.

5. What is the meaning of مابرح? Give its equivalents 5
in Arabic.

6. How many kinds are there of indeclinable nouns 9
اسم غيرمنصرف in Arabic? Give the rule about them, and illustrate by examples.

7. Decline the Arabic pronouns لى and بى 6

8. State the present participle feminine of the following 5
verbs:— لمس — ذوق — شم — سمع — بصر

9. Translate the following into English:— 10

قدّمت قبل انتظارك
اكثر الناس شغلاً نادر الوجود
امورة الآن فى حال اسرّ
هو من امهر الصناع فى البلاد
هذا اطول السّكك فى قسطنطنيه

10. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic Arabic :— 10

(a) Thomas is the cleverest of all.

(b) This is the most preferable of the two.

(c) It is much more likely that he has never heard of the affair.

(d) I am afraid he is going from bad to worse.

(e) He is very forgetful of his duty.

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ARABIC, PAPER II.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What do verbs of the تفاعل and of the استفعال form designate? Give قبل — فخر — عرف and خصم in both the above forms with their meanings. 5

2 Make nouns of locality and of instruments with *mím*, and agents without *mim* of كتب — قتل — ذهب — طبخ كذب — شهد — برز giving the significations of all the three kinds. 5

3. Enumerate the particles which require جر of the noun only, which govern نصب of the noun only, and which demand جزم of the aorist. 10

4. Write down all the persons of the Sing. Dual and Plural of the verb رمى in the Pret. Fut. Imperat. and Participle. 10

5. Translate into English :— 40

ثم قالت و انشدت

لو انني اصبحت فى كل نعمة

لما سويت عندى جناح بعوضة

وكانت لى الدنيا و ملك الاكاسره
إذا لم تكن عينى لشخصك ناظره

قال صاحب الحديث فلما فرغت من كلامها و بكائها قلت لها يا بنت عمى يكفيكى من الحزن فما يغنيكى من البكاء مابقى ينفع قالت لا تتعرض لى فيما اعمله و ان اعترضت لى قتلت نفسي فسكتت عنها و سلمت اليها حالها فلم تزل فى حزن و بكاء و تعديد سنة اخرى و بعدالسنة الثالثة دخلت يوما من الايام و انا مغتاظ لحادث عرض لى و قد طال بى هذا العناء الشديد فوجدتها نحو الضريح داخل القبه و هى تقول يا سيدي لا اسمع منك و لا كلمة واحدة يا سيدي لما لا ترد علىّ جوابا ثم انشدت تقول

يا قبر يا قبر هل زالت محاسنه
ام زال منك ضياك المنظر النضر
يا قبر ما انت لى ارض و لا فلك
فكيف يجمع فيك الشمس والقمر

فلما سمعت كلامها و شعرها ازددت غيظا على غيظى و قلت إواه الى كم ذا الحزن و انشدت اقول

يا قبر يا قبر هل زالت مساخمه
ام زال منك ضياك المنظر القدر
يا قبر ما انت لاحوض و لا قدر
فكيف يجمع فيك الفحم والكدر

(*Alf Leila.*)

6. Translate into Arabic:— 30

He knew not how to read, yet he was also the guardian of my library. Whenever I consigned a volume to his custody, he was transported with joy; he pressed it to his bosom with sighs; with great reverence he repeated the author's name; and seemed as if he had received an accession of learning and happiness from the sight and touch of a book. His wife's face was scorched by the sun, and her body extenuated by labour; but she had a soul of the most candid and generous nature, under the burning heat of the dog-star, in the midst of snow and of rain, she was found from morning till evening in the fields, whilst even a greater part of the night was given to work than to repose. Her bed was of straw; her food was of black bread, frequently full of sand; and her drink was water, mixed with vinegar: yet she never appeared weary or afflicted; never showed any desire of a more easy life; nor was even heard to complain of the cruelty of destiny, and of mankind.

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN, PAPER I.

W. DYMOCK, B.A.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English:— 25

صلاح کار کجا و من خراب کجا
ببین تفاوت راه از کجاست تا بکجا
چه نسبت است برندی صلاح و تقوی را
سماع وعظ کجا نغمهٔ رباب کجا
دلم ز صومعه بگرفت و خرقهٔ سالوس
کجاست دیر مغان و شراب ناب کجا
بشد که یاد خوشش باد روزگار وصال
خود آن کرشمه کجا رفت و آن عتاب کجا

ز روی دوست دل دشمنان چه در یابد
چراغ مرده کجا شمع آفتاب کجا
ببین زنخدان که چاه در را بست
کجا همی روی ای دل بدین شتاب کجا
چو کحل بینش ما خاک استان شماست
کجا رویم بفرما ازین جناب کجا
قرار و خواب ز حافظ طمع مدار ای دوست
قرار چیست صبوری کدام خواب کجا

2. Give a short explanation of the above Ode of Háfetz in a *religious* sense. 5

3 Translate into English :— 30

روزی حاتم بصحرا میرفت ناگاه شیر بر آمد و مقابل شد حاتم در دل گفت که اگر نیزه یا خنجر میزنم از مردی دور است که مردم ازاری است و اگر نمیزنم شیر مرا خواهد خورد چون شیر گرسنه باشد و مرا نخورد باری براه خدا قلب شیر تازه کرده باشم پس نزد شیر برآمد وبزبان نرم گفت که ای افریدهٔ خدا اگر گرسنه هستی گوشت من حاضر است واگر رغبت گوشت خوردن وشکم سیر بست اینک اسپ من حاضر است بخور وشکم سیر کن واگر طمع بر گوشت من داری مرا بخور که براه خدا من خود را داده ام آزرده نشوی ودلگیر نروی از شنیدن این کلمات خوش شیر فروشد وحاتم سلاح از تن دور کرد واسپ را گرفته دست بسر پیش شیر آمده استاده گفت که از این دو هر کر

خواهي نخور و دل آزرده نروی شیر از این کلمات
سرفرو کرد و در پاي افتاد و چشم خود بر پای
مالیدن گرفت حاتم گفت ای بندهٔ خدا از حاتم دور
است کہ تو گرسنہ روی و اسپ من خدایتعالی برای
خوردن بندگان خود پیدا کرده است نخور و اگر رغبت
بگوشت خورد من است براه خدا بتو میدهم اما گرسنہ
و آزرده خاطر باز مگرد و این اسپ برضای خود
بتو بخشیدم و اگر نخوری مرا آزرده خواهی کرد
شیر سر بر زمین نهاد و بمکان خود رفت همین طور کار
برای خدا و احسانها بسیار میکرد و با همراهان خود
میگذرانید وغم والم را بخود راه نمیداد وکار مردمان
براه خدا میکرد وجان وتن خودرا في سبیل الله
باخدم بود

4. To what nation and country do you conjecture an author to belong who puts words like the above into the mouth of Hatim Tái? What was the native country of Hatim Tái? Mention the King of Persia who was his cotemporary, and state when he died? 10

5. Translate into Persian:— 30

Our souls emanate from God, and unto him they return again. They are pre-existent to our bodies in other worlds. The most tender and the most beautiful inhabit Venus, the brightest and the purest of planets, called the third heaven. They are more or less perfect, and the most perfect love those which are most perfect also. They are connected together in pairs by a predestined and immutable sympathy: without partaking of the sensual perturbations of the body, they are necessitated to follow it blindly, led by fatality or chance, for the procreation of the species. Each soul burns with the desire to find its companion; and when they do meet together in their pilgrimage on earth, their love becomes so much the more ardent, because the matter by which they are enclosed prevents their union.—(*Plato.*)

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN, PAPER II.

W. DYMOCK, B.A.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SHAH NAMEH AND GULISTAN.

1. Translate:— 30

دو گفت بر کرد کرد جهان
سر دختر کزین از نژاد مهان
بخوبي سزای سر فرزند من
چنان چون بشایند پیوند من
پدر نام نا کرده از ناز شان
بدان نا نخوانند بآواز شان
سر خواهر زیک مادر ویک پدر
پر بچهره و پاک و خسرو گهر
چو بشنید جندل ز خسرو سخن
یکي رای پاکیزه افکند بن
که بیدار دل بود و پاکیزه مغز
زبان چرب و شایستهٔ کار نغز
ز پیش سپید برو نشد براه
ابا چند تن مرورا نیک خواه
بکایک از ایران سر اندر کشید
بژوهیده هر گونه گفت و شنید
بهر کشوري کز جهان مهتري
بپرده درون داشني دختري

نهفتم بجستی همي راز شان
شنیدي همه نام و آواز شان
ز دهقان پر مایه کس را ندید
که پیوستهٔ آفریدون سزید
خردمند و روشن دل و پاک تن
بیامد بر سر و شاه بمن
نشان یافت جندل مر او را درست
سر دختر چنان چون فریدون بجست
بیامد خرامان نزدیک سرو
بشادي چو پیش گل آید تزرو

2 What peculiarities do you observe in the following lines? Give the technical terms for them:— 10

بقدرت نگهدار بالا و شیب
خداوند دیوان روز حسیب
زهي ملک دوران سرور نشیب
پدر رفت و پای پسر در رکیب

3. What measure is the following line in? Scan it:— 10

ببوی نافهٔ کاخر صبا زان طره بگشاید

4. Give a short History of the Life of Firdausí. What other great poets would you class him with? 20

5. Translate:— 25

یکی از صلحای لبنان که مقامات او در دیارعرب مذکور بود وکراماتش مشهور روزی بجامع دمشق در آمد بر کنار برکه طهارت همي ساخت پایش بلغزید و بحوض در افتاد و از آنجا بمشقت بسیار خلاص شد چون از نماز پرداخت یکی از اصحاب پرسید که مرا

مشکلے ہست گفت آن چیست گفت کہ بر روی دریای
مغرب ہمی رفتی وقدمت ترنشدی امروز چہ حالت
بود کہ در این یک قامت آب از ہلاکت چیزی نمانده
بود در این چہ حکمت است شیخ سر بجیب تفکر
فرو برد و پس از تامّل بسیار سر بر آورد وگفت
بشنیدۂ کہ خواجہ عالم صلے الله علیہ وآلہ فرمود
لی مع الله وقت وغیرہ وقتی چنین فرمود کہ بجبریل
و میکائیل پرداختی ودیگر وقت باحفصہ وزینب
در ساختی

6. What is the meaning of this Story?

WEDNESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

JAMES BURGESS, M.R.A.S.; DINANATH ATMARAM DALVI, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Reduce to a simple fraction the ratio between the sum and difference of the expressions,— 6

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}+\frac{2}{3}\right)\times\left(\frac{5}{4}+\frac{4}{5}\right) \text{ and } \left(\frac{3}{2}-\frac{2}{3}\right)\times\left(\frac{5}{4}-\frac{4}{5}\right)$$

2. Simplify the expressions— 10

$$1+\cfrac{2}{3+\cfrac{1}{4+\cfrac{1}{5\frac{2}{5}}}}; \qquad \sqrt{1+\tfrac{1}{3}}\div\sqrt{1-\tfrac{1}{5}}\,.\ \sqrt{1+\tfrac{1}{3}}\times\sqrt{1-\tfrac{1}{5}}\,.$$

3. If a person receive $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest on his capital by investing it in 4 per cent. Government stock; what is 6

the price of the stock, and how much can be purchased for Rs. 12,000?

4. A man bequeathes his property amounting to Rs. 49,166 in such a way that one-third of his wife's share, two-fifths of his eldest son's, three-eighths of his younger son's, and half of his daughter's shares are all equal. Find the shares of each. 8

5. Given log 3172·5611374 = 3 50141 6

and log 3172·6341892 = 3·50142,

find log 31 726 to 8 places of decimals, and prove the rule by which you find this.

6. Find the values of $\sqrt[3]{2}$ to three, and $\sqrt[5]{2}$ to two figures of decimals. 9

7. Solve the equations— 9

$$x(y+z) = a,\ y(x+z) = b,\ z(x+y) = c.$$

8. Clear the radicals from the equation— 9

$$\sqrt{x} + x\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x+2} = 2.$$

9. What is the quadratic equation whose roots are 5 and $-\frac{5}{0}$? 7

10. The trinomial $ax^2 + bx - c$ becomes 46 when $x = 4$; 26 when $x = 3$; and 12 when $x = 2$; what are the values of a, b, c,? 6

11. Find two numbers such that their sum being multiplied by the greater may produce 100 times the less, and being multiplied by the less may produce 64 times the greater. 9

12. Solve the equations— 15

$$\left.\begin{aligned} x^2 + xy + 4y^2 &= 6 \\ 3x^2 + 8y^2 &= 14 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} &= x \\ \frac{x}{y} &= \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-y}}. \end{aligned}\right\}$$

WEDNESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

JAMES BURGESS, M.R.A.S.;

DINANATH ATMARAM DALVI, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate the 12th axiom and distinguish between the angle *in* a segment, and the angle *of* a segment. Give some of the substitutes that have been proposed for the axiom, and state what use is made of the angle *of* a segment in the Elements. 5

2. In any right-angled triangle, the square which is described upon the side subtending the right angle is equal to the squares described upon the sides which contain the right angle. 6

If two equal triangles (equal in area only) have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each; they shall have likewise their bases or third sides equal and their angles shall be equal each to each, viz. those to which the equal sides are opposite. 8

3. To draw a straight line from a given point, either without or in the circumference, which shall touch a given circle. 5

(*a*) Draw a common tangent to any two circles. 7

(*b*) If the diameter of a circle be divided into two unequal parts and two other circles be described upon these parts as diameters, prove that the square described on the part of the common tangent to the two circles, intercepted between the points of contact, shall be equal to the rectangle of the parts of the diameter of the original circle. 10

4. Equal triangles which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional; and conversely, triangles which have one angle in the one equal to one angle in the other, and their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional, are equal to one another. 5

Draw from a point O the four lines OA, OE, OF, OG, such that angles AOE and FOG shall be equal; from A any point in OA, draw the two straight lines ABCD and AEFG cutting

the four lines through O such that angles DAO, and AGO, shall be equal, then prove that—

(a) Triangle DOE, is equal to triangle AOC. 5

(b) The line ABCD, is divided in the points B and C in the same proportion that the line AEFG is divided in the points E and F. 5

5 Distinguish clearly between the trigonometrical functions of the *arc* and the trigonometrical functions of the *angle*, and express tan (A + B) in terms of A and B. 6

Deduce the same directly with the aid of Euclid as far as possible. 8

6 Express the area of a triangle in terms of any two sides and the included angle, and show that the area is greatest when the included angle is a right angle, the sides remaining constant. 5

7. Show that $\frac{\text{Sin A} + \text{Sin 3 A} + \text{Sin 5 A}}{\text{Cos A} + \text{Cos 3 A} + \text{Cos 5 A}} = \tan 3\text{ A}.$ 7

8. Show by a figure that $c = a \cos B + b \cos A$ and deduce from the above formula the expression for the cosine of an angle of a triangle in terms of its sides. 8

9. Show that the expression 10

$$\sqrt{s\,(s-a)\,(s-b)\,(s-c)}$$

gives the area of a triangle in terms of its sides.

THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; The Rev. W. DIXON, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Define Logic, and state and examine the various opinions that have been held with regard to the proper province of that Science. 10

2. What is a *term?* How are logical terms divided? What terms admit of definition, and what of being used as subjects of propositions? 7

3. What do you understand by the *extension* and what by the *intension* of a term, and what relation do they bear to each other? Illustrate your answer by examples. 8

4. Give the rules of logical division, and examine the following:— 8

"English poetry may be divided into lyrical, descriptive, didactic, iambic, dramatic, blank verse, and the writings of the Lake School."

5. What do you mean by *inductive*, and what by *deductive* inferences? Give examples. What assumptions are needed in order to the validity of the former? 10

6. Define logical conversion. In how many ways may propositions be converted? Convert the following, first stating them in logical order:— 7

A rogue is a roundabout fool.
It is vain to hope for help from that quarter.
"On, Stanley, on," were the last words of Marmion.
In this country there are no game laws.
In some countries of Europe, nothing but gold is a legal tender.

7. What is meant by (*a*) Imperfect, (*b*) Indirect, and (*c*) Subaltern Moods? Which are the Perfect moods, and why are they so called? 10

8. Give an instance (*a*) of a conclusion in which less is inferred than is justified by the premisses; and (*b*) of premisses in which, for the drawing of the conclusion, something superfluous is assumed. 8

9. Explain how it is that the *dictum de omni et nullo* can be at once applied only to the first figure; and state the uses of the second and third figures. 12

10. Test the validity of the following arguments, stating mood and figure:— 20

(*a.*) We cannot affirm that emulation is a vice, for it is not reprehensible; and, equally clearly, it cannot be pronounced to be reprehensible, since it is not a vice.

(*b*) There cannot be much practical value in Bacon's analysis of the inductive method, since it is only an analysis of what we are all doing from morning to night.

(*c.*) We know that in examinations those who are successful have studied hard beforehand; and therefore I feel sure that he will succeed, because I happen to know that he has been very studious.

THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY.

E. T. LEITH, LL.M.; K. T. BEST, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Estimate the relation which the chronicles of Regal Rome bear to actual historical fact. How does the legendary character of the History of Rome under the Kings differ from that under the Patricians? 12

2. Describe the social, military, and political institutions attributed to Romulus. 10

3. With what object was the Tribunate instituted? Was it beneficial or injurious to the people? Compare it with any other historical event. 8

4. "The Roman Agrarian laws have frequently been represented as unjust and iniquitous." Comment on this statement, and describe the nature of these laws. 10

5. Briefly relate the events that took place in the Latin War. How did it end, and what treatment did the conquered party receive? 10

6. What was the nature of the claims of William I. and Harold to the English throne. 10

7. Give a brief sketch of the character of Henry I. 8

8. Name the chief provisions of the Constitutions of Clarendon? What led to them? 12

9. In which Crusade did Richard I. take part? Give a short account of its course, with dates. 10

10. Mention the incidents that led to the conquest of Ireland. In whose reign was it effected? 10

FRIDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BUTLER'S SERMONS.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; The Rev. W. DIXON, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What objects had Butler in view in writing the Preface to the Sermons? 10

2. Give some account of the opinions of the Epicureans, in so far as a knowledge of these may be gathered from the statements in the Preface. 10

3. Illustrate the following statements:— 10

"Men have not regard enough to their own interest in the present world."

"It is absurd to say that mankind are wholly actuated by self-love or particular passions."

4. Explain how it is that men are made unintentionally instrumental in carrying out the designs of Providence. 5

5. By what arguments does Butler demonstrate the cogency of moral obligations? 15

6. Examine the following statement:—"If the real nature of any creature leads him and is adapted to such and such purposes only, or more than to any other; this is a reason to believe the Author of that nature intended it for those purposes." 12

7. What are the different senses of the word "Nature" noticed by Butler? and in which of these is it employed when it is said to be a law to us? 8

8. By what names does Butler designate the moral faculty? and what are the exact functions he assigns to it? 10

9. State the arguments by which the supremacy of Conscience is established. How is the objector to be silenced who asks, "Why should we be concerned about anything out of and beyond ourselves?" 8

10. What special use does Butler make of the word "Constitution" as applied to the moral nature of man? 12

FRIDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY, &c.

JAMES BURGESS, M.R.A.S.; DINANATH ATMARAM DALVI, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain and define 'locus of an equation' and 'equation to a curve.' 5

2. Prove by analytic geometry only, that the lines drawn from the angles of a triangle to the middle points of the opposite sides meet in a point, and find the position of that point with respect to the triangle. 10

3. Give all the forms of the equation to a straight line, and deduce any one of them from the general equation to a straight line. 7

4. Show that the locus of the intersection of the lines $\frac{x}{ma} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$, and $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{nb} = 1$ is a straight line passing through the origin, and find the tangent of the angle which the locus makes with the axis of x. 8

5. Give and prove all the interpretations of the equation $xh + yk - c^2 = 0$. 10

6. A point moves so that the sum of the squares of its distances from the four sides of a square is constant; show that the locus of the point is a circle. 10

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

7. Prove the following— 10

$$\frac{d.\, a^x}{dx} = a^x \log a;$$

$$\frac{d.\, \sin x}{dx} = \cos x;$$

$$\text{and } \frac{d.\, \sin^{-1} x}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

8. Differentiate— 9

(a) $u = (1-x)\sqrt{1+x^2}$;

(β) $\dfrac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+1}$.

9. Differentiate $\log \dfrac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$; and from 10

$u = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ derive $\dfrac{d^n u}{dx^n}$.

10. If $u = \dfrac{2-3x+x^2}{2+3x+x^2}$, find when u is a *maximum* or a *minimum*. 7

11. Find the least straight line that will bisect a given triangle. 7

12. A tinsmith was ordered to make a cylindrical vessel to contain 1 gallon and be the lightest possible, required the proportion between the radius of its base and its height. 7

FRIDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS.

Professor I. B. LYON; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 State and illustrate the laws of Chemical Combination; and arrange the non-metallic elementary bodies in groups according to their chemical equivalency. **10**

2 Explain what is meant by a liquid being saturated. If water is saturated with one salt, will it dissolve others? **8**

3. In registering barometrical observations describe the principal corrections that should be applied to the observed height of the barometric column **12**

4 What is meant by the term Polarization of Light? and how are the properties of a polarized ray applicable to chemical research? **15**

5 State Kirchhoff's Theory of Fraunhofer's lines in the solar spectrum. **16**

6 What is the mechanical equivalent of a unit of heat? Give some examples of the conversion of heat into mechanical energy, and of mechanical energy into heat. **12**

7 Find the distribution of free electricity on a sphere, a spheroid, and a plate; and explain the action of points **12**

8 State briefly the conditions necessary to procure a voltaic current **15**

III.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, 1871-72.

EXAMINERS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.... ..... W. LEE-WARNER, B.A., C.S	In English and History.
J. G. BUHLER, Ph.D ..... SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, M.A.	In Sanskrit.
R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D. ... . The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.....	In Latin.
E. REHATSEK, M.C.E .. .. ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq	In Arabic.
T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B .... J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy, Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions, and Differential and Integral Calculus.
The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A ..... ANDREW WILSON, Esq.....	In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
JOHN CONNON, M.A. ... . W. LEE-WARNER, B.A., C.S	In Political Economy.
Professor I. B. LYON ..... SAMUEL COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.	In Chemical Physics and in Inorganic Chemistry.
J. T. DENISON-MACKENZIE, M.B ..... A. V. WARD, Esq	In Physiology (Animal and Vegetable.)

MONDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER I.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; W. LEE-WARNER, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. "I am ambitious to have it said of me that I have brought Philosophy out of libraries, schools and colleges to dwell in clubs and assemblies, at tea-tables and in coffee-houses." 8

Of what Philosophy does Addison here speak? To what classes does he profess (No. 10) to address himself? Can you refer to any results which followed from his instructions?

2. Paraphrase the following passage: and add short explanatory notes to the words in italics:— 15

"A ball is a great help to discourse, and a *birthday* furnishes conversation for a twelve-month after. A *furbelow* of precious stones, an hat buttoned with a diamond, a brocade waistcoat or petticoat are standing topics. In short they consider only the drapery of the species, and never cast a thought on those ornaments of the mind, that make persons illustrious in themselves and useful to others. When women are thus perpetually dazzling one another's imagination and filling their heads with nothing but colours, it is no wonder that they are more attentive to the superficial parts of life than the solid and substantial blessings of it. A girl who has been trained up in this kind of conversation is in danger of every embroidered coat that comes in her way. A pair of fringed gloves may be her ruin. In a word, lace and ribbons, silver and gold *galloons* with the like glittering gewgaws are so many lures to women of weak minds or low education, and when artificially displayed are able to fetch down the most airy coquette from the wildest of her flights and rambles."

3. Give the substance of "that best and most philosophical account of wit" which Addison borrows from Locke. Follow out some of his deductions and illustrations, and enumerate the forms of false wit which he condemns. 10

4. Paraphrase the following passage:— 25

With strong sensations teeming as it did
Of past and present, such a place must needs

Have pleased me seeking knowledge at that time
Far less than craving power: yet knowledge came
Sought or unsought, and influxes of power
Came, of themselves, or at her call derived
In fits of kindliest apprehensiveness,
From all sides, when whate'er was in itself
Capacious found, or seemed to find, in me
A correspondent amplitude of mind:
Such is the strength and glory of our youth!
The human nature unto which I felt
That I belonged, and reverenced with love,
Was not a punctual presence, but a spirit
Diffused through time and space, with aid derived
Of evidence from monuments, erect
Or prostrate, or leaning towards their common rest
In earth, the widely scattered wreck sublime
Of vanished nations, or more clearly drawn
From books, and what they picture and record

5. Explain a little more fully the distinction indicated above between *knowledge* and *power*. With which is a poet, as such, most concerned? Does the distinction suggest to you any ground for a classification of literature. 10

6. Describe Wordsworth's residence at Orleans: the character of his associates: the nature of the reflections which led him to adopt strongly the liberal or popular side in the questions of the day: and the emotions or sympathies which drew him to the other side. How did the scenery and associations of Orleans favour those sympathies? Do they appear later in Wordsworth's own poetry, and in that of any of his contemporaries? 15

7. Give the meaning and etymology of the words in italics:— 5

(*a*) the house
With its unworldly *votaries*.

(*b*) and stumbling on, at length,
Came to a *bottom*.

(*c*) When having *thridded* the long labyrinth
Of the *suburban* cottages.

8. Explain the allusions in the following:— 12

(*a*) at Calais on the eve
Of that great federal day.

(*b*) the Bard who sang
Of the Enchanter Indolence.

(c) that glorious time
When Learning like a stranger come from far
Sounding through Christian lands her trumpet roused
Peasant and king.

(d) A mansion visited as fame reports
By Sydney.

(e) We bore a name
Honoured in France, the name of Englishmen.

(f) I seemed to hear a voice that cried
To the whole city "Sleep no more."

MONDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER II.

W WORDSWORTH, B.A.; W. LEE-WARNER, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

BACON'S ESSAYS; SHAKESPEARE'S ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

1. Give some account of Francis Bacon, both (i) as a public man; and (ii) as an author, illustrating your remarks upon his character in either capacity by quotations and references to his Essays. 10

2. Give the meaning and context of the following passages:— 15

(i.) "A lie faces God and shrinks from man"

(ii.) "Tell a lie and find a troth."

(iii.) "Men in great place are thrice servants."

(iv.) "When any of the four pillars of Government are mainly shaken, men had need to pray for fair weather."

(v.) "Force maketh nature more violent in the return."

3. Explain the following words, and give their derivations:— 5
"sortoth to;" "engrossing;" "conceits;" "obnoxious;" "praying-in-aid."

Quote passages from Bacon and from Shakespeare illustrative of the use of the last word.

4 Reproduce in your own words the substance of one of the following Essays:— 12

"Travel."

"Custom and Education."

"Studies."

5. Explain the full meaning of the following allusions:—

(i.) "For their prelates, there is also danger when they be proud and great, as it was in the times of Anselmus and Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, who with their croziers did almost try it with the King's swords." 8

(ii) "It is good to commit the beginning of all great actions to Argus, and the ends to Briareus."

(iii). "The poets feign that when Plutus is sent from Jupiter he limps, but when he is sent from Pluto he runs"

(iv) "Death is no such terrible enemy, when a man hath so many attendants about him that can win the battle of him."

6. Give the characters of Antony and of Cleopatra as pourtrayed by Shakespeare, illustrating your remarks by quotations: and state what you consider to be the ethical aim of the play of Antony and Cleopatra. 15

7 Paraphrase freely, explaining separately the words and allusions italicized:— 13

Vanish, or I shall give thee thy deserving,
And blemish Cæsar's triumph. Let him take thee
And hoist thee up to the shouting *Plebeians*:
Follow his chariot, like the greatest spot
Of all thy sex: most monster-like, be shown
For poor'st diminutives, for *doits*; and let
Patient Octavia plough thy visage up
With her prepared nails.
Tis well thou'rt gone,
If it be well to live; but better 'twere
Thou fell'st into my fury, for one death
Might have prevented many. Eros, ho!
The *shirt of Nessus* is upon me: teach me
Alcides, thou mine ancestor, thy rage:
Let me lodge *Lichas* on the horns of the moon,
And with those hands that grasped the heaviest club
Subdue my worthiest self. The witch shall die:
To the young *Roman boy* she hath sold me, and I fall
Under this plot: she dies for't. Eros, ho!

(Exit.)

Cleo. Help me my women! O, he is more mad
Than *Telamon* for his shield: the *boar of Thessaly*
Was never so *emboss'd.*

8 Explain the following passages:— **16**

(i.) "The death of Antony
Is not a single doom; in the name lay
A moiety of the world.

(ii.) "From head to foot
I'm marble constant; now the fleeting moon
No planet is of mine."

(iii.) "They are his shards and he their beetle. So;
This is to horse. Adieu"

(iv) "The demi-Atlas of this earth, the arm
And burgonet of men."

(v.) "It hath been taught us from the primal state
That he which is was wished until he were;
And the ebbed man, ne'er loved till ne'er worth love,
Comes dear'd by being lack'd. This common body
Like to a vagabond flag upon the stream,
Goes to and back, lackeying the varying tide
To rot itself with motion."

(vi) "If beauty, wisdom, modesty, can settle
The heart of Antony, Octavia is
A blessed lottery to him."

9 Give instances of words used in Shakespeare—(i) with a different accentuation; or (ii) in a different sense to that which they now possess in literature. **6**

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER I.

J G BUHLER, Ph D; SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, M A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

KIRÂTÂRJUNIYA I—III. AND THE MUDRÂRÂKSHASA.

1 In what sense are the following words used by Bhâravi? Quote the passages in which any *eight* of them occur: **8**

क्रियापवर्ग, स्थिरायति, 'अधिकुर्वते रतिम्,' संभा-

वितवृत्ति, अनीहा, विहितम्, वर्तयते, दिग्विभावितान्, औपयिकम्, असंस्तुत, काष्ठा, आभिचारिकी.

2 Translate and explain any *six* only of the following, giving or referring to the respective contexts :— 12

(*a*) असक्तमाराधयतो यथायथं विभज्य भक्त्या समपक्षपातया। गुणानुरागादिव सख्यमीयिवान्न बाधतेस्य त्रिगणः परस्परम्॥

(*b*) उदारकीर्त्तेरुदयं दयावतः प्रशान्तबाधं दिशतोभिरक्षया।

(*c*) अवसाययितुं क्षमाः सुखं न विधेयेषु विशेषसंपदः।

(*d*) विषमोपि विगाह्यते नयः कृततीर्थः पयसामिवाशयः। स तु तत्र विशेषदुर्लभः सदुपन्यस्यति कृत्यवर्त्म यः॥

(*e*) द्विषतामुदयः सुमेधसा गुरुरस्वन्ततरः सुमर्षणः। न महानपि भूतिभिच्छता फलसंपत्प्रवणः परिक्षयः॥

(*f*) कृतपञ्चाङ्गविनिर्णयो नयः

(*g*) ध्रुवमेतदवेहि विद्विषां त्वदनुत्साहहता विपत्तयः।

(*h*) स्फुटता न पदैरपाकृता न च न स्वीकृतमर्थगौरवम्। रचिता पृथगर्थता गिरां न च सामर्थ्यमपोहितं क्वचित्॥

(*i*) निरास्पदं प्रश्नकुतूहलित्वमस्मास्वधीनं किमु निःस्पृहाणाम्.

3 (1) Criticize any *three* only of the following, and (2) show how these or similar passages in Kirातârjunîya illustrate the character of Bhâravi's style — 10

(a) महीभृतां सच्चरितैश्चरै क्रियाः स वेद निःशेषमशेषितक्रिय । महोदयैस्तस्य हितानुबन्धिभि प्रतीयते धातुरिवेहितं फलैः ॥

(b) प्रविश्य कृष्णासदनं महीभुजा तदाचचक्षेनुजसंनिधौ वचः ।

( ) पुरोपनीतं नृप रामणीयकं द्विजातिशेषेण यदेतदन्धसा । तद्—वपुः

(d) ज्वलितं न हिरण्यरेतसं चयमास्कन्दति भस्मनां जनः । अभिभूतिभयादसूनतः सुखमुज्झन्ति न धाम मानिनः ॥

(e) सहसोपगतः सविस्मयं तपसां सूतिरसतिरापदाम् ।

4 Give instances from Kirातârjunîya of the use of the infinitive in तुम् in the passive sense, and give the etymology of नित्य, अभ्र, अधोक्षज. What is the origin of the छ in गच्छति, यच्छति? 5

5 Explain the allusions in the following — 6

(a) यशसे न तिरोदधन्मुहुर्महसा गोत्रभिदायुधक्षतीः ।

(b) संशय्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते य.

(c) दुःशासनाकर्षरजोविकीर्णैरेभिर्विनाथैरिव

भाग्यनाथैः। केशैःकदर्थीकृतवीर्यसारः कच्चित्स एवासि धनंजयस्त्वम्॥

(d) अथोष्णभासेव सुमेरुकुञ्जान् विहीयमानानुदयाय तेन।

Write a note on the word गोत्रभिद्.

6. Translate:— 12

(a) लोकं विधात्रा विहितस्य गोप्तुं क्षत्रस्य मुष्णन् वसु जैत्रमोजः। तेजस्विताया विजयैकवृत्तेर्निघ्नन् प्रियं प्राणमिवाभिमानम्॥ व्रीडानतैराप्तजनोपनीतः संशय्य कृच्छ्रेण नृपैःप्रपन्नः। वितानभूतं विततं पृथिव्यां यशः समूहान्निव दिग्विकीर्णम्॥ वीर्यावदानेषु कृतावमर्षस्तन्वन्नभूतामिव संप्रतीतिम्। कुर्वन्प्रयामक्षयमायतीनामर्कत्विषामद्भुत इवावशेष॥ प्रसह्य योस्मासु परैः प्रयुक्तः स्मर्तुं न शक्यः किमुताधिकर्तुम्। नवीकरिष्यत्युपशुष्यदार्द्रः स त्वद्विना मे हृदयं निकारः॥

(b) अनेन योगेन विवृद्धतेजा निजां परस्मै पदवीमयच्छन्। समाचराचारमुपात्तशस्त्रो जपोपवासाभिषवैर्मुनीनाम्॥ इतिब्रुवाणेन महेन्द्रसूनुं महर्षिणा तेन तिरोबभूवे। तं राजराजानुचरोस्य साक्षात्प्रदेशमादेश इवाधितष्ठौ॥

(1) Give the rule by which the radical अ of हन् is dropped, and the ह changed to घ. (2) Give two or more synonyms of कृच्छ्रेण. (3) Write a note on अभिषव. (4) Criticise the simile in the last line of (b)

7. (*a*) Give and criticize the character of Râkshasa, supporting your remarks with quotations, or at least references to passages from the drama. 15

(*b*) What defects or excellences, if any, do you see in the character of Malayuketu?

8. Distinguish the fiction from the reality of the Mudrârâkshasa, giving shortly your authorities or reasons. 12

9. Translate closely, but idiomatically, into English :— 20

(*a*) आविर्भूतानुरागाः क्षणमुदयगिरेरुज्जिहानस्य भानोः पत्रच्छायैः पुरस्तादुपवनतरवो दूरमाश्वेव गत्वा। एते तस्मिन्निवृत्ताः पुनरितरककुप्प्रान्तपर्यस्तबिम्बे प्रायो भृत्यास्त्यजन्ति प्रचलितविभवं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः ॥

(*b*) भक्त्या नन्दकुलानुरागदृढया नन्दान्वयालम्बिना किं चाणक्यनिराकृतेन कृतिना मौर्येण संधास्यते। स्थैर्यं भक्तिगुणस्य वा विगणयन् किं सत्यसंधो भवेदित्यारूढकुलालचक्रमिव मे चेतश्चिरं भ्राम्यति ॥

(*c*) भयं तावत् सेव्यादभिनिविशते सेवकजनं
ततः प्रत्यासन्नाद्भवति हृदयेष्वेव निहितम्।
अतोध्यारूढानां पदमसुजनद्वेषजननं
मतिः सोच्छ्वासानां पतनमनुकूलं कलयति ॥

(*d*) उच्छन्नाश्रयकातरेव कुलटा गोत्रान्तरं श्रीर्गता
तामेवानुगता गतानुगतिकास्त्यक्तानुरागाः प्रजाः।
आप्तैरप्यनवाप्यपौरुषफलैः कार्यस्य धूरुज्झिता
किं कुर्वन्त्यथवोत्तमाङ्गरहितैर्नागैश्चिरं स्थीयते ॥

(*e*) पतिं त्यक्त्वा देवं भुवनपतिमुच्चैरभिजनं

गता च्छिद्रेण श्रीर्वृषलमविनीतेव वृषली।
स्थिरीभूता चास्मिन् किमह करवाम स्थिरमपि
प्रयातुं नो येषां विफलयति दैवं द्विषदिव॥

What figure of speech is involved in *pâda* 4 of (*a*)? Who were the Nandas? Derive the sense of गोत्र in (*d*). A MS. reads प्रयत्नं for प्रयातुं in (*e*); which reading is preferable, and more likely to be the correct one, and why? What is the exact force of तावत् in line 1 of (*c*)?

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER II.

J. G. BUHLER, Ph.D.; SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

ON THE DAS'AKUMÂRACHARITA AND THE TARKA-SANGRAHA.

1. Translate into Sanskrit: 10

I have already shown, that the Hymns of the Rigveda themselves supply us with numerous data by which we can judge of the circumstances to which they owed their origin, and of the manner in which they were created. We have seen that they were the natural product and expression of the particular state of society, of the peculiar religious conceptions, and of all those other influences, physical and moral, which prevailed at the period when they were composed, and acted upon the minds of their authors. We find in them ideas, a language, a spirit and a colouring totally different from those which characterise the religious writings of a later era. They frequently discover to us the simple germs from which the mythological conceptions current in subsequent ages were derived,—germs which in many cases were developed in so fanciful and extravagant a manner as to show that the simplicity of ancient times had long since disap-

peared, to make way for a rank and wild luxuriance of imagination.

2. Write a short account in Sanskrit of the manner in which Rájaváhana's nine companions came under the care of his father, as related in the Púrvapîṭhiká. 8

3. (*a*) Translate into idiomatic English :— 10

इतः किल जनाद्भगवतस्त्रिवर्गबलाबलज्ञानम् । अथवा तदपि प्रकारान्तरं दासजनानुग्रहस्य भवतु श्रूयताम् । ननु धर्मादृतेर्थकामयोरनुत्पत्तिरेव तदनपेक्षयैव धर्मो निवृत्तिसुखप्रसूतिहेतुरात्मनः समाधानमात्रसाध्यश्च सोर्थकामवद्बाह्यसाधनेषु नात्यायतते । तत्त्वदर्शनोपबृंहितस्तु यथाकथंचिदनुष्ठीयमानाभ्यां नार्थकामाभ्यां बाध्यते बाधितोपि चाल्पायासप्रतिसमाहितस्तमपि दोषं निर्हृत्य श्रेयसेप्यनल्पाय कल्पते ॥

(*b*) Who speaks these words? under what circumstances, and with what intention?

(*c*) In what intention has the poet put in this whole scene, and especially this speech?

4. Translate into English :— 12

अन्यदा तु वियति व्यवदायमानचन्द्रिके मनोरथप्रियतमामवन्तिसुन्दरीं दिदृक्षुरवशेन्द्रियस्तदिन्द्रमन्दिरद्युति कुमारीपुरमुपासरत् । अन्तरितश्च तिरस्करिण्या विद्यया तां तदा त्वदङ्गोपाश्रयां सुप्तगात्रीं त्रिभुवनसर्गयात्रासंहारसंश्रिताभिः कथाभिरमृतस्यन्दिनीभिः प्रत्यानीयमानरागपूरां न्यरूपयत् । स प्रकुपितोपि त्वदनुभावप्रतिबद्धनिग्रहान्तराध्यवसा-

यः समालिङ्गचेतरेतरमत्यन्तसुखसुप्तयोर्युवयोर्दैवदत्तोत्साहः पाण्डुलोहशृङ्खलात्मना मया पादपद्मयोर्युगलं तव निगडयित्वा सरोवरभसमपासरत् ॥

(*b*) Who speaks these words, and who is the actor in the scene described?

(*c*) Explain grammatically व्यवदायमान, give the etymology of वियत्, and state the rules regarding the formation of the feminines, अमृतस्यन्दिनी and सुप्तगात्री; parse the word पाण्डुलोहशृङ्खलात्मना.

5. Translate and explain the following terms: द्रव्य, दिक्, परिमाण, प्रत्यक्ष, समवाय, लिङ्ग, हेत्वाभास, मनः, पक्ष, व्यतिरेक, व्याप्ति, व्यभिचार. 8

6. (*a*) How is perception by the senses caused, according to the Nyáya? 6

(*b*) In what relation must the sense causing the perception always stand to the thing perceived?

7. Give the form of a syllogism according to the Nyáya, with an enumeration and translation of the terms for its parts. Can you adduce anything from Mill in favour of the Indian form of the syllogism? 4

8. Translate and explain :— 12

सोपाधिको हेतुर्व्याप्यत्वासिद्धः। साध्यव्यापकत्वे सति साधनाव्यापक उपाधिः। साध्यसमानाधिकरणात्यन्ताभावाप्रतियोगित्वं साध्यव्यापकत्वं साधनवन्निष्ठात्यन्ताभावप्रतियोगित्वं साधनव्यापकत्वम्। पर्वतो धूमवान् वह्निमत्त्वादित्यत्र आर्द्रेन्धनसंयोग उपाधिः। तथाहि यत्र धूमस्तत्रार्द्रेन्धनसंयो-

गइति साध्यव्यापकता । यत्र वह्निस्तत्रार्द्रेन्धनसं-
योगो नास्त्ययोगोलक आर्द्रेन्धनसंयोगाभावादिति
साधनाव्यापकता । एवं साध्यव्यापकत्वे सति साध-
नाव्यापकत्वादार्द्रेन्धनसंयोगउपाधिः।सोपाधिकत्वा-
द्वह्निमत्त्वं व्याप्यत्वासिद्धम् ॥

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER I.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

LIVY, I.; VIRGIL, GEORGICS I. II.

1. Translate:—

Censu perfecto, quem maturaverat metu legis de incensis latæ cum vinculorum minis mortisque edixit, ut omnes cives Romani, equites peditesque, in suis quisque centuriis, in campo Martio primâ luce adessent. Ibi instructum exercitum omnem suove-taurilibus lustravit, idque conditum lustrum appellatum, quid is censendo finis factus est. Millia octoginta eo lustro civium censa dicuntur. Adjicit scriptorum antiquissimus Fabius Pictor, eorum qui ferre arma possent eum numerum fuisse. Ad eam multitudinem urbs quoque amplificanda visa est. Addit duos colles, Quirinalem Viminalemque, inde deinceps auget Esquilias: ibique ipse, ut loco dignitas fieret, habitat. Aggere et fossis et muro circumdat urbem, ita pomœrium profert. Pomœrium, verbi vim solam intuentes, postmœrium interpretantur esse. Est autum magis circa murum locus, quem in condendis urbibus quondam Etrusci, quâ murum ducturi erant, certis circa terminis inauguratò consecrabant: ut neque interiore parte ædificia mœnibus continuarentur, quæ nunc vulgò etiam conjungunt; et extrinsecus puri aliquid ab humano cultu pateret soli. 25

(*a*) Give the other reading for 'Esquilias,' and then translate the passage.

(*b*) Conjugate the simple verb from which 'incensis' comes. If the word 'incensis' has any other meaning, state it, and conjugate the corresponding verb.

(*c*) Draw a map of Rome at the time of the Empire, giving the positions of the Hills and of the Campus Martius.

(*d*) Conjugate the verb to which 'conditum' belongs.

Give the other verbs compounded of the same root and their meanings. So there are to be distinguished in Latin two roots which may appear identical; what are these roots and their significations? And state (if you know them) their forms in Sanskrit and in Greek.

(*e*) From what verb is 'lustrum' derived; state its meaning, some of its compounds with their meanings, and an English verb (used in poetry) which is akin to it. How often did a 'lustrum' occur? What was a 'magnum lustrum'?

(*f*) When did Fabius Pictor flourish?

(*g*) Mark the quantities of the three syllables in 'pateret;' and conjugate the verb. Mention some English words which come from this verb.

(*h*) Conjugate the verb from which 'incrementum' comes. What are the meanings of the adjective 'incretus,' and from what verb does it come? What is the meaning of the verb 'increture,' and what is its derivation?

2. Translate:— 15

Ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni:
Nec signare quidem, aut partiri limite campum
Fas erat; in medium quærebant; ipsaque tellus
Omnia liberiùs, nullo poscente, ferebat.
Ille malum virus serpentibus addidit atris,
Prædarique lupos jussit, pontumque moveri,
Mellaque decussit foliis, ignemque removit,
Et passim rivis currentia vina repressit:
Ut varias usus meditando extunderet artes
Paulatim, et sulcis frumenti quæreret herbam,
Et silicis venis abstrusum excuderet ignem.
Tunc alnos primùm fluvii sensere cavatas:
Navita tum stellis numeros et nomina fecit
Pleiadas, Hyadas, claramque Lycaonis Arcton.
Tum ferri rigor, atque argutæ lamina serræ;
(Nam primi cuneis scindebant fissile lignum.)
Tum variæ venêre artes. Labor omnia vincit
Improbus, et duris urgens in rebus egestas.

3. Translate:— 15

Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere cansas,
Atque metus omnes et inexorabile fatum
Subjecit pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis avari!
Fortunatus et ille, Deos qui novit agrestes,
Panaque, Silvanumque senem, Nymphasque sorores!
Illum non populi fasces, non purpura regum
Flexit, et infidos agitans discordia fratres;
Aut conjurato descendens Dacus ab Istro;
Non res Romanæ, perituraque regna: neque ille,
Aut doluit miserans inopem, aut invidit habenti.
Quos rami fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura
Sponte tulere suâ, carpsit: nec ferrea jura,
Insanumque forum, aut populi tabularia vidit.
Sollicitant alii remis freta cæca, ruuntque
In ferrum, penetrant aulas et limina regum:
Hic petit excidiis urbem miserosque Penates,
Ut gemmâ bibat, et Sarrano dormiat ostro:
Condit opes alius, defossoque incubat auro.

4. Translate into Latin prose:— 45

Nay, all books are replete, the language of sages is replete, antiquity is replete with patterns for our imitation; which would all be buried in obscurity if the torch of learning did not draw near. How many portraits of the bravest men, expressed to the life, have the Greek and Latin writers bequeathed to us, not only to contemplate, but to emulate! I own that there have existed many men of extraordinary talents and virtue, and that they have become well regulated in their minds, and esteemed by the world without the aid of learning, and by the almost divine bent of nature itself. Nay, I make this admission, that natural talent, without learning, is more frequently of efficacy in the attainment of glory and virtue, than learning without natural talent; and at the same time I argue, that when to a superior and fine natural talent a certain acquaintance with and embellishment of learning is added, then there is apt to be produced some great and extraordinary result: that in this number was that god-like man, whom our fathers beheld, Africanus; of this number C. Lælius, L. Furius, men of the most remarkable temperance and self-control; of this, that elder M. Cato, the bravest of men, and, considering the times, most learned; who, had they not been aided by literature, in the acquisition and improvement of virtue, would never, surely, have applied themselves to its study. But even admitting that so extraordinary fruits as these were not exhibited to view; if entertainment alone were the object of these studies, still, in

my judgment, you would decidedly consider this a most polite and noble application of the mental powers. For other pursuits are adapted neither for all times, nor ages, nor places: but these studies nurture youth, charm old age, embellish prosperity, afford adversity a refuge and a solace; at home they delight; they obstruct not abroad; they spend the night in our company; they sojourn with us in foreign lands; in the country they abide with us.

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER II.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate:— **14**

Audax omnia perpeti
Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas;
Audax Japeti genus
Ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit;
Post ignem ætherea domo
Subductum, macies et nova febrium
Terris incubuit cohors,
Semotique prius tarda necessitas
Lethi corripuit gradum,
Perrupit Acheronta Herculeus labor.

(*a*) Explain the connection of thought in this Ode, which commences "Sic te diva potens Cypri."

(*b*) Scan the first Strophe in the above lines, and say in what *metre* the Ode is composed. Mark the quantity of "perrupit."

(*c*) Explain the full meaning of "vetitum nefas," "cohors;" "Japeti genus."

(*d*) In what direction blows the wind, designated by "Japyga"? What is the nominative of that word?

2. Translate:— **8**

Te maris et terræ numeroque carentis arenæ
Mensorem cohibent, Archyta,
Pulveris exigui prope littus parva Matinum
Munera! Nec tibi quidquam prodest

Aërias tentasse domos, animoque rotundum
Percurrisse polum morituro.
Occidit et Pelopis genitor, conviva Deorum,
Tithonusque remotus in auras:

(*a*) Explain "aërias tentasse domos:"
"Animo rotundum percurrisse polum."

(*b*) What words, in the lines quoted, are spoken by each of the supposed persons?

3. Translate:— **14**

(*a*) Tu ne quæsieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi
Finem Di dederint, Leuconoe, nec *Babylonios*
Tentaris numeros, ut melius, quidquid erit, pati;
Seu plures hyemes, seu tribuit Jupiter ultimam
Quæ nunc appositis debilitat *pumicibus* mare
Tyrrhenum, sapias, vina *liques*, et spatio brevi
Spem longam reseces.

Give historical and grammatical notes on the italicised words or passages.

(*b*) Te, boves olim nisi reddidisses
Per dolum amotas, puerum minaci
Voce dum terret, viduus pharetra
Risit Apollo.

What is the metre of this strophe called?

Who is meant by "*te puerum*"?

Explain grammatically "*nisi reddidisses.*"

4. Translate:— **9**

(*a*) Nihil desperandum Teucro *duce* et *auspice* Teucro.

(*b*) *Attalicis conditionibus*
Nunquam dimoveas.

(*c*) Impium
Lenite clamorem, sodales,
Et cubito remanete presso.

(*d*) Si collibuisset, ab ovo
Usque ad mala citaret, *Io Bacche*, modo summa
Voce, modo hac, resonat *quæ chordis quattuor ima.*

State what you know of the customs of the Romans at their banquets.

Explain the full meaning of the italicised words or passages.

5. Translate:— **4**

At Pater ut nati sic nos debemus amici
Si quod sit vitium, non fastidire. Strabonem

Appellat poetum pater, et pullum, male parvus
Si cui filius est; ut abortivus fuit olim
Sisyphus, hunc varum distortis cruribus, illum
Balbutit scaurum pravis fultum male talis.

What is a *Satyre*?

What is the purport of the satyre, part of which you have translated under this question?

6. "Omne, quod est honestum, id quattuor partium oritur ex aliqua." 5

Which are these four parts?

7. Translate:— 18

In tota vita constituenda multo est major cura adhibenda, ut constare in vitæ perpetuitate possimus nobismetipsis nec in ullo officio claudicare. Ad hanc autem rationem quoniam maximam vim natura habet, fortuna proximam: utriusque omnino habenda ratio est in deligendo genere vitæ, sed naturæ magis. Multo enim et firmior est et constantior: ut fortuna nonnunquam ipsa, mortalis cum immortali natura pugnare videatur. Qui igitur ad naturæ suæ non vitiosæ genus consilium vivendi omne contulerit, is constantiam teneat. Id enim maxime decet: nisi forte se intellexerit errasse in deligendo genere vitæ. Quodsi acciderit (potest autem accidere) facienda morum institutorumque mutatio est. Eam mutationem, si tempora adjuvabunt, facilius commodiusque faciemus; sin minus, sensim erit pedetentimque facienda: ut amicitias magis decere censent sapientes sensim dissuere, quam repente præcidere.

(*a*) Derive the words: lubricum, pedetentim, ingenuus, fercula (pomparum); augur.

(*b*) Explain from the context: deforme est "imitari *militem gloriosum;*" "hunc *igni spectatum* arbitrantur;" "Oresti nuper prandia in semitis *decumæ nomine* magno honori fuerunt," "*asse modium* populo dedit;" "*tabulæ novæ;*" "*armis* et *castris* res tentata est."

(*c*) What other revenues besides "decumæ" had the Roman republic?

(*d*) "Factus hæres ex triente et sextula." What fraction of the whole was his inheritance?

8. Translate:— 12

(*a*) Jam illis promissis standum non esse, quis non videt, quæ quis metu, quæ deceptus dolo promisit? Quæ quidem pleraque *jure Prætorio* liberantur, nonnulla *legibus*.

What is the difference between "jus" and "lex;" between jus prætorium and leges?

(*b*) Neque ulla officii præcepta firma, stabilia, conjuncta naturæ tradi possunt, nisi aut ab iis, qui solam, aut ab iis, qui maxime honestatem propter se dicant expetendam. Ita propria est ea præceptio *Stoicorum, Academicorum, Peripateticorum.*

What was the great dictum of those philosophers concerning virtue? Which of them does Cicero mostly follow?

9. State Cicero's answers to the following questions:— 16

(*a*) By what means can a statesman gain the confidence of the people?

(*b*) Is it allowed to take another man's property to save oneself from starvation?

(*c*) What is "ordo," what "prudentia?"

(*d*) Which are "artes liberales?" To what class of "quæstus" does the occupation of retail-dealers belong?

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARABIC, PAPER I.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the points of difference between the English and Arabic alphabets, and mention the letters in each which have no true equivalents in the other. 7

2. Translate the following passage:— 20

قال يا ستي انا ما ولدت اعور ولى حكاية عجيبة
لوكتبت بالابرة على اماق البصر لكانت عبرة لمن اعتبر
وهى انى كنت ملك ابن ملك واقرات القران على سبع
روايات و قرأت الكتب و عرضتها على مشايخ العلم
وقرأت علم النجوم وكلام الشعراء وجتهدت فى سائر العلوم
حتى فقت اهل زمانى وفاق خطى على سائر الكتبة و

شاع ذكرى فى سائر الاقاليم والبلدان وعند سائر الملوك
فسمع فى ملك الهند فارسل الى ابى يطلبنى و ارسل
لابى هدايا وتحفا تصلح للملوك فجهّزنى ابى فى ستة
مراكب وسرنا فى البحر مدة شهر كامل فوصلنا الى البر
واخرجنا خيلا كانت معنا فى المركب وشد بنا عشرة جمال
هدايا ومشينا قليلاً وادا انا بغبار قد علا وثار حتى
سد الاقطار وبعد ساعة من النهار انكشف الغبار وبان من
تحته خمسون فارساً لبوث عوابس بحديد لوادس فتا
ملناهم واذاهم قطاع الطريق—(*Alfa Lila.*)

3. What is the مجهول of the following verbs:— 5
شاع — فقت — سرنا and وصلنا ؟

4. Translate the following idiomatic verses into English:— 14

الا يا خايضاً بحر الامانى
هداك الله ما هذا التوانى
اضعتُ العمر عصيانا و جهلا
فمهلا ايها المغرور مهلا
مضى عصر الشباب وانت غافل
وفى ثوب العمى والغى رافل
الى كم كالبهائم انت هائم
وفى وقت الغنايم انت نائم
وطرفك لايرى الا طموحا
ونفسك لم تزل ابداً جموحا
وقلبك لا يفيق عن المعاصى
فويلك يُوم يوخذ بالنواصى

بلال الشيب نادى في المفارق
بحّى على الذهاب وانت غارق

(*Khazanat-ul-Olum, Part II.*)

5. Explain fully the following verses, adding notes to the words underlined, tracing their etymology and original sense if they be used in some different sense here:— 15

فلمّا وردن الماء زُرقًا جمامُهُ
وضعن عصي الحاضر المتخيم

جعلنا القنان عن يمين وحزنهُ
وكم بالقنان من مُحِل ومُحرَم

ظهرن من السَّوبان ثم جزعته
على كل قيني قشيب ومُفأم

فاقسمت بالبيت الذي طاف حوله
رجالٌ بنوهُ من قريشٍ وجُرهم

يمينًا لنعم السيدان وجدتما
على كل حال من سحيل ومبرم

(*Poem of Zoheir in the Muallakat.*)

6. What adjectives, noun of agency, and abstract nouns, are formed from the following words, الظهر — الظفر — النصر — العدل — الفهم — الحكم ؟ 7

7. What are ذا — إنّ — كان and هذا ? Explain their uses in conjunction with other words. 5

8. Give the rules for forming the Transitive from Intransitive verbs in Arabic. 4

9. Explain the etymology, and derived meaning of the following compound words:— داعي الخير — دار السلطنة — عليكم السلام — السلام عليكم — قطاع الطريق 5

10. What is ذوالحال? Give for example the Declension of such a noun in different cases. 4

11. Translate the following English sentences into idiomatic Arabic:— 14

(a) I love him for his virtue.
(b) He walks out every morning.
(c) He never goes out on horse-back.
(d) She goes into the country every summer.
(e) The king rules his subjects with equity.
(f) You never attend to my advice.
(g) She is playing with her sister.

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ARABIC, PAPER II.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; ABDUL FATTI MULVI, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English:— 40

فلما حللت حلوان وقد بلوت الاخوان وسبرت الاوزان
وخبرت ماشان وزان الفيت بها ابا زيدالسروجي
يتقلب في قواليب الانتساب ويخبط في اساليب الاكتساب
فيدعى تارة انه من ال ساسان ويعتزي مرة الى
اقيال غسان ويبرز طورا في شعارالشعراء ويلبس حينا
كدرالكبرا بيد انه مع تلون حاله وتبين محاله يتحلى
بروا ء ور وايته ومداراة ودراية وبلاغة رائعة وبديهة
مطاوعة واداب بارعة وقدم لاعلام العلوم فارعة فكان
لمحاسن الاته يلبس على علاته ولسعة روايته يصبى الى
رويته ولخلابة عارضته يرغب عن معارضته ولعذوبة

ايراده يسعف بمراده فتعلقت باهدابه لخصائص آدابه
ونافست فى مصاناته لنفايس صفاته—

شعر

فكدت به اجلو همومي واجتلي
زماني طلق الوجه ملتمع الضيا
ارى قربه قربى ومغناه غنية
ورويته ريا ومحياه لى حيا

ولبثنا على ذلك برهة ينشى لى كل يوم نزهة ويدراعن قلبى شبهه الى ان جدحت له يدالإملاق كاس الفراق واغراه عدم العراق بطليق العراق ولفظته معاوزالارفاق الى مفاوز الافاق ونظمه فى سلك الرفاق خفوق راية الاخفاق فشحذ للرحلة غرار عزمته وظعن نقتاد الغلب بازمته—

نظم

فما راقنى من لاقني بعد بعده
ولا شاقنى من ساقني لوصاله
ولا لاح لى مذ ندند لفصله
ولا ذو خلال حاز مثل خلاله

(*Maqamat Hariri.*)

(*a*) State the position of Hulván and of Eráq. 4

(*b*) Where did the Sásán dynasty reign and what caused its fall? 6

2. Translate into English:— 25

ثم ان التقسيم الصحيح الدائر بين النفى والاثبات هو قولنا ان اهل العالم انقسموا من حيث المذاهب

الى اهل الديانات والى اهل الاهواء فان الانسان اذا
اعتقد عقدا او قال قولا فاما ان يكون فيه مستفيدا من
غيره او مستبدا برية فالمستفيد من غيره مسلم مطيع
والدين هو الطاعة والتسليم والمطيع هو المبتدين
والمستبد برايه محدث مبتدع وفي الخبر عن النبي
عليه السلم ما شقي امرء مشورة ولا سعد باستبداد
براي وربما يكون المستفيد من غيره مقلدا قد وجد
مذهبا اتفاقيا بان كان ابواه او معلمه على اعتقاد باطل
فيتقلده منه دون ان يتفكر في حقه وباطله وصواب القول
فيه وخطائه فحينئذ لايكون مستفيدا لانه ما حصل على
فائدة وعلم ولا اتبع الاستاذ على بصيرة ويقين الا من
شهد بالحق وهم يعلمون شرط عظيم فليعتبر و ربما يكون
المستبد برايه مستنبطا مما استفاده على شرط ان يعلم
موضع الاستنباط وكيفيته فحينئذ لايكون مستبدا حقيقة
لانه حصل العلم بقوة تلك الفائدة لعلمه الذين يستنبطونه
منهم ركن عظيم فلا تغفل فالمستبدون بالراى مطلقا هم
المنكرون للنبوات مثل الفلاسفة والصابيت و البراهمة
وهم لايقولون بشرائع واحكام امرية بل يضعون حدود
عقلية حتى يمكنهم التعايش عليهم والمستفيدون هم
القائلون بالنبوات ومن قال بالاحكام الشرعية فقد قال
بالحدود العقلية ولا ينعكس—(*Sharistani.*)

(a) Mention the four great divisions under which the author classifies all the religions of the world. 5

3. Translate into Arabic :— 20

Philosophers have analyzed the pleasure arising from works of fiction, and have endeavoured, by various hypotheses,

to account for the interest we take in the description of an event or scene which we know to be utterly impossible. We may account thus simply for the phenomenon Every narration is in some degree attended with a dramatic deception. We enter for the time into the situation of the persons concerned. Adopting their passions and their feelings, we lose for a moment all sense of the absurdity of their cause, whilst we see the agents themselves hold it for reasonable and adequate.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

T. COOKE, M A., M.I., LL.B.; JAMES BURGESS, M R A.S

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Simplify the following expression leaving one surd in the numerator of the resulting fraction— **5**

$$\sqrt{6^2-5^2}\times\frac{5}{\sqrt{6^2+5^2}}+\sqrt{6^2+5^2}\times\frac{5}{\sqrt{6^2-5^2}}.$$

2 The discount on Rs. 1530 for six months is Rs. 30, find the rate per cent. **5**

3. On a certain evening half an hour after sunset a watch was set at 12 o'clock. The morning following it was 8 minutes past 4 by a common clock when it was 4 minutes past 8 by this watch. Find the time of sunset the previous evening **6**

4. Find the value to three places of decimals of **6**

$$\sqrt[3]{15},\quad \sqrt[3]{\tfrac{1}{15}} \text{ and } \sqrt[5]{5}.$$

5. Deduce an equation for the number of terms n in a geometric progression, when the first term a, the common ratio r, and the sum s, are given. And if $a=1$, $r=-\frac{1}{4}$, and $s=\frac{3277}{4096}$, find n, when $\log 4 = 0\ 602060$ is given. **11**

6. Solve the equations— 19

(α) $\sqrt{x+16} = 2 + \sqrt{x}$

(β) $\left.\begin{array}{l} x(x+y+z) = a^2 \\ y(x+y+z) = b^2 \\ z(x+y+z) = c^2 \end{array}\right\}$

(γ) $\left.\begin{array}{l} x^{x+y} = y^{4a} \\ y^{x+z} = x^{a} \end{array}\right\}$

7. Find four numbers in arithmetical progression, which, being increased by 2, 4, 8, 15 respectively, the sums shall be in geometrical progression. 7

8. What quantity must be added to each of the terms of the ratio $a : b$, that it may become $c : d$; and find the ratio compounded of $x + a : x + b$, and $a(x + b) : b(x + a)$. 10

9. Given that y is equal to the sum of three quantities, the first of which is invariable, the second varies as x, and the third varies as x^2: also when $x = 1, 2, 3$, $y = 11, 17, 25$ respectively: express y in terms of x. 6

10. Expand $\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)^{-2}$; and find the co-efficient of x^4 in $(2 + \sqrt{x} + x)^5$. 10

11. Sum the series— 13

$6 + \frac{10}{3} + 5 + \frac{9}{2} + 4 +$ &c., to 25 terms.

$4 - 2 + 1 - \frac{1}{2} +$ &c., to 12 terms and to infinity.

$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{12} + \frac{5}{8} +$ &c., to 10 and to n terms.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; JAMES BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Trace the change in sign and magnitude of the tangent and secant of an angle through the first four quadrants. 4

2. Prove that the sines of the angles of a triangle are proportional to the opposite sides. 8

Hence deduce an expression for the cosine of an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides.

3. Determine x from the equation— 8

Sin $(x + a)$ + cos $(x + a)$ = sin $(x - a)$ + cos $(x - a)$ and also θ from the equation

$$\text{Cos } \theta + \cos 2\theta + \cos 3\theta = 0.$$

4. If an equilateral triangle have its angular points in three parallel straight lines of which the middle line is distant from the other two by a and b; find the side of the triangle. 10

5. If a, b, c, be the sides of a triangle prove that its area is equal to 10

$$\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2b^2c^2 + 2c^2a^2 + 2a^2b^2 - a^4 - b^4 - c^4}.$$

Apply this expression to find the area when the angle opposite to c is a right angle.

6. The angles of a triangle are as the numbers 3, 4, 5, and the radius of the inscribed circle is known. Find the area of the triangle. 10

7. In the parabola, if an ordinate PQ and a tangent PR be drawn from the same point P, any diameter DEF, terminated by the ordinate and tangent, is divided by the curve in the same proportion in which itself divides the ordinate. 10

8. The parabolic area, contained by the curve, the abscissa, and the semiordinate of any diameter, is two-thirds of the parallelogram completed of the abscissa and semiordinate. 7

9. In an ellipse, the rectangle under the abscissæ PV, VG, of any diameter is to the square of their semi-ordinate QV, as the square of the semidiameter CP, to the square of the semiconjugate CD. 10

10. An ellipse being given, to find two equal conjugate diameters. 7

11. In a hyperbola any chord parallel to a tangent is bisected by the diameter which passes through the point of contact; or it is an ordinate to that diameter. 9

12. A hyperbola being given in position to find its axes. 7

FRIDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND MECHANICS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; JAMES BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In any right-angled triangle the square described on the side subtending the right angle is equal to the sum of the squares described upon the sides which contain that angle. 8

If A B C be a triangle right-angled at A, and B E and C F be drawn bisecting the opposite sides respectively; show that four times the sum of the squares of B E and C F is equal to 5 times the square of B C.

2. Describe a square which shall be equal to a given rectangle. 10

Given a square and one side of a rectangle which is equal to the square, find the other side.

3. The circles described on the sides of any triangle as diameters, will intersect in the sides or sides produced of the triangle. 6

4. If from a point P without a circle two straight lines PB, PD be drawn cutting the circumference and terminating in the concave arc BD, the rectangles contained by the whole lines and the parts of them without the circle are equal to one another. 7

5. The straight line which bisects the vertical angle of a triangle and also cuts the base divides the base into segments which are proportional to the adjacent sides. 13

If A, B, C, be three points in a straight line and D a point at which AB and BC subtend equal angles; show that the locus of the point D is a circle.

6. If two straight lines be parallel and one of them be at right angles to a plane the other is at right angles to the same plane. 6

7. The weight (W) being given in each of the three kinds of levers, show within what limits the magnitude of the pressure on the fulcrum will be. 6

8. Twelve men of equal strength, in order to pull down a tree, fix ropes to its top which make angles of 60° 45° and 9

30° respectively. If 6 men pull the first rope to the South, four the second to the South-East, and two the third to the East, in what direction will the tree fall?

9. A weight W is supported on an inclined plane by a string parallel to its length. The string passes over a fixed pulley, and then under a moveable one without weight to which a weight W is attached and having the portions of the string on each side of it parallel—Prove that the height of the plane is half its length. 10

10. A weight W is sustained on an inclined plane by three forces each equal to $\frac{P}{3}$, one acting vertically upwards, another parallel to the plane, and the third parallel to the horizon. Find the inclination of the plane. 8

11. One side and the centre of gravity of a triangle being given, construct the triangle. 8

12. One half of a triangle is cut off by a straight line parallel to the base. Find the centre of gravity of the remaining trapezium. 9

THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A; ANDREW WILSON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the statement that "names serve to abbreviate the process of thought." 5

2. Point out and account for the difference between Thomson's classification of Judgments and that of Hamilton. What kind of Judgments (according to Thomson) distribute the predicate? and why? 10

3. What *dictum* is exemplified by the modes Barbara and Darii, and what by the modes Celarent and Ferio? Show that IEO and UAU are invalid in all the figures. 10

4. Construct a syllogism in AUA in which the conclusion shall be that Planets shine by reflected light. 5

5 What is Mill's view of the major premise of a syllogism? And how does this view affect his estimate of the value of the syllogistic theory? 10

6. Show fully that the Methods of Agreement and of Difference are rightly called methods of *elimination;* and state the circumstances in which they may be respectively employed. 15

7. What precisely is to be understood by a Cause? How does the truth of the Law of Causation stand related to the doctrine of Induction? 15

8. Distinguish between Empirical Laws and Laws of Nature; and state in what circumstances the former merge into the latter. 10

9. Illustrate the advantage which Experiment possesses over Observation as a means of discovery. 10

10. State logically, and examine:— 10

(*a.*) When Columbus was sailing the ocean in search of a new world, he fell in with a flock of land-birds, and concluded that he could not be far from land.

(*b.*) Few men are successful in this world, because few possess the conditions requisite for ensuring success.

(*c.*) It is admitted that he was guilty of falsehood, and therefore he ought to be punished by the magistrate; for is it not his duty to punish evil-doers?

THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; ANDREW WILSON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Prove that Moral Government implies a Moral Nature and Moral Faculties. 10

2. State the reasons for concluding that Virtue is not wholly benevolence, and Vice not wholly the opposite. 15

3. State briefly the particular subject of each of Butler's three Sermons upon Human Nature. 10

4. What proof does Butler give in his Sermons of the existence of Conscience? 5

5. How does Compassion increase our happiness, and prompt and guide men in duty? 10

6. Describe the nature of the emotion of Resentment. 10

7. What are the chief doctrines which Butler attempts to establish by Analogical Reasoning? 8

8. Give Butler's proofs that Death is not the destruction of Living Beings. 12

9. How is it that natures originally made upright fail to preserve their uprightness? 10

10. Explain briefly how God's Natural Government answers objections against the reality of His Moral Government. 10

THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

OPTICS.

T. COOKE, ESQ., M.A., M.I., LL.B.; JAMES BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the terms *Ray, Pencil, Plane of Incidence, Plane of Reflexion.* 6

State the Laws of Reflexion.

2. What is the least height of a plane mirror in which a person can see his full length image? 7

3. At what angle must two mirrors be inclined, so that a ray incident, parallel to one of them may after reflexion at each be parallel to the other? 9

4. In the case of a spherical mirror prove the formula 9

$$\frac{1}{D} + \frac{1}{d} = \frac{2}{r}$$

What alteration does the right hand member of this equation undergo as the mirror is concave or convex?

5. If a pencil of light diverge from a point 34 inches from a concave mirror of 2 feet radius, find the conjugate focus. 8

6. The distances of a focus and its conjugate from a mirror are 40 inches and 12 inches respectively; find the radius of the latter and whether it is concave or convex. 9

7. A grain of sand measuring $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch in diameter is placed at a distance of 5·001 inches from a concave mirror whose radius is 10 inches. Find the position and magnitude of the image. 9

8. State the Laws of Refraction. What is meant by the term "*Index of Refraction?*" 8

A straight rod is dipped into water making with the surface an angle of 30°. Find the tangent of the angle made with the surface by the image of the portion of the rod which is under water.

9. What is a *prism?* 8

Prove that the deviation (δ) of a ray incident nearly perpendicularly upon a prism of small angle (ϵ) is given by the equation

$$\delta = (\mu - 1)\ \epsilon$$

10. Explain the terms "*Total Reflexion of Light;*" "*Critical Angle.*" 9

The refractive index of glass being $\frac{3}{2}$ find the angle of total reflexion.

11 What is meant by "*Dispersive Power?*" 9

Find the dispersive power of water in which the refractive index of the red rays is 1·33 and of the violet rays 1·342.

12. Describe the Gregorian telescope. 9

Find the magnifying power of a Gregorian telescope of 4 feet focal length of speculum, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch eye glass; the secondary speculum being of 3 inches focal length.

THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2. P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ASTRONOMY.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; JAMES BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. When does the sun set at the point of the horizon opposite to that at which he rose? And prove that in the course of the year, he is as long above the horizon of any place as he is below it. 8

2. Explain the adjustments of the transit instrument; and show how the latitude of the observer may be found when it is made to describe the prime vertical. 12

What is meant by an error in the line of *collimation?* How is it detected?

3. Explain the terms *mean* and *true anomaly*, and show how the latter is deduced from the former in an elliptic orbit of small excentricity. 9

4. What is *the equation of time?* Explain the circumstances on which it depends, stating the effects of each, and show how they are combined. 10

5. Orion's belt being in the equator, and having about 5*h*. 30*m*. right ascension, during what part of the night will it be visible at the Vernal, and at the Autumnal equinox? 6

6. What is *parallax?* State its amount in the cases of the Sun and Moon, and explain distinctly how it is measured. 10

7. What are the principal *Lunar Inequalities?* 10

8. Give an account of the method employed to determine the constant of *refraction*, and state some of the effects of refraction on celestial phenomena. 11

9. In lat 35° N. the sun's centre at setting bears by compass W. by S., his declination being 20° S. Find the magnetic variation:— 12

Log. cos. 35° = 9 91336.
Log. sin. 20° = 9·53405.
Log. cos. 65° 19′ = 9·62069.

10. From the following observed values of the sun's declination at noon, find the time of the solstice:— 12

June 19	23°	26′	49″·9.
„ 20	23	27	18·1.
„ 21	23	27	21·5.
„ 22	23	27	0·3.

THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS, PAPER I.

Professor I. B. LYON; SAMUEL COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Describe carefully the effects produced on water— 10

(*a*) By gradually raising its temperature from 0°C to 4° C.,

(*b*) By gradually lowering its temperature from 4°C to 0°C.

2. Convert—40°C into its equivalent in Fahrenheit degrees. 5

3. How did Sir H. Davy prove the *immateriality of heat?* Describe the experiment from the result of which Count Rumford concluded that *heat must be motion.* 15

4. How does Professor Tyndall account for the heat of combustion? Explain the theory of combustion put forth by Berzelius and Davy. 15

5. Explain the general principle involved in the production of luminous flames. 10

6. Describe the mode of measuring the intensity of light by means of Bunsen's photometer. 10

7. To what cause did Volta ascribe the production of electricity in his pile? Describe the recent experiment of Sir W. Thomson which appears to show that Volta's theory was not altogether incorrect. 15

8. How are electro-magnets made? Sketch an arrangement by which a bell may be made to ring by the action of an electro-magnet. 10

9. Describe Grotthus's hypothesis regarding the polarization of the atoms of hydrogen and oxygen during the electrolysis of water. 10

THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS, PAPER II.

Professor I. B. LYON; SAMUEL COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Distinguish between 'Molecular attraction' and 'chemical affinity.' In what respects do they agree, and how do they differ? 10

2. State—(*a*) the laws of combination, (*b*) the law of gaseous volumes, (*c*) the law of gaseous diffusion. 20

3. When two bodies do not combine on being placed in contact, are we to infer that they have no affinity for each other? If not, why not? 10

4. Distinguish between a *Salt* and a *Compound radicle.* 15

5. Why is water called a *Neutral oxide?* 10

What are *Hydrates*? Illustrate your answer by an example.

6. What weight of oxygen-gas (at 0°C and 760 m.m.) is required to fill a gasometer of 300 hectoliters capacity? 12

7. What volume of oxygen-gas (at standard temperature and pressure) can be obtained from one kilogram of potassic chlorate? 12

8. Calculate the chemical specific gravities (or vapor-densities) of the following bodies:—ice, hydrogen chloride, ammonia, carbonic anhydride. 11

SATURDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY, PAPER I.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; W. LEE-WARNER, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. What were the recognised limitations of the royal authority in England at the commencement of the 16th century? 6

2. How were the two houses of Parliament composed at that date? From what sources was the king's revenue derived, and what Military forces were under his control? 8

3. Enumerate the principal Parliamentary acts by which the legal status of the English Church was altered in the 16th century. 8

4. The causes and issue of the War with France under Mary. 8

5. Give a short account of the English Theatre under Elizabeth, with notices of some of the predecessors of Shakespeare. 10

6. To what causes do you attribute the decline of Spain and the great development of the power of France in the 17th century? What was the general foreign policy of the Stuart Kings, and its bearing on their schemes of domestic government. 15

7. Compare the ecclesiastical discipline and political aims of the Presbyterians and Independents. What causes favoured the triumph of the latter party, and its decline after 15

Cromwell's death? What was the conduct of the Presbyterians at the restoration?

8. Of what distinctly illegal acts was James II. guilty during his reign? 5

9. Relate the story of the political crisis during the last week of Queen Anne's life, and state the grounds on which Lord Bolingbroke was shortly after impeached. 10

10. Mention the principal writers in the reign of George II. 5

11. A short account of the political career of Lord Chatham. 10

ANCIENT HISTORY.

1. A map of Attica or Sicily. 10

2. Enumerate the most considerable Bœotian cities under the Hegemony of Thebes, and the principal battles fought on Bœotian ground. 10

3. What changes in the Athenian constitution were among the immediate consequences of the Persian wars? 8

4. Relate shortly the career of Themistocles from the battle of Salamis to his death. What special intellectual excellences are ascribed to him by Thucydides? 8

5. Describe the military operations of the Athenians in Sicily after the departure of Alcibiades. 12

6. The life and reign of Philip II. of Macedonia. 15

7. Write out the pedigree of the Scipios. 7

8. Distinguish the various relations in which the conquered Italian States stood to Rome. Explain the meaning of the terms *Municipia, Coloniæ, Præfecturæ.* 10

9. What social and economical causes mainly contributed to the disorganization of the republican institutions of Rome? 12

10. Write the history of the second Triumvirate. 8

SATURDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY; PAPER II.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; W. LEE-WARNER, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

THE HISTORY OF THE JEWS.

1. Give some account of the character and position of the nations bordering on the land of Israel in the time of Saul. 10

2. Give a brief but clear account of the following events, giving the geographical position of the places alluded to:— 15

The massacre at Nôb. The conference at Shechem. The battle of Gilboa. The two battles of Ramoth Gilead.

3. The temple was stripped of its principal treasures six times during the monarchy. Enumerate the occasions. 7

4. Under what circumstances was Samaria built? Describe its fall in 721 B.C. 8

5. Who were the following, and what connection had they with the Hebrew monarchy? Benhadad; Hazael; Sennacherib. 10

6. Give a sketch of the religious and political character either of David, or of Solomon. 8

7. State what you know of the origin and character of the great ecclesiastical and civil council of the Sanhedrim. 7

8. Give an account of the distinguishing characteristics of the sects of Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes. 9

9. Who was Judas the Maccabee? 6

10. Give an account of the siege of Jerusalem by Titus; describing the fortifications of the city, and the intestine feuds of Simon, John, and Eleazar. 20

HISTORY OF INDIA.

(*In every instance Candidates are expected to give dates.*)

1. Give some account of the Bahminy dynasty, and of the five states into which their kingdom eventually resolved. 6

2. Who were the following, and for what were they celebrated? 15

Toder Mull; Malik Amber; Seevajee; Nana Furnuvese; Suraja Dowlah.

3. What events finally crushed the 15

(i) Mahomedan power; (ii) The Mahrattas; (iii) The French power in Madras?

4. Give the dates and results of the following battles: 15
Plassy, Buxar, Assye, Seringapatam, Maharajpore.

5. Give a brief account of British relations with the 6
Jahrejas, Bheels, Rohillas, and Khonds.

6. For what purpose and with what result was the Army 12
of Retribution sent into Afghanistan?

7. Give a full account of Warren Hastings and his im- 12
peachment.

8. What events led to the Mutiny of 1857? Give the 12
circumstances of

(i) The Sepoy Mutiny in 1764 A.D.

(ii) The Barackpoor Mutiny in 1824 A.D.

(iii) The Mutinies of 1844 A.D.

9. Trace the courses of the Jumna and the Krishna, naming 7
the chief places upon their banks, and the causes of their historic interest.

SATURDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY, PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; JAMES BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms *radical axis, radical centre, centres* 5
of similitude, axes of similitude, and polars of similitude.

2. Construct the following equations on the same co-ordi- 5
nate axes ($a = 75°$) and to the same scale,—

$$-5x + 4y - 10 = 0,$$
$$-5x - 4y - 10 = 0,$$
$$5x + 4y - 10 = 0.$$

3. Find the area of the triangle included between the lines:— 9

$$x + 2y = 5, \qquad 2x + y = 7, \qquad y = x + 1.$$

4. The equation of two straight lines referred to oblique axes, inclined at an angle ω, is— 7

$$y = mx, \qquad my + x = 0,$$

find the angle between them.

5. Determine the inclination of the co-ordinate axes in order that the equation 10

$$x^2 - xy + y^2 - ax - ay = 0,$$

may represent a circle; and find its radius.

6. Find the equations to the circles which respectively pass through the triads of points— 10

$$(-4, -1), \qquad (4, 1), \qquad (-1, 4);$$
$$(\tfrac{1}{0}, 0) \qquad (1, 1), \qquad (-\tfrac{1}{2}, \tfrac{1}{2}).$$

7. Find the centres and radii of the circles— 10

(α) $(x + y - a)^2 = xy$, the inclination of the axes being $\frac{\pi}{3}$;

(β) $r^2 - 2(\cos\theta + \sqrt{3}\sin\theta)r - 5 = 0$.

8. Find the equation to the common chord of the two circles— 12

$$x^2 - 4x + y^2 - 2y - 11 = 0,$$
$$x^2 + 6x + y^2 + 4y - 3 = 0.$$

9. Find a point in the circumference of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = c$, such that the sum of the squares of its distances from two given points shall be equal to a given area. 12

What relation must exist between the co-ordinates of the given points that this problem may be indeterminate?

10. Find the equation of a line passing through a point r, θ, and making a given angle with a given line $p = r\cos(\theta - \omega)$. 10

11. A line passes through a given point in a given circle and meets it in two points from which tangents are drawn to intersect; what is the locus of their points of intersection? 10

SATURDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY, PAPER II.

T COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; JAMES BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show that the degree of an equation is not altered by transforming the co-ordinates. 8

Transform $y^2 = 4a(x - a)$; if the axes be moved through an angle of 45°, both systems being rectangular.

2 Find the polar equation to the parabola the vertex being the pole. 7

3. What curve is represented by the equation 8

$$4x^2 + 4xy + y^2 - 5x - 2y - 10 = 0.$$

4 Two straight lines are drawn from the vertex of a parabola at right angles to each other; the points in which these lines meet the curve are joined, thus forming a right-angled triangle. Find the least area of this triangle. 9

5. From any point there cannot be drawn more than three normals to a parabola. 8

6. Find the equation to the ellipse referred to its axes as axes of co-ordinates 8

7. Show analytically that $CN \cdot CT = CA^2$. 7

8. Trace the curve $a^2 y^2 + b^2 x^2 = a^2 b^2$. 7

9. Find the polar equation to a chord of an ellipse the angular co-ordinates of the extremities of which are $a - b$ and $a + b$ respectively. 10

10. Find the polar equation to the hyperbola the focus being the pole. 8

11. In an hyperbola the line joining the extremities of conjugate diameters is parallel to one asymptote and bisected by the other. 10

12. If any chord of an hyperbola be produced to meet the asymptotes the parts of it intercepted between the curve and the asymptotes will be equal. 10

MONDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICAL ECONOMY, PAPER I.

JOHN CONNON, M.A.; W. LEE-WARNER, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enumerate different forms of Productive Labour. 10

2. What is Free Trade, and what do you understand by the term Protection? 10

3. What is the incidence of a House Tax? 10

4. What is Rent, and what is Land Tax? 10

5. What is Capital? and what do you call Fixed Capital and what Floating Capital? 10

6. State the four maxims or principles which Adam Smith defined as being essential to any just system of taxation for the maintenance of any good government. 10

7. What is the general and natural effect in a time of famine of the speculations of dealers in grain and other food? and state so far as you remember the bearing of this on the late famines in Orissa and Rajpootana. How would you meet an impending famine? 10

8 For what object may a State or Municipality contract debt? 10

9. Is the spendthrift or the miser of the greater use to society? And whatever may be your opinion give your reasons for entertaining it. 10

10. What difference does Mr. Mill draw between "wages" and "cost of labour"? Point out how the latter may be diminished without injuriously affecting the former. 10

MONDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

POLITICAL ECONOMY, PAPER II.

JOHN CONNON, M.A.; W. LEE-WARNER, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Criticise the following definition of Political Economy, and compare it with any other definitions that you have read:— 8

"Political Economy is that science which, accepting as ultimate facts the principles of human nature, and the physical laws of the external world, investigates the laws of the production and distribution of wealth which result from their combined action."

*2. Explain these two propositions:— 15

"Industry is limited by capital."

"Demand for commodities is not demand for labour."

Show their bearing, if any, upon the theory of a Wage Fund. Do you believe in Mill's views on that subject?

3. Amongst what classes is the produce of land distributed in a Bombay regulation province? Enumerate and criticise the various systems of land tenure and assessment which exist in your own Zillah. 15

4. What is the meaning of this saying?:— 6

"A rack rent results from the competition of capitalists whilst a cottier rent from the competition of labourers."

5. Bacon, in one of his Essays, gives these remedies for removing want and poverty from the estate:— 20

"The opening and well-balancing of trade: the protecting of manufactures: the repressing of extravagance by sumptuary laws: the regulating of prices of things vendible: the prohibiting of excessive usury: the moderating of taxes and the like."

What economic or political measures have been adopted by European nations in the several directions indicated, and with what success in your opinion?

6. What are the various meanings of "value"? Can you trace any errors that authors have fallen into from inattention to these distinctions? 8

7. What objections are there to a double standard of value? What is the standard of value in India? 8

8. What enables one country to carry on an advantageous commerce with another? 6

9. What are the economic advantages and disadvantages of credit? What hinders the full development of credit in India? 6

10. Supposing Government wants 10 lacs of Rupees by extra taxation within 2 months, what taxes would you propose? 8

TUESDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DYNAMICS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; JAMES BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State and explain D'Alembert's principle. 7

2. In Atwood's machine, the equal weights suspended at the ends of the cord are 25 oz each; on the one is placed a weight which sets the system in motion, and the space described in 3 seconds is 45 inches. What is the weight added? 10

3. A person travelling eastward, at the rate of 4 miles an hour, observes that the wind seems to blow directly from the North, and that, on doubling his speed, it appears to come from the North-east; determine the direction of the wind, and its velocity. 10

4. Two bodies are successively projected vertically upwards with the same velocity of 1000 feet per second. How long after the first must the second be projected, that the second may move 8·7 seconds before meeting the first. 11

5. A body descends an inclined plane 35 yards in length, the length of its base being 18 yards, the coefficient of friction being $\frac{1}{3}$,—find the time of descent. 10

6. A ball A moving with a velocity u impinges directly upon a ball B at rest, and B then impinges directly on a ball C; show that if A and C have given values, the velocity of C will have its greatest possible value when B is a mean proportional between A and C. 12

7. The velocity of a pendulum that beats seconds is 39·138 inches, find the measure of the force of gravity. 9

8. A man standing in a swing is set in motion. Show that he can accelerate the motion and increase the arc of oscillation by crouching and rising in the swing; and prove that the effect will be greatest if he crouch when the swing is at the highest point, and rise when it is at the lowest point of its arc of oscillation. 10

9. Find the statical measure of the force which in half a mile will stop a railway train 120 tons in weight moving at the rate of 25 miles an hour. 10

10. By how much (in feet) per second does the earth fall towards the sun from the tangent to its orbit, from the attraction of the sun, supposing the earth's radius = 20,899,270 feet, its distance from the sun = 23,142 radii of the earth, and the length of the year 365·2563 days? 11

Given log. 3·14159 = 0·4971499
log. 20899270 = 7·3199233
log. 86400 = 4·9365137
log. 23142 = 4·3644009
log. 365·2563 = 2·5625979
log. 1·20623 = 0·0814308

TUESDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B; JAMES BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A Greenland whale sometimes has a surface of 3,600 square feet. What pressure would he bear at a depth of 800 fathoms? 6

2. If a solid be put into a fluid contained in a vessel whose sides are vertical and bottom horizontal, and *floats*, explain what additional pressure (if any) there will be on the base. 7

3. State Boyle and Mariotte's law, and describe a method by which it may be proved experimentally. 12

If a hemispherical diving bell be sunk in fresh water until the surface of the water inside the bell bisects its vertical radius; find the depth of the bell, the pressure of the atmosphere being 14·28 lbs. on the square inch.

4. If W be the weight of a body in ounces and V its volume in cubic inches, prove that its specific gravity is 10

$$s = \frac{W}{V}\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^3$$

5. In a mixture formed of volumes x and y of two fluids whose specific gravities are s and s' respectively, a body floats with a volume M immersed; but in a mixture of x and y volumes of the fluids whose specific gravities are s' and s respectively, it floats with a volume N immersed. Find the ratio of x to y. 12

6. A spherical balloon of 30 feet diameter is filled with dry hydrogen (sp. gr. ·0691). Find the weight of the hydrogen, the pressure being 30 inches and the temperature 70° F. 9

7. What must be the vertical angle of a conical vessel in order that when placed with its vertex *upwards* and filled with a heavy fluid through a hole in the vertex the pressure on the curved surface may be to the pressure on the base as 4 to 3. Prove that the ratio above-mentioned cannot be less than 2 · 3. 10

8. Show that in the common barometer the weight of that portion of the mercurial column which is above the free surface of the mercury accurately measures the pressure of the atmosphere. 9

A barometer is sunk to the depth of 20 feet in a lake, find the consequent rise in the mercurial column.

9. Describe the common suction pump. 8

It sometimes happens that a suction pump which will not work is rendered effective by pouring water into it above the piston.—Explain this.

10. Describe the construction and method of application of the Hydraulic Press. 8

If the area of the small cylinder be $1\frac{1}{3}$ square inches and the diameter of the large piston 20 inches, find the lifting power of the machine under a pressure of 1 ton exerted on the small piston.

11. The sum of the readings indicating the same temperature on the Centigrade and Fahrenheit Thermometers being equal to 0, find the reading on each. 9

TUESDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, PAPER I.

Professor I. B. LYON; SAMUEL COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Classify according to their atomicity the non-metallic elements, and give formulæ for the principal compounds which illustrate their quantivalence. 10

2. Write down formulæ for the decompositions which take place during the preparation of the compound of oxygen with nitrogen. 10

3. How is Hydriodic acid prepared? 12

4. Which of the non-metallic elements are known to exist in allotropic forms? Briefly describe the allotropic modifications of any two of them. 15

5. Describe the principal properties of the following substances:— 13

Sulphur dioxide.
Hydrogen sulphide.
Carbon monoxide.

6. What are Anhydro salts? Give examples. 10

7. How is "Bleaching Powder" prepared? What is its supposed composition? What are its principal properties. 10

8. What is the composition of Gunpowder? How would you ascertain the relative proportions of the constituents of a sample. Represent roughly the decomposition which takes place on its ignition. 15

TUESDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, PAPER II.

PROFESSOR I. B. LYON; SAMUEL COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How is the commercial value of a sample of Sodic Carbonate ascertained? 10

2 How are the following Potassium compounds prepared — 15

Potassium Hydrate;
Potassium Chlorate,
Potassium Nitrate?

3 How is Alum manufactured? For what purposes is it used? 15

4 Describe the Compounds of Mercury — 10

a With Oxygen
b With Chlorine.

5 How is White Lead made? 15

6 How is Silver extracted from its ores? 15

7 Give a short account of the principal properties of Metallic Copper, and of its Oxides 15

8 Of what materials is *printing ink* composed? 5

WEDNESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER

[10 A M TO 1 P M]

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS

T COOKE, M A, M I, LL B, JAMES BURGESS, M R A S

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Explain the terms—*Variable, function, limit, differential coefficient* 6

2 State and prove the rules for differentiating (1) a product, (2) a fraction 8

3 Differentiate with respect to x the following functions

(α) $u = \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}$ 9

(β) $u = \frac{x}{\log x}$ 8

(γ) $u = \epsilon^{x}(x-1)$ 8

(δ) $u = \mathrm{Sin}^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ 10

4. What is *Successive Differentiation?* 10

Find $\frac{d^3 u}{d x^3}$ when $u = x^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{a}{x} + b$

5. Find the value of $\frac{6 x^2 - 17 x + 12}{8 x^2 - 18 x + 9}$ when $x = \frac{3}{2}$ 9

6. Give Taylor's theorem and develop by its means $\sin (x + h)$ to 5 terms. 10

7. What values of x will render $u = 3 x^4 - 16 x^3 + 6 x^2 + 72 x - 1$ a maximum or a minimum? 9

8. Find the sides of the greatest rectangle that can be inscribed in an isosceles triangle, each of whose equal sides is 240 and base 200. 13

WEDNESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.B.; JAMES BURGESS, M.R.A.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Integrate $\frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$; 14

and $\frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}\sqrt{1 - 2x^4}}$.

2. Find the value of $\int \frac{x dx}{(a^4 - x^4)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ 14

and $\int \frac{dx}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1}$.

3 Given $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}$, find the value of u; 15

" $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{(1 + x^4)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1 - x^4}$, find the value of u.

4. Required the function of which $120 a^2 x^2 dx^3$ is the third differential. 6

5. Integrate $\int_a^b \frac{\pi}{4} x dx$, illustrate by a geometrical example, and determine the definite integral when $a = 2$, $b = 3$, π being 3 1416. 8

6. What is the numerical value of $\int \frac{dx}{(1 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ when $x = 0\ 5$? 9

7. Integrate the following differentials— 34

(α) $\frac{(x^2 + 2)\, dx}{x^3\, (x^2 + 1)}$, (β) $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$, (γ) $\frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$,

(δ) $\frac{\sqrt{x}.\, dx}{\sqrt{a - x}}$, (ε) $\cos m\, \theta . \cos n\, \theta . \sin p\, \theta\, d\, \theta$.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY; PAPER I.

A. V. WARD, Esq.; J. T. DENISON-MACKENZIE, M.B., F.R.C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the organic elements found in plants? Explain how they gain access to them, and state their more important combinations. 25

2. Describe the course of the circulation in a Dicotyledonous tree, and mention the various causes that operate in the progression of the sap. 25

3. Explain the terms:— 25

Oviparous;
Ovo-Viviparous;
Viviparous;

and give examples of reproduction by each process.

4. What are the principal functions of the Spinal Cord? 25

WEDNESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY, PAPER II.

A. V. WARD, Esq.; J. T. DENISON-MACKENZIE, M.B., F.R.C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the changes that occur in the atmosphere and in plants during so-called vegetable respiration, and explain under what conditions a process analagous to animal respiration is observed. 25

2. Give a general view of the true generative process in the higher Cryptogamia, and in flowering plants. 30

3. Briefly describe the peculiarities of the heart in fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammals. 25

4. What is Hibernation? How is life maintained in animals while in that condition? 20

IV.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., 1871-72.

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES (ENGLISH, ANSKRIT, AND LATIN.)

EXAMINERS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A....	In English.
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.	
J. G. BUHLER, Ph. D.	In Sanskrit.
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.	
R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.	In Latin.
G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.	

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH BOOKS, PAPER I.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

BURKE'S SPEECHES: CANTERBURY TALES.

1. Compare briefly the conditions under which the art of oratory was cultivated in Attica in the 4th Century B. C., and in England in the last century? What are the principal excellences and defects of Burke's oratory? Illustrate your remarks by reference to particular speeches. 14

2. Give a summary of the leading arguments of one of the following speeches:— 20

(a) On Economical Reform;
(b) On Fox's East India Bill;
(c) On Conciliation with America;

preceded by a full account of the political circumstances at the time of the delivery of the speech, and the political interests and objects of the orator.

3 What causes produced the confusion of parties which existed during the first period of King George the Third's reign? What were the character and fortunes of the Whig party at that date, and how far are their characteristic doctrines represented in Burke's speeches? 16

4. Paraphrase the following passage from the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales:— 15

"The Mellere was a stout carl for the nones,
Ful big he was of brann, and eek of boones.
That prevede wel, for over al ther he cam,
At wrastlynge he wolde bere awey the ram.
He was schort schuldred, broode, a thikke knarre
Ther nas no dore that he nold heve of harre,
Or breke it with a rennyng with his heed.
His berd as ony sow or fox was reed,
And therto brood, as though it were a spade.
Upon the cop right of his nose he hade
A werte, and theron stood a tuft of heeres
Reede as the berstles of a souwes eeres.
His nose-thurles bláke were and wide,
A swerd and a boeler baar he by his side.
His mouth as wyde was as a gret forneys.

He was a jangler, and a golyardeys,
And that was most of synne and harlotries,
Wel cowde he stele corn, and tollen thries;
And yet he had a thombe of gold pardé,
A whight cote and blewe hood wered he,
A baggepipe cowde he blowe and sowne
And therwithal he brought us out of towne."

5. Point out the words of Norman origin in the above passage; and give the old English inflections of *harre, cop, carl.* 10

6. The meaning and the most important forms of the following verbs—*Rede, Wreche, Swynke, Rewe, Shrwe, Sounde, Delven.* 10

7. Give briefly the Prioresse's tale: and comment on the construction of the story, and its relation to the beliefs of Chaucer's age. 15

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH BOOKS, PAPER II.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

LOCKE ON TOLERATION; SHAKESPEARE'S HENRY IV. AND V.

1. What object had Locke in view when he wrote his Letters on Toleration, and when did they appear? State the principles contended for in the first letter, and give briefly the leading arguments used by Locke in support of them 15

2. When were the plays of Henry IV. and V. first acted and published, and what was Shakespeare's age at the date of their publication? State the principal feature developed in the dramatic action of these plays. 12

3. Paraphrase:— 20

(*a*) *West* In faith
It is a conquest for a prince to boast of.
K Hen Yea there thou mak'st me sad and
mak'st me sin
In envy that my Lord Northumberland
Should be the father of so blest a son.

A son who is the theme of honour's tongue;
Amongst a grove the very straightest plant;
Who is sweet fortune's minion and her pride:
Whilst I, by looking on the praise of him,
See riot and dishonour stain the brow
Of my young Harry. O, that it could be prov'd
That some night-tripping fairy had exchanged
In cradle-clothes our children where they lay,
And called mine Percy, his Plantagenet!
Then would I have his Harry and he mine.

What conquest is here referred to?

(*b*) But shall it be that you, that set the crown
Upon the head of this forgetful man,
And for his sake, wear the detested blot
Of murderous subornation, shall it be
That you a world of curses undergo,
Being the agents or base second means,
The cords, the ladder, or the hangman rather?
O pardon, if that I descend so low,
To show the line and the predicament,
Wherein you range under this subtle king;
Shall it for shame be spoken in these days,
Or fill up chronicles in time to come,
That men of your nobility and power
Did 'gage them both in an unjust-behalf,
As both of you,—God pardon it!—have done.

* * * * *

And shall it, in more shame, be further spoken
That you are fool'd, discarded, and shook off
By him for whom these shames ye underwent?

By whom are these words spoken, to whom are they addressed, and who is the subject of them?

4. Give an analysis of the character of Henry V. as Prince and as King, illustrating your remarks by extracts from the plays; and state your opinion as to how far the Henry V. of history, and the Henry of Shakespeare are in accord. **15**

5. Write philological and explanatory notes on the following words:— **10**

Galliard—lieu—tike—portage—jutty—fet—cullion—sconce.

6. Explain the following passages fully, and the allusions; and note the circumstances under which they are spoken:— **20**

(*a*) By my troth he'll yield the crow a pudding one of these days.

(*b*) Go clear thy crystals.

(*c*) Fathers that like so many Alexanders
Have in these parts from morn till even fought
And sheathed their swords for lack of argument.

(*d*) For there is none of you so mean and base
That hath not lustre in your eyes.

(*e*) The basest horn of his hoof is more
Musical than the pipe of Hermes.

(*f*) 'Tis a hooded valour; and when it appears it will bate.

(*g*) If the English had any apprehension they would run away.

(*h*) There is some soul of goodness in things evil
Would men observingly distil it out;
For our bad neighbours make us early stirrers,
Which is both healthful and good husbandry;

(*i*) All his senses have but human conditions:

(*j*) Charles' wain is over the new chimney and yet our horse is not packed.

7. It has been said that "these plays, even if read as histories, are of the highest value, utterly as the writer of them set at nought every date and every fact which stands in the way of the dramatic effect which he intends to produce." 8

Comment on this statement, and give any reasons you can in support of it.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

PROSE.

Describe an Indian Village Community, its merits and defects as a system of local self-government,—in contrast with the Municipal system introduced under British rule. 50

VERSE.

An epistle in the manner of Pope, in which the manners and opinions of the older and younger generations of Hindoos are compared. 50

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER I.

J. G. BUHLER, Ph.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English:— 20

प्र पर्वतानामुशती उपस्थादश्वे इव विषिते हासमाने।
गावेव शुभ्रे मातरा रिहाणे विपाट्छुतुद्री पयसा जवेते ॥१॥
इन्द्रेषिते प्रसवं भिक्षमाणे अछा समुद्रं रथ्येव याथः।
समाराणे ऊर्मिभिः पिन्वमाने अन्या वामन्यामप्येति शुभ्रे ॥२॥
अछा सिन्धुं मातृतमामयासं विपाशमुर्वीं सुभगामगन्म।
वत्समिव मातरा संरिहाणे समानं योनिमनु संचरन्ती ॥३॥
एना वयं पयसा पिन्वमाना अनु योनिं देवकृतं चरन्तीः।
न वर्त्तवे प्रसवः सर्गतक्तः किंयुर्विप्रो नद्यो जोहवीति ॥४॥

रमध्वं मे वचसे सोम्याय ऋताव्रीरुप मुहूर्तमेवैः ।
प्रसिन्धुमच्छा बृहती मनीषावस्युरह्वे कुशिकस्य सूनुः ॥५॥

इन्द्रो अस्माँ अरदद्वज्रबाहुरपाहन् वृत्रं परिधिं नदीनाम् ।
देवोनयत्सविता सुपाणिस्तस्य वयं प्रसवे याम उर्वीः ॥६॥

प्रवाच्यं शश्वधा वीर्यं तदिन्द्रस्य कर्म यदहिं विवृश्चत् ।
वि वज्रेण परिषदो जघानायन्नापोयनमिच्छमानाः ॥७॥

एतद्वचो जरितर्मपि मृष्वा आ यत्ते घोषानुत्तरा युगानि ।
उक्थेषु कारो प्रति नो जुषस्व मा नो नि कः पुरुषत्रा नमस्ते ॥८॥

2. (*a*) Point out all the Vedic forms in the above passage, and give their equivalents in classical Sanskrit. 5

(*b*) Explain the accent of रमध्वम् । विवृश्चत् । आयन् ॥ 3

(*c*) What are the various meanings of the word युग in the Rigveda. 2

(*d*) From the stand-point of comparative philology which is the older form of the accus. plur. of nouns in ई; that in य: or that in ईः? Give reasons. 4

(*e*) Give the equivalents from the cognate Âryan languages for the following words : गो । अन्य । उरु । वत्स । युग । वचस् ॥ 6

3. Give the legends regarding Vasishṭha and Vis'vâmitra from the IIIrd and VIIth Maṇḍalas. 5

4. (*a*) Translate :— 7

न यत्पुरा चकृमा कद्धं नूनमृता वदन्तो अनृतं रपेम ।
गन्धर्वो अप्स्वप्या च योषा सा नो नाभिः परमं जामि तन्नौ ॥

Into whose mouth are these words put, and to whom are they addressed ?

(*b*) Give a comparative review of the mythology of the deity addressed. 7

5. Quote any two Richs, addressed to Indra, Ushas, or Parjanya ; write them out, marking the accents, and translate them. 10

6. (*a*) Describe the nature of the contents of the portion of the Nirukta you have read, and estimate its use to the Vedic scholar. (*b.*) What progress had the science of grammar made in Yâska's time, and how is he chronologically related to Pânini ? (*c*) Give the substance of Kautsa's arguments in favour of the proposition that the *mantras* are "meaningless" and Yâska's refutation of them. (*d.*) Quote the verses censuring the mere learning of the Vedas by heart without understanding the meaning. 12

7. Translate and explain :— 10

(*a.*) स न मन्येतागन्तूनिवार्थान्देवतानां प्रत्यक्षकृतस्यैतद्भवति । माहाभाग्याद्देवताया एकआत्मा

बहुधा स्तूयत एकस्यात्मनोऽन्ये देवाः प्रत्यङ्गानि भवन्ति। अपि च सत्वानां प्रकृतिभूमभिर्ऋषय स्तुवन्तीत्याहुः प्रकृतिसार्वनाम्न्याच्चेतरेतरजन्मानो भवन्तीतरेतरप्रकृतयः कर्मजन्मान आत्मजन्मान आत्मैवैषां रथो भवत्यात्मा श्वा आत्मायुधमात्मैषव आत्मा सर्वं देवस्य ॥

(b) स वित्तं गृहीत्वा विपाट्छुतुद्र्योः संभेदमायायावनुययुरितरे ।

To whom does this last refer, what is the occasion, and to what Sûkta or Rich is it an introduction? Give the positions and modern names of the rivers alluded to in this passage.

8. (a) Give the names of the three principal deities and their functions. What other gods are invoked along with them. (b) Write down Yâska's etymologies of the following words, stating which appears to you satisfactory, or proposing one yourself where there is none such:— 9

अदिति, आदित्य, वृत्र, पञ्चजनाः, दुहितृ,

Give the tenses of these words. रोदसी.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER II.

J. G. BUHLER, Ph.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

NYÂYA.

1. Translate and explain:— 25

मु० यद्विषयकत्वेन ज्ञानस्यानुमितिविरोधित्वं तत्वम्।

दि० ननु यद्विषयकत्वेत्यत्र तृतीयार्थोविच्छेदक-

त्वं तथा च वन्हिमान्धूमादित्यत्र वन्ह्यभावेतिव्याप्तिः पर्वतविशेष्यकधूमप्रकारकनिर्णयत्वेन वन्ह्यनुमितिं प्रति प्रतिबन्धकत्वे वन्ह्यभावविषयकत्वस्य प्रतिबन्धकतावच्छेदककोटिविष्टत्वात्। न च स्वरूपसंबन्धरूपावच्छेदकतापर्याप्त्यधिकरणत्वमनतिरिक्तवृत्तित्वं वावच्छेदकत्वं तृतीयार्थो वन्ह्यभावविषयकत्वस्यावच्छेदककोटिप्रविष्टत्वेप्यवच्छेदकतापर्याप्त्यनधिकरणत्वादतिरिक्तवृत्तित्वाच्च नाव्याप्तिरिति वाच्यम्। पर्याप्तिनिवेशेऽसंभवापत्तेः। अप्रामाण्यज्ञानानास्कन्दितत्वस्य प्रतिबन्धकताकोटिप्रविष्टत्वात्। अतिरिक्तवृत्तित्वरूपावच्छेदकत्वनिवेशे ऽहदोवन्हिमान्धूमादित्यादौ वन्ह्यभावविशिष्टऽहदादावव्याप्त्यापत्तेः प्रतिबन्धकत्वाभाववति ऽहदइत्येतादृशज्ञाने वन्ह्यभावविशिष्टऽहदविषयकत्वस्य सत्वात्। विशिष्टऽहदस्य ऽहदानतिरेकादत आह.

मु० यद्विषयकत्वं च यादृशविशिष्टविषयकत्वम्.

But when this latter is taken as the definition he takes अवच्छेदकत्व to be of the second kind. How does he then obviate the objection raised above?

2. What is the first or *purvapaksha* definition of *Vyâpti*; and what are the objections brought against it in the *Muktâvalî*? Would such objections have any weight in European logic? If not, why not? In what manner is the definition twisted in the Dinakarî in order to avoid one of the objections; and how are both the definitions finally condemned? 15

3. (*a*) Give the final or Siddhânta definition of Vyâpti; and (*b* apply) it to 12

वन्हिमान्धूमात् । All righteous men are holy;
This man is not holy,
∴ He is not righteous.

(*c*). Show that it does not apply to

धूमवान्वन्हेः, विशिष्टसत्तावाञ्जातेः; Horses grow, trees grow; ∴ trees are horses.

(*d*). What is meant by the प्रतियोगितावच्छेदक-संबन्ध! Is it any particular *Sambandha*. 11

4. Explain:—

अनुमित्साविरहविशिष्टसमानविषयकप्रत्यक्ष-सामग्री कामिनीजिज्ञासादिवत्स्वातन्त्र्येण प्रति-बन्धिका । What is meant by स्वातन्त्र्येण प्रति-बन्धिका and why is प्रत्यक्षसामग्री so? Explain सा-मानाधिकरण्यानुमिति and पक्षतावच्छेदकाव-च्छेदेनानुमिति

5. (*a*.) हेत्वधिकरणवृत्त्यभावाप्रतियोगिसाध्यसा- 10
मानाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरित्येतल्लक्षणं धूमवान्वन्हे-रित्यत्रातिव्याप्तम् । तत्र हि हेत्वधिकरणमहा-नसादिवृत्तिर्घटाद्यभावो न तु धूमाभावस्तस्याप्र-तियोगी धूमः।

(*b*) प्रतियोग्यनधिकरणहेत्वधिकरणवृत्त्यभावेत्या-दौ प्रतियोगितावच्छेदकसंबन्धेन प्रतियोग्यनधिक-रणत्वविवक्षणे ज्ञानवान्सत्वादित्यादौ नातिव्याप्तिः किंतु वन्हिमान्धूमादित्यत्राव्याप्तिरित्यभिप्रायोदि-

नकरीकारस्य । तत्र प्रतियोगितावच्छेदकसंबन्धेन विषयतासंबंधेन हेत्वधिकरणस्य घटादेर्ज्ञानाधिकरणतया ज्ञानवान्सत्वादित्यत्रास्त्येवातिव्याप्तिः । वह्निमान्धूमादित्यत्र च नैवाव्याप्तिर्हेत्वधिकरणस्य पर्वतादेः प्रतियोगितावच्छेदकसंबन्धेन संयोगेन वह्न्यधिकरणत्वात् ।

Examine and answer these objections.

चैत्रस्तण्डुलान्पचति । पच्यन्ते तण्डुलाश्चैत्रेण । 7

What is the Vâkyârtha in these two cases according to the Naiyâyikas and the Vaiyakaraṇas?

7. State and examine the arguments of the Muktâvalî against the *Chârvâkas* and the *Vedântins* as to the nature of the soul. How do the Naiyâyikas interpret such texts as 11

ब्रह्मविद्ब्रह्मैव भवति ?

8. Make out a list of the Nyâya works usually read by the Naiyayikas. What are the portions chiefly attended to? Give an estimate of the scope and value of Nyâya learning and mention its strong as well as weak points. 9

DHARMA.

1. Give a short history of the Dharmas'âstras and Nibandhas. 5

2. Define the term "dharma," and give the subdivisions of the dharma according to the Mitâkshar. 5

3. Explain the following terms:— 12

नैमित्तिककर्माणि, सवर्णोवादः, सपिण्डः, गोत्रजः, सगोत्रः, बन्धुः, भिन्नगोत्रः, साहसं, सोदकः । संसृष्टी । प्रायश्चित्तम् । रहस्यप्रायश्चित्तम् ।

Mention any differences in the explanations occurring in the three books studied.

4. What is the Upâkaraṇa, and what the Utsarga? When should they take place? 3

5. What is the position of women under the Hindu law? [Quote passages on the point.] Who are the persons entitled to give a girl in marriage? 5

6. What is a Divya and how many kinds of Divyas are there? When are they to be used? 6

7. What is the opinion of Vijñânes'vara on the origin of property? Give his chief arguments. 9

8. What is सप्रतिबन्धदाय and what अप्रतिबन्धदाय? 11

Quote and translate according to Vijñânes'vara, Yâjñavalkya's verse on the succession to Sapratibandhadâya.

9. Translate and explain according to the Mayûkha, and Vîramitrodaya:— 9

अप्रजःस्त्रीधनं भर्तुर्ब्राह्मादिषु चतुर्ष्वपि ।
दुहितॄणां प्रसूताचेच्छेषेषु पितृगामि तत् ॥

10. What is क्रीतानुशयः and what संभूयसमुत्थानम्? Describe the descent of property left by one engaged in a संभूयसमुत्थानम्. 7

11. What are the qualifications necessary in a person who is to be adopted? 8

12. Under what conditions is every transaction null and void? Quote the verse on the subject, and give the various explanations of it proposed by your authorities. 9

13. Translate:— 11

विभक्ता यद्यनुमतिं कुर्वन्ति व्यवहारसौकर्यमात्रं भवति । अथ न कुर्वन्ति । तथापि न दानाद्यनिष्पत्तिः। तत्र हेतुः । हि यस्मात्ते स्वधनस्यासाधारणस्वत्वापन्नस्य धनस्येशाः स्वामिनः । साधारणे स्वत्वे हि

परस्परानुमत्यपेक्षा न त्वसाधारणेपीति भावः। यत्तु बृहस्पतिनोक्तम्।

विभक्ता वाविभक्ताः सपिण्डाः स्थावरे समाः।
एको ह्यनीशः सर्वत्र दानाधमनविक्रयइति॥

तदप्यविभक्तानुमतिं व्यवहारसौकर्यार्थमेव प्रतिपादयति ग्रामाद्यनुमतिवदित्यवसेयम्। स्थावरे हि चिरकालस्यापि नियतसाक्ष्यादिविगमे विभागाविभागनिर्णयो दुःशङ्कः स्यात्कालान्तरे। सत्यां त्वनुमतौ विभागनिर्णयानपेक्ष एव व्यवहारः सिध्यति सर्वानुमत्या दत्तत्वादित्याशय इति विज्ञानेश्वरादयो बहवः॥

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

J. G. BUHLER, Ph.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Sanskrit:— 30

(a) The modern Atheism of the German philosopher, Feuerbach, is based on a similar confusion. It assumes that the measure of what man is to believe is to be determined by what he can grasp in an act of positive thought: in other words, that the mere absence of the necessary data for thinking at all is tantamount to a logical determination of the non-existence of a corresponding object. God, according to this system, is but humanity deified in its intellectual, or moral, or physical attributes, according to the varying condition, characters, and wants of this or that people: but in all, according to one form or another of Anthropomorphism.

(*b*) These beauteous forms, 20
Through a long absence, have not been to me
As is a landscape to a blind man's eye;
But oft in lonely rooms, and 'mid the din
Of towns and cities, I have owed to them,
In hours of weariness, sensations sweet,
Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart;
And passing even into my purer mind,
With tranquil restoration:—feelings too
Of unremembered pleasure; such perhaps,
As have no slight or trivial influence
On that best portion of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered, acts
Of kindness and of love.

2. Translate into English:— 35

a. ब्रह्मास्य जगतो निमित्तं कारणं प्रकृतिश्चेत्यस्य पक्षस्याक्षेपः स्मृतिनिमित्तः परिहृतः। तर्कनिमित्त इदानीमाक्षेपः परिह्रियते। कुतः पुनरस्मिन्नवधारित आगमार्थे तर्कनिमित्तस्याक्षेपस्यावकाशः। ननु धर्म इव ब्रह्मणि निरपेक्ष आगमो भवितुमर्हति। भवेदयमवष्टम्भो यदि प्रमाणान्तरानवगाह्य आगममात्रप्रमेयोयमर्थः स्यादनुष्ठेयरूप इव धर्मः। परिनिष्पन्नरूपं तु ब्रह्मावगम्यते परिनिष्पन्ने च वस्तुनि प्रमाणान्तराणामस्त्यवकाशो यथा पृथिव्यादिषु। यथा च श्रुतीनां परस्परविरोधे सत्येकवशेनेतरा नीयन्त एवं प्रमाणान्तरविरोधेपि तद्वशेनैव श्रुतिर्नीयते। दृष्टसाधर्म्येण चादृष्टमर्थं समर्पयन्ती युक्तिरनुभवस्य संनिकृष्यते विप्रकृष्यते तु श्रुतिरैतिह्यमात्रेण स्वार्थाभिधानात्। अनुभवावसानं च ब्रह्मविज्ञानमविद्याया निवर्तकं मोक्षसाधनं च दृष्टफलतयेष्यते। श्रुतिरपि श्रोतव्यो मन्तव्य इति

श्रवणव्यतिरेकेण मननं विदधती तर्कमप्यत्रादर्तव्यं दर्शयति । अतस्तर्कनिमित्तः पुनराक्षेपः क्रियते ।

न्यक्कारोह्ययमेव मे यदरयस्तत्राप्यसौ तापसः 15
सोप्यत्रैव निहन्ति राक्षसभटाञ्जीवत्यहो रावणः ।
धिग्धिक् शक्रजितं प्रबोधितवता किं कुम्भकर्णेन वा
स्वर्गग्रामटिकाविलुण्ठनवृथोच्छूनैः किमेभिर्भुजैः ॥
सुधाबद्धग्रासैरुपवनचकोरैः कवलितां
किरञ्ज्योत्स्नामच्छां लवलिफलपाकप्रणयिनीम् ।
उपप्राकारायं प्रहिणु नयने तर्कय मना-
गनाकाशे कोयं गलितहरिणः शीतकिरणः ॥
शैलेन्द्रप्रतिपाद्यमानगिरिजाहस्तोपगूढोल्लस-
द्रोमाञ्चादिविसंष्ठुलाखिलविधिव्यासङ्गभङ्गाकुलः ।
हा शैत्यं तु हिमाचलस्य करपोरित्यूचिवान्सस्मितं
शैलान्तःपुरमातृमण्डलगणैर्दृष्टोवताद्वः शिवः ॥

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER I.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

LUCRETIUS, BOOKS I—III; AND TACITUS, ANNALS I—VI.

1. Translate— 20

(a) Qua propter qui materiem rerum esse putarunt
Ignem atque ex igni summam consistere posse,
Et qui principium gignundis aera rebus
Constituere, aut umorem quicumque putarunt

Fingere res ipsum per se, terramve creare
Omnia et in rerum naturas vertier omnis,
Magno opere a vero longe deerrasse videntur
Adde etiam qui conduplicant primordia rerum
Aera jungentes igni terramque liquori,
Et qui quattuor ex rebus posse omnia rentur
Ex igni terra atque anima processere et imbri.

Explain the allusions in this passage. To what systems of Physical Philosophy does Lucretius refer?

(*b*) Præterea quoniam nequeunt sine luce colores
Esse, neque in lucem existunt primordia rerum,
Scire licet quam sint nullo velata colore.
Qualis enim cæcis poterit color esse tenebris?
Lumine quin ipso mutatur propterea quod
Recta aut obliqua percussus luce refulget;
Pluma columbarum quo pacto in sole videtur,
Quæ sita cervices circum collumque coronat:
Namque alias fit uti claro sit rubra pyropo,
Interdum quodam sensu fit uti videatur
Inter curalium viridis miscere Zmaragdos.

2. Write short notes on the Lucretian use of the following words:— **8**

Dædala—submitto—corpo—raprima—mente animoque—eventa—cluere—homœomeriam—corusco.

3. What were Lucretius' ideas on the subject of the nature of the gods; plurality of worlds; the deterioration of nature? What does he say about design in the creation of the world? On what does he base his own philosophy? **10**

4. Give a brief account of the matter of the 3rd Book. **8**

5. Translate— **10**

Precante reo brevem moram, dum accusator consulatu abiret, adversatus est Cæsar: Solitum quippe magistratibus diem privatis dicere: nec infringendum consulis jus, cujus vigiliis niteretur ne quod respublica detrimentum caperet. Proprium id Tiberio fuit, scelera nuper reperta priscis verbis obtegere. Conscientia belli Sacrovir diu dissimulatus, victoria per avaritiam fœdata et uxor Sosia arguebantur. Nec dubie repetundarum criminibus hærebant, sed cuncta quæstione majestatis exercita, et Silius imminentem damnationem voluntario fine prævertit. Sævitum tamen in bona, non ut stipendariis pecuniæ redderentur, quorum nemo repetebat: sed liberalitas Augusti avulsa, computatis singillatim quæ fisco petebantur.

6. Translate with explanatory notes:— 22

(*a*) Atque illa cui avunculus Augustus, socer Tiberius, ex Druso liberi, seque ac majores et posteros municipali adultero fœdabat, ut pro honestis et præsentibus flagitiosa et incerta exspectaret.

(*β*) Nam alius occursum ejus vitare; quidam salutatione reddita statim averti; plerique inceptum sermonem abrumpere, insistentibus contra irridentibusque qui Sejano fautores aderant. Enimvero Tiberius torvus aut falsum renideus vultu: seu loqueretur seu taceret juvenis, crimen ex silentio ex voce. Ne nox quidem secura cum uxor vigilias, somnos, suspiria matri Liviæ, atque illa Sejano patefaceret.

Who are the persons alluded to in these extracts?

Give a brief account of the fortunes of the wife and children of Germanicus after his death.

Give a sketch of the rise and fall of Sejanus.

7. Explain— 22

(*a*) Centurionatum inde egit.

(*b*) Equester ordo cuneum Germanici appellavit, qui juniorum dicebatur:

(*c*) At Q. Haterius .....deridiculo fuit, senex fœdissimæ adulationis tantum infamia usurus.

(*d*) Minus jura quotiens gliscat potestas, nec utendum imperio, ubi legibus agi posset.

(*e*) Exin Cotta Messalinus .....arguitur pleraque: C. Cæsarem, quasi incestæ virilitatis et cum die natali Augustæ inter sacerdotes epularetur, novendialem eam cœnam dixisse.

(*f*) Quanto pecunia dites et voluptatibus opulentos, tanto magis imbelles Æduos evincite, et fugientibus consulite.

(*g*) Centesimam rerum venalium, post bella civilia institutam, deprecante populo edixit Tiberius, militare ærarium eo subsidio niti; simul imparem oneri rempublicam nisi vicesimo militiæ anno veterani dimitterentur.

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER II.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CICERO, EPISTOLÆ AD ATTICUM I.—III.; PLAUTUS, TRINUMNUS.

1. Translate:— 40

(*a*) Narro tibi: plane relegatus mihi videor, posteaquam in Formiano sum. Dies enim nullus erat, Antii cum essem, quo die non melius scirem, Romæ quid ageretur, quam ii qui erant Romæ. Etenim literæ tuæ, non solum quid Romæ, sed etiam quid in republicâ, neque solum quid fieret, verum etiam quid futurum esset, indicabant. Nunc, nisi si quid ex prætereunte viatore exceptum est, scire nihil possumus. Quare, quamquam jam te ipsum exspecto, tamen isti puero, quem ad me statim jussi recurrere, da ponderosam aliquam epistolam, plenam omnium non modò actorum, sed etiam opinionum tuarum: ac diem, quo Româ sis exiturus, cura ut sciam.

(*b*) Quod si auderem, Athenas poterem. Sane ita cadebat, ut vellem. Nunc et nostri hostes ibi sunt; et te non habemus; et veremur, ne interpretentur, illud quoque oppidum ab Italiâ non satis abesse: nec scribis quam ad diem te exspectemus. Quod me ad vitam vocas, unum efficis, ut a me manus abstineam; alterum non potes, ut me non nostri consilii vitæque pœniteat. Quid enim est, quod me retineat, præsertim si spes ea non est, quæ nos proficiscentes prosequebatur? Non faciam ut enumerem miserias omnes, in quas incidi per summam injuriam, et scelus, non tam inimicorum meorum, quam invidorum; ne et meum mœrorem exagitem, et te in eumdem luctum vocem. Hoc affirmo, neminem unquam tantâ calamitate esse affectum: nemini mortem magis optandum fuisse: cujus oppetendæ tempus honestissimum prætermissum est. Reliqua tempora non sunt jam ad medicinam, sed ad finem, doloris.

Write historical and explanatory notes on the above letters.

2. Translate:— 50

Syc. Huic ego diei nomen "Trinumnum" faciam:
nam ego operam meam
Tribus nummis hodie locavi ad artes nugatorias.

Advenio ex Sileuciâ, Macedoniâ, Asiâ, atque Arabiâ.
Quas ego neque oculis neque pedibus unquam usurpavi meis.
Vide'n', egestas quid negotî dat homini misero mali!
Quî ego nunc subigor, trium nummorum causâ, ut has epistolas
Dicam ab eo homine me accepisse, quem ego, qui sit homo, nescio,
Neque novi; neque natus, necne is fuerit, id solide scio.

Char. Pol, hic quidem fungino genere est; cupite se totum tegit:
Illurica facies videtur hominis; eo ornatu advenit.

Syc. Ille, qui me conduxit, ubi conduxit, abduxit domum.
Quæ voluit, mihi dixit: docuit, et præmonstravit prius,
Quomodo quidque agerem. Nunc adeo, si quid ego addidero amplius,
Eo conductor melius de me nugas conciliaverit.
Ut ille me exornavit, ita sum ornatus: argentum hoc facit.
Ipse ornamenta a chorago hæc sumsit suo periculo.
Nunc ego si potero ornamentis hominem circumducere,
Dabo operam; ut me esse ipsum plane sycophantem sentiat.

Char. Quam magis specto, minus placet mihi hominis facies, Mira sunt,
Ni illic homo 'st aut dormitator, aut sector zonarius.
Loca contemplat; circumspectat sese, atque ædeis noscitat.
Credo, (edepol) quo mox furatum veniat, speculatur loca.
Magis lubido 'st observare, quid agat: ei rei operam dabo.

What derivations are given of 'edepol'?

Distinguish between 'concilium' and 'consilium,' and give their derivations.

Analyse the word 'addidero' into its component parts; and state, by the aid of comparative philology, English words identical with or allied to these parts.

What is the true meaning of the root-verb, and what are its analogues in other languages?

Give the derivation of 'argentum' by aid of comparative philology.

3. Compare Terence and Plautus with reference to their relations to the Greek Comedy. 10

Quote Horace's opinion of Plautus, and give a sketch of his life, and the society in which he lived, contrasting it with that of Terence.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN TRANSLATION.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; G. B. REID, B.A., C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 40

(*a*) Non ego te, Crete, centum digesta per urbes,
Adspiciam, puero cognita terra Jovi.
Nam pater, et tellus justo regnata parente,
Prodita sunt facto, nomina cara, meo :
Cum tibi, ne victor tecto morerere recurvo,
Quæ regerent passus, pro duce fila dedi,
Cum mihi dicebas, Per ego ipsa pericula juro,
Te fore, dum nostrum vivet uterque, meam.
Vivimus : et non sum, Theseu, tua, si modo vivis,
Fæmina, perjuri fraude sepulta viri,
Me quoque, qua fratrem mactasses, improbe, clava,
Esset, quam dederas, morte soluta fides.
Nunc ego non tantum, quæ sum passura, recordor,
Sed quæcunque potest ulla relicta pati.
Occurrunt animo percundi mille figuræ :
Morsque minus pœnæ, quam mora mortis habet.

(*b*) Si quis piorum manibus locus, si, ut sapientibus placet, non cum corpore exstinguuntur magnæ animæ, placide quiescas, nosque domum tuam, ab infirmo desiderio et muliebribus lamentis ad contemplationem virtutum tuarum voces, quas neque lugeri nec plangi fas est. Admiratione te potius quàm temporalibus laudibus, et si natura suppeditet, similitudine decoremus. Is verus honor, ea conjunctissimi cujusque pietas. Id filiæ quoque uxorique præceperim, sic patris, sic mariti memoriam venerari, ut omnia facta dictaque ejus secum revolvant, formamque ac figuram animi magis quam corporis complectantur; non quia intercedendum putem imaginibus quæ marmore aut ære finguntur, sed ut vultus hominum, ita simulacra vultus imbecilla ac mortalia sunt, forma mentis æterna, quam tenere et exprimere non per alienam materiem et artem, sed tuis ipse moribus possis. Quicquid ex Agricola amavimus, quicquid mirati sumus, manet mansurumque est in animis hominum in æternitate temporum, fama rerum. Nam multos veterum velut inglorios et ignobiles oblivio obruet : Agricola posteritati narratus et traditus superstes erit.

2. Translate into Latin :— 60

The islands of Great Britain and Ireland were gradually peopled from the adjacent continent of Gaul. From the coast of Kent, to the extremity of Caithness and Ulster, the memory of a Celtic origin was distinctly preserved in the perpetual resemblance of language, of religion, and of manners. The Roman province was reduced to the state of civilized and peaceful servitude: the rights of savage freedom were contracted to the narrow limits of Caledonia. The inhabitants of that northern region were divided, as early as the reign of Constantine, between the two great tribes of the Scots and of the Picts, who have since experienced a very different fortune. The power, and almost the memory, of the Picts have been extinguished by their successful rivals; and the Scots, after maintaining for ages the dignity of an independent kingdom, have multiplied, by an equal and voluntary union, the honours of the English name. The origin of the Scots and Picts has given rise to long controversies; but it is most probable that the Scots were the same as the Gael of the present day, and that the Picts were akin to the Welch family of the Celtic race. The Scots inhabited the western part of Caledonia, and, according to tradition, had crossed over from the neighbouring coast of Ireland. It may admit of doubt whether Ireland or Scotland was the original seat of the Scots; but this is immaterial: the Scots were of the same races as the inhabitants of Ireland, and even in the fourth and following centuries were more numerous in Ireland than in Caledonia.

V.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS, 1871-72.

EXAMINERS.

C. E. Fox, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

M. R. A. Branson, Barrister-at-Law.

Rao Ṣaheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

JURISPRUDENCE AND THE ROMAN CIVIL LAW.

C. E. Fox, M.A., Barrister-at-Law; M. R. A. BRANSON, Barrister-at-Law; RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define Jurisprudence according to Justinian, and according to modern notions. 12

Contrast 'natural law' with 'the law of nations' and with the 'Civil law.'

What features are common to 'natural law' and English Equity?

2. What were the powers of a paterfamilias in the time of Justinian? Over what members of his family did the authority of a paterfamilias extend, and how might it be dissolved? 10

3. What was the capitis deminutio? How did it affect the condition of a slave or one invested with senatorial dignity? 5

4. How was the rule that 'pupils may make their condition better but may not make it worse' exemplified in case of contracts entered into by a pupil without the authority of his tutor? How was tutelage terminated? 6

5. What were the incidents of dominium? 7

What things were acquirable by occupatio?

What change did Justinian make in the method of acquiring ownership?

6 What do you mean by accessio, and how did it affect the right of owners of property on river banks? 5

7 Distinguish rural from urban servitudes. What is the difference between jus itineris and jus actûs, and what had the possessor to show to support his claim to the last mentioned servitude? Name the real actions by which a claim was made with regard to a servitude. 10

8 What were the essential conditions of a donatio mortis causâ? Give examples of such a gift. What change did Justinian make in the law respecting gifts inter vivos? When were such gifts revocable? 7

9. What formalities were necessary in making a will? How was defect aided when a witness was not properly qualified? 7

10. On what principle was an institutio heredis indispensable to the completeness of a will? How was a will affected by the birth of a posthumous heir? 7

11. Explain the different aspect in which inheritance was regarded by the Roman and by the Hindu. What special body existed at Rome to watch over the due performance of the sacra? 10

12 Give instances of the rule that a legacy is not rendered void by a false description or by a false reason being assigned for giving it. 7

13 From what contracts did real obligations arise? Distinguish between 'mutuum,' 'commodatum,' 'depositum' 7

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS, AND THE LAW OF SUCCESSION.

C E FOX, M A., Barrister-at-Law; M. R. A. BRANSON, Barrister-at-Law; RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Give the reason and origin of the doctrine that "personal property has no locality." How is the personal property of the different classes of British subjects in India affected by marriage? 8

2. Define the term "status," and state the different classes of status as laid down in the laws of different nations. 8

3. What is the status of a slave: under the Muhammadan law, the Hindu law, the Roman law, and the law of British India? What are the laws of succession applicable to the children of Hindu and Muhammadan slaves? 10

4 Define domicile; state the different kinds and their relation to the law of succession in regard to different classes of persons. What is the effect of marriage and divorce on the wife's domicile? 5

5. By what law is the power of a person to make a will to be determined, in respect to property of different kinds, in the case of (*a*) an Englishman born in England; (*b*) an American residing in Bombay; (*c*) a Parsi resident of Bombay; (*d*) a Hindu; and (*e*) a Dekani Mussalman? Discuss the subject fully. 10

6 State fully the restrictions upon alienation by a Hindu, if it be (*a*) by a single man; (*b*) by a married man; (*c*) by a wife; (*d*) by a widow; (*e*) by a mother; (*f*) by a manager; (*g*) by a co-parcener 10

7. What is the rule against perpetuities, and how far does it affect the different classes of testators in British India? 4

8. What are the essential constituents of a Hindu marriage? Who can and who cannot marry? Can those who have not married, adopt? Which are the most common forms of Hindu marriage, and what light do they throw on the different periods of Hindu history? 12

9 What is the idea of a Hindu marriage? Can it be dissolved, and if so by whom, and under what circumstances, and how will it affect the property of the parties? Compare the Muhammadan and English laws with the Hindu law on this subject. 12

10. What are the gains of science? How is the acquirer's property in reference to those affected by his position in a Hindu family? Discuss the subject fully. 6

11. Define dower, and state the principles on which it is regulated, and how it is confirmed according to Muhammadan law. Compare this with dower in Hindu law. 8

12 What is Shufaa? Who can claim it; when can it be claimed, and under what conditions? Can a Hindu claim to enforce this right? 7

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

THE LAW OF PROPERTY, CONTRACTS AND TORTS.

C. E. FOX, M.A., Barrister-at-Law; M. R. A. BRANSON, Barrister-at-Law; RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a short account of the land tenures in and about the Island of Bombay and its neighbourhood. 10

2. Discuss the rule in Wild's case. Is it applicable to personalty? 10

3. Will a purchaser from (1) a trustee, (2) an executor, be bound under any and what circumstances to see to the application of his purchase money? Has there been any and what recent legislation on this subject? 7

4. *A* purchases an estate in Bombay from *B* in January 1868. At the time of the purchase *A* has notice that *B* had created an equitable mortgage of the estate by a deposit of title deeds (accompanied by a memorandum) with *D* in 1862. What are the respective rights of *A* and *D*? 5

5. What covenants are usually entered into by (1) a lessor, (2) a lessee, (3) a mortgagor, and (4) an executor respectively? 5

6. Distinguish between *escheat* and *forfeiture*. Are any and what estates subject to *escheat* or *forfeiture*, and under what circumstances? 5

7 What is *stoppage in transitu*? (1) When, (2) by whom, (3) during what period, (4) and how may the right be exercised; and (5) how may it be defeated? 10

8. By what law are (1) the capacity of a person to contract, (2) the validity of the contract, (3) the form, (4) the construction, (5) the dissolution or discharge, and (6) the enforcement of the contract respectively to be regulated? 10

9 Will notice of the dishonour of a bill of exchange, under any and what circumstances be dispensed with? In cases where such notice is necessary, within what time must it be given, and what will be the result of a failure to do so? 5

10. Distinguish between *factors* and *brokers*. Can a factor under any and what circumstances bind his principal by *a pledge* of property entrusted to him for *sale*? What are 10

the English and Indian Acts relating to factors? Give a short summary of them.

11. Are any and what guarantees required to be in writing; and what must appear on the face of them? Has there been any recent legislation on this subject? 5

12. Distinguish between the reservation in a contract of a *penalty* and of *liquidated damages*, for the breach thereof. Do you know of any general rule by which to determine whether an agreement be by way of penalty or for the payment of liquidated damages? Give examples. 5

13. Will a suit lie to recover damage for merely verbal abuse? 3

14. *A* took a ticket from the *B* Railway Co., entitling himself to be carried from *C* to *D*. An intermediate part of the journey was over the line of the *E* Railway Co., over which the *B* Co. had running powers on payment of toll; the whole of the traffic arrangements being left to the *E* Co., by special Act. On that part of the line the train of the *B* Co., in which *A* was, ran into a train of the *E* Co. The collision was caused entirely by the negligence of the servants of the *E* Co. *A* was injured, and sues the *B* Co. for compensation. Will he succeed? 5

15. Discuss Semayne's case. 5

TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, OF CRIMES, AND OF PROCEDURE, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

C. E. Fox, M.A., Barrister-at-Law; M. R. A. BRANSON, Barrister at-Law; RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 What are dying declarations, and when are they admissible in evidence in India? Does the law in England differ on this subject from the law in India? 5

2. Enumerate as fully as you can all the instruments that require attestation. 6

3. Are there any and what cases in which deeds or other instruments that by law require attestation may be proved without calling the attesting witnesses or any of them? 7

4. What is *hearsay evidence?* Is it ever and when admissible? 10

5. *A*, *B*, and *C* are jointly indicted for the murder of *D*. Can either of them, under any and what circumstances be admitted as a witness against the other without being admitted as an approver? 5

6. Does drunkenness excuse the commission of crime? Discuss the question fully. 5

7. What is the law in Bombay, and in the Mofussil, regarding the admissibility of the following species of evidence, in criminal trials:— 8

(*a.*) Wife's evidence against the husband and *vice versâ*;

(*b*) The evidence of an accomplice;

(*c.*) The confession of an accused before a Police constable, and before a Magistrate.

Give reasons for your replies.

8. State in detail the two distinct modes by which Magistrates can direct the removal of nuisances under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the remedies available to the aggrieved parties in both cases. 7

9. Explain the mode of trying criminal cases by the aid of a jury outside the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of H. M. High Courts. 7

10 Discuss the provisions of the law regarding appeals in criminal trials in India. 6

11. What are the powers of (*a*) a district Sessions Court, (*b*) the High Court as a Court of Appeal, (*c*) the High Court as a Court of Revision, (*d*) the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction, as to amendment of the charge? 7

12. How does the Criminal Procedure Code provide for 7

(*a.*) Maintenance of wives and children;

(*b.*) Disputes as to rights of use of land or water?

13. What jurisdiction have Civil Courts in suits for immoveable property and in declaratory suits. 4

14. In what cases may or must the Courts 10

(*a.*) Issue injunctions;

(*b*) Set aside *ex parte* judgments;

(*c.*) Reject plaints;

(*d.*) Issue commissions;

(*e.*) Direct substituted service of process under the Code?

15. How are claims to attached property investigated, and how, under the Civil Procedure Code, are decrees executed out of the jurisdiction of the Court by which they were passed? 6

VI.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE, 1871-72.

EXAMINERS.

J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S., A.K.C.... ..... J. T. DENISON-MACKENZIE, M.B., F.R.C.S.	In Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical
W. GRAY, M.B. ... . W. P. PARTRIDGE, Esq.	In Physiology, Histology and Comparative Anatomy.
I. B. LYON, Esq .. .. D. S. KEMP, F.C.S.L	In Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.
W. GRAY, M.B. .. .. NARAYAN DAJI, G.G.M.C.	In Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

MONDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANATOMY.

J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S., A.K.C.;
J. T DENISON-MACKENZIE, M.B., F.R.C S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the structure and arrangements of the Spinal cord and its membranes. 20

2. The origin, connexions, course and distribution of the Hypoglossal nerve. 20

3. The contents and relations of the parts in the posterior mediastinum. 15

4. The various means by which the urinary organs are maintained in their position in the male and female; also the differences which exist between them in a male child and an adult. 25

5. The attachment and relations of the ligaments of the hip joint. Carefully describe the dissection necessary to display the ligamentum teres, and what is the function of that ligament? 20

MONDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY, HISTOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

W. GRAY, M.B.; W. P. PARTRIDGE, ESQ.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Give the chemical composition of Bile. Is it a secretion or an excretion? 20

2. Describe the course of the Fœtal circulation. 20

3. Describe the minute anatomy of the Kidney, and the mode in which the urine is eliminated. 25

4. Name and write a short description of the preparations 1, 2, and 3. 15

5. Describe:— 20

(a.) The course of the circulation in the Leech.

(b.) The structure and functions of the Hyoid apparatus in fishes.

TUESDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY, &c.

I. B. LYON, ESQ.; D. S. KEMP, F.C.S.L.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Into a specific gravity bottle which will hold exactly 1,000 grains of water, is put 300 grains of an insoluble powder and the bottle is then filled up with water. The contents of the bottle now weigh 1,225 grains, what is the specific gravity of the powder? 5

2. What theoretically is supposed to be the difference between a polarised and an unpolarized ray of light? How practically can you distinguish the one from the other? 15

3. What amount of heat can you get from the perfect combustion with Oxygen of the Carbon contained in 100 grains of starch? What is the equivalent in mechanical effect of the heat obtained? 10

4. Explain by an equation the formation of Nitrogen Monoxide from Ammonium Nitrate, stating the volume of the gas produced from a given weight of the salt. 10

5. What is the least volume of common air necessary for complete combustion of 10 cubic inches of Olefiant gas? What volumes of Carbon Dioxide and Water Vapor will result from the combustion? Calculate the specific gravity of one of these two gases. 15

6. State the composition by weight, and describe shortly the properties of any three of the following substances:— 25

Red Iodide of Mercury.

Common Rhombic Phosphate of Soda.

Urea.

Arseniuretted Hydrogen.

Oil of Vitriol.

White Precipitate.

7. Explain by an equation the conversion of Essential Oil of Bitter Almonds into Benzoic Acid. 5

8. What three substances are represented by the following symbols? Classify them in the organic series:— 15

$C_3 H_8 O_3$.
$C_{18} H_{36} O_2$.
$C_3 H_5 . 3 C_{18} H_{35} O_2$.

TUESDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY, MATERIA MEDICA, AND PHARMACY.

W. GRAY, M.B.; NA'RA'YAN DA'JI, G.G.M.C.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the following terms,—*involucre, arillus, cremocarp, stolon, gynandrous, silicula, achœnium, pappus*,—and give examples of each. 10

2. Give the essential characters of the following Natural Orders, and enumerate the officinal plants of the British Pharmacopœia which they respectively contain,—*Atropaceæ, Compositæ* and *Asclepiadaceæ*. 15

3. Describe the plant on the table in accordance with the following order, using technical language:— 15

Root,	Inflorescence,	Corolla,	Ovary,	Fruit,
Stem,	Bracts,	Stamens,	Style,	Seed,
Leaves,	Calyx,	Disk,	Stigma,	Embryo.

Refer it to its Natural Order, and give your reasons for doing so.

4. Explain the action and therapeutic application of *Astringent Medicines* on the animal economy. Classify the officinal astringents into groups upon physiological grounds, and explain shortly the principal characteristic action and use of each group. 23

5. Explain the process of the British Pharmacopœia for the preparation of *Atropia*. What dose of Atropia would you use for subcutaneous injection in an adult? 12

6. Classify according to their general properties the officinal *Papilionaceæ*, and *Umbelliferæ*. Explain the physiological actions and therapeutic uses of such as are poisonous, and state in what actions they resemble or differ from each other. 25

VII.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE, 1871-72.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B.	In Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
W. Dymock, B.A.	
W. Gray, M.B.	In Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic and Dental Surgery.
W. F. Knapp, Esq	
A. M. Rogers, Esq.	In Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
E. B. Butler, M.D.	
Sidney Smith, M.D.	In Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.
Professor I. B. Lyon.....	

MONDAY, 18TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

J. T. DENISON-MACKENZIE, M.B.; W. DYMOCK, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the morbid conditions of the alimentary system that usually cause Dyspepsia? 15

2. Name the different causes of intestinal obstruction. Describe those of more frequent occurrence. Mention the treatment to be adopted in each case. 23

3. How is disease of the Mitral valves to be distinguished from that of the Aortic? 15

4. Describe the symptoms of a case of Paralysis from disease of the cervical sympathetic. In what cases of Paralysis may Galvanisation or Faradisation be used with advantage? 22

5. Describe the Post-mortem appearances you would expect to find in examining the bodies of patients who died of— 25

(a) Chronic Bright's Disease (Chronic Desquamative Nephritis.)

(b) Phthisis Pulmonalis.

(c) Constriction of the Left Auriculo-ventricular opening.

MONDAY, 18TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SURGERY, SURGICAL ANATOMY, OPHTHALMIC AND DENTAL SURGERY.

W. GRAY, M.B.; W. T. KNAPP, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the symptoms and treatment of a Fractured Rib, and of the various complications which may arise. 20

2. Describe the causes, progressive symptoms, and progressive treatment of a Strangulated Inguinal Hernia. 20

3. The causes and symptoms of Chronic Cystitis. Describe shortly the treatment to be adopted in each particular case, and also the general treatment you would pursue. 20

4. Describe the local symptoms, and treatment of the following diseases—Talipes Valgus, Alveolar Abscess, Mercurial Ptyalism, Herpes Præputialis, Infantile Stomatitis, External Hemorrhoids. 25

5. Describe the causes, ophthalmoscopic appearances, prognosis, and treatment of Extravasation of Blood from the Retina or Choroid. 15

TUESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

A. M. ROGERS, Esq.; E. R. BUTLER, M.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the Chorion, its structure, situation, use, and what becomes of it. 16

2. State concisely, the more common diseases arising from Dentition, in children, and how you would treat Dysenteric Diarrhœa arising from that cause. 14

3. Describe a "natural labour," from its outset to its completion, describing the various rotations which the Fœtus makes in its transit through the Pelvis. (Presentation—1st position.) 15

4. Describe the principal displacements (flexions) of the Uterus, what usually produces them, their symptoms, and the treatment indicated. 14

5. What are the symptoms of Infantile Remittent Fever? Give the differential diagnosis between this and other infantile diseases for which it may be mistaken. 15

6. Mention the varieties of Extra Uterine Fœtation, symptoms, and treatment. 12

7. What are the symptoms of Rupture of the Uterus during labour? What are the causes, and how would you treat a case of this nature? 14

TUESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND HYGIENE.

SIDNEY SMITH, M.D.; Professor I. B. LYON.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What Post-mortem appearances serve to distinguish death by drowning from death by Apnœa arising from other causes? 15

2. Describe the symptoms, treatment, and Post-mortem appearances in a case of poisoning by oxalic acid. 15

3. Give a Medical, as distinguished from a Legal, classification of insanity. Define shortly each variety you enumerate. 15

4. What difference, if any, does there exist between English and Indian Criminal Law on the following points:— 10

   a' As to presumption of capability to commit rape;
   b' As to the law of infanticide?

5. What are the principal sewage disinfectants and deodorants? State how they severally act, and what is their relative value. 10

6. What are the arguments for and against the dietetic use of alcohol in health, and what is its value as a hygienic agent under circumstances of exposure to excessive heat or cold? 15

7. Describe the principal modes by which natural and artificial ventilation is effected. 20

VIII.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1871-72.

EXAMINERS

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE. W. H. HAMILTON, Esq. . .	In Mathematics and Mathematical Physics
Professor I. B. LYON . James SCORGIE, F.C.S. .	In Experimental and Natural Science
Captain G. L. C. MERFWETHER, R.E. Captain G. W. OLDHAM, R.E.	In Engineering and Engineering Drawing

MONDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; W. H. HAMILTON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the entire surface of a cubical box whose content is 132651 inches. 5

A man leaves his property to A, B, and C, so that

A's share : B's share :: 4 : 3,
and C's „ : B's „ :: 5 : 6;

the share of A was £400; what was the whole legacy? 6

2. Give the rule for finding the characteristic of the logarithm of any whole number or decimal, and prove it. Explain the tables of proportional parts given with tables of logs. On what principle are the tables of proportional parts based? Find log 86447. 10

3. If a, b, c, be any three numbers, then 7

$$\log_a b \log_c a = \log b$$

Show that $1 + \log_2 3 = 2 \log_4 6$

4. Given log 2, (in the common system,) find log 6·25 3

Given $a^x = 1 + Ax + Bx^2 + C^3 + \ldots\ldots$, determine A, B, and C. 5

5 Solve the following:— 17

(i). $x + y + z = \frac{19}{6}$

$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{133}{36}$

$xz = y^2$

(ii). $\sqrt{2} + 1 = \dfrac{1}{\frac{1}{2^x - 1}}$

(iii). $2^x = 3^y$

$2^{y+1} = 3^{x-1}$

(iv). $\sqrt[3]{(x + 784)} - \sqrt[3]{(x - 208)} = 8$

6. Find the square root of $8\sqrt{3} - 6\sqrt{5}$ 4

7. Prove that the sum of the cubes of a fraction and its reciprocal is less than the cube of the sum of the fraction and its reciprocal by three times the sum of the fraction and its reciprocal. 3

8. If P and Q denote the pth and q^{th} terms of an Arithmetical progression, find the first term and the sum of n terms. 7

When may the sum of a series in Geometrical progression be found, even though the number of its terms be infinite? Give a numerical example of such a series, and find its sum. 3

9 There are four numbers, of which the first three are in Arithmetical progression, and the last three in Harmonical progression. Show that the first is to the second as the third is to the fourth. 6

10 The number of permutations of n things taken r together is ten times the number taken $\overline{r-1}$ together; and the number of combinations taken r together is to the number taken $\overline{r-1}$ together as 5 to 3. Find r and n. 6

11. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, then 6

$$\frac{(a+c)(a^2+c^2)}{(a-c)(a^2-c^2)} = \frac{(b+d)(b^2+d^2)}{(b-d)(b^2-d^2)}$$

If y^2 varies as x, and when $x = a$, $y = \pm 2a$, find the equation between x and y.

12 Enunciate the Binomial Theorem, and show that if it hold for $\overline{n-1}$ factors it holds for n factors. 12

Expand $\left(5 - \frac{x}{6}\right)^6$ and $(a^2 - 2x)^{-5}$

Extracts from Tables.

log 2 = 3010300
" 3 = 4771213
" 8644 = 9367148
" 8645 = 9367650

MONDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; W. H. HAMILTON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Define the following terms: right angle, rectangle, gnomon, sector, homologous sides, solid angle. Distinguish between similar figures and reciprocal figures. 5

2. A straight line is 7 units in length. By a geometrical construction cut off a part containing 2 units. Find, geometrically, a third proportional to two straight lines measuring respectively 2 and 7 units. What is the exact length of this line?

3. If four straight lines be proportionals the rectangle contained by the extremes is equal to the rectangle contained by the means. 8

4. From the greater of two given similar triangles to cut off a part equal to the less. 6

5. Three plane angles which contain any solid angle are together less than four right angles. 11

6. If a circle be described about an obtuse angled triangle the centre of the circle is without the triangle. 3

If a straight line cut a circle, and another straight line be drawn parallel to the first, either touching or cutting the circle, then the parts of the circumference intercepted between those lines shall be equal. 6

7. Prove, geometrically, the theorem corresponding to the algebraical theorem 5

$$(a+b)\ (a-b) = a^2 - b^2.$$

8. What is the meaning of the expression $\text{vers}^{-1}\ \frac{1}{2}$? What are the maximum and minimum values of the versed sine? and what angles have their versed sines respectively $\frac{1}{2}$, a maximum, a minimum? 5

9. Express the other trigonometrical ratios in terms of the cosine; write the value of the cosine of an angle of a triangle in terms of its sides, and thence deduce 7

$$\cos\frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s\ (s-a)}{bc}}$$

10. Write down the general expression for the area of any triangle in terms of its sides; and from it deduce the expression for the area of a triangle right angled at C. 6

11. In any triangle, there are given 18

$$a = 261,$$
$$A = 54° 19' 10'',$$
$$B = 19° 14' 55'';$$

find the logs of the other sides and of the area.

In a triangle right angled at C, are given 10

$$c = 788, \quad A = 54° 19' 28'';$$

find the logs of the other sides and of the area.

12. Write in words what is to be understood by the expression $\cos \frac{1}{2} A = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}}$; and by the expression for the area of any triangle in your answer to question 10. 4

Extracs from Tables.

log 2 = 3010300; log 3 = 4771213; log 261 = 4166405

Log sines.

19°14′	9·5177447	54°19′	9·9096915
19°15′	9·5181066	54°20′	9 9097821
35°40′	9·7657197	73°34′	9 9818863
35°41′	9·7658957	73°35′	9·9819236

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONIC SECTIONS, AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; W. H. HAMILTON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the following terms, as used in the investigation of the properties of the parabola: axis, diameter, ordinate, sub-normal. 11

Draw a tangent and a normal to a parabola at a given point on the curve.

2. The perpendicular let fall from the focus of a parabola on the tangent at any point is a mean proportional between 8

the focal distance of that point and one fourth of the latus rectum.

3. What is meant by the excentricity of an ellipse? Draw two tangents to an ellipse from a given external point. 14

4. The sum of the squares of conjugate diameters of an ellipse is constant. 10

5. The rectangle under the abscissæ of any diameter of an ellipse is to the square of the semi-ordinate as the square of the diameter is to the square of the conjugate. 7

6. Explain how you would fix the position of a point in a plane by means of either the linear, or the polar co-ordinates. 6

7. Find equations to the sides and diagonals of a rectangle, whose sides are a and b, taking an angle as origin and the adjacent sides as axes of co-ordinates. 10

8. Transform the equation $y = mx + b$ into a polar equation having the origin for the pole and the axis of x for the initial line. 6

Exam. $3y = x\sqrt{3} + 3$.

9. What are the conditions that the line $y = mx + b$ may be a tangent to the circle $y^2 + x^2 = r^2$. 9

10. Determine the position and magnitude of the circle which passes through the points (2, 3) (3, 4) (4, 3). 9

11. If the centre of a circle be the pole, show that the polar equation to the chord of the circle which subtends an angle 2β at the centre is $r = c \cos \beta$ secant $(\theta - a)$ where a is the angle beween the initial line and the line from the centre which bisects the chord. 10

From the above derive the polar equation to a line touching the circle at a given point.

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; W. H. HAMILTON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate the proposition of the *parallelogram of forces.* 8

Show that the three sides of a triangle taken in order represent in magnitude and direction three forces acting on a particle and keeping it in equilibrium.

2. Two forces act on a particle, find the angles at which their directions are inclined, in order that their resultant may be double of the resultant if they had acted in opposite directions. Show that neither can be more than three times the other. 8

3 A bent lever consists of two uniform heavy beams, whose lengths are as 1 : 2, find the weight which must be attached to the extremity of the shorter in order that the arms may make equal angles with the horizon. 10

4. Two men carry on their shoulders a beam 10 feet long, weighing 160 lbs.; and at a distance of 3 feet from one end a weight of 50 lbs. is suspended. What weight does each sustain? 10

5. Find the horse-power of an Engine that would supply the City of Poona with water. The engine is to work 8 hours each day, and the water to be raised 80 feet. The population of the city is 100,000, and the quantity of water to be allowed to each individual daily is 10 gallons, each gallon weighing 10 lbs. 12

6. Find the centre of gravity of an equilateral triangle from which an inscribed square has been removed. 10

7. A weight of 30 lbs. is suspended from a single moveable pulley and the two parts of the string are inclined to each other at an angle of 60°. Required the tension of the string. 10

8. What power attached to the extremity of a rope passing over a fixed pulley in the king-post of a roof of 50 feet span and 15 feet rise, will be able to maintain in equilibrium a load of ½ a ton upon the rafters, that part of the rope between the pulley and the load being parallel to the tie-beam. 10

9. Find the ratio of P to W in a system of pulleys, in which each string is attached to the weight. 12

If there be three strings, find the weight of the two lower pullies, from the consideration that if they were interchanged equilibrium would subsist when the power (= 10 lbs.) is diminished by one half.

10. What is meant by the terms *stable*, *unstable*, and *neutral* equilibrium? Give examples of each. 10

WEDNESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; W. H. HAMILTON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate the three *laws of* motion. 6

2. A balloon is ascending vertically with a velocity V, and a stone let fall from it reaches ground in n seconds; find the height of the balloon when the stone strikes the ground. 8

3. A ball fired from a gun at an elevation of 30° strikes the ground at a distance of 5 miles; find the velocity of the ball on leaving the gun, and the time of flight, resistance from air being neglected. 12

4. One weight draws up another by means of a fine string passing over a pulley, and it is ascertained that the string undergoes a tension of m lbs. weight; the larger weight being doubled, the tension becomes n lbs.; find the two weights. 12

5. Two perfectly elastic balls, the masses of which are in the ratio of 1 : 3, meet directly with equal velocities, show that the larger one will remain at rest. 10

6. Explain what is understood by *centrifugal force.* 12

A particle of given mass attached to the extremity of a string revolves uniformly with a given velocity; find the tension on the string.

7. The pressure at a point P within a body of water, under the action of gravity only, is 50 lbs.; given that the unit of area is one square foot, find the depth of P below the surface. 8

8. A cylinder is immersed in water in such a way that its axis is vertical, and its top just level with the surface; find the total normal pressure upon its sides and bottom. 10

9. What weight is just sufficient to hold down a balloon containing 2500 cubic feet of Hydrogen gas (S. P. 0·069) referred to air), supposing the weight of material inclosing 10

this gas 4 lbs., and the weight of a cubic foot of common air 1·1 oz.?

10. The mean specific gravity of a plated cup is 7·6, that of silver is 10·45; and that of unplated metal 7·3. Compare the weights and volumes of the metals. 12

WEDNESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY CHEMICAL PHYSICS, INCLUDING HEAT, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM, AND THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

Professor I. B. LYON; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A solid mass of iron weighing 10 kilogrammes is heated from 0° to 40° C.; required its cubical expansion. 10

Sp. gr. of Iron 7·8

Coefficient of Linear expansion of iron ·00109

2. A mass of iron weighing 1 kilogramme is allowed to cool from 100°C to 0°C. What weight of ice at 0°C will the heat given out during the cooling of the mass of iron convert into water at 0°C.? 10

Specific heat of iron ·1098

3. How much water at 0°C is convertible into steam at 105°C by the heat given off during the complete combustion with oxygen of 10 kilogrammes of carbon? 10

4. One kilogramme of iron is allowed to fall from a height of 1000 metres. To what temperature C will it be raised by the arrest of its motion? 10

5. Calculate the specific gravity and the weight per 100 litres of carbon dioxide. 10

6. Oxygen and Potassium form the following compounds: K_2O, K_2O_2 and K_2O_4; explain how in the two latter compounds the balance of equivalency may be supposed to be preserved. 10

7. What is the percentage composition of $Na_2\ CO_3$. $10\ H_2O$? 10

8. Answer briefly the following questions with regard to frictional electricity:— 15

a' How is a negative charge to be obtained from a cylinder machine?

b' In the discharge of a Leyden Jar, on what does the distance which the spark will traverse depend?

c' Why must the upper surface of the cover of an electrophorus be touched before raising it, when a charge is required?

9. What advantage is gained by "amalgamating the zinc plates of a Voltaic battery"? 5

10. How do you account for the deflection of a magnetic needle by the Voltaic current? 10

THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PROPERTIES AND STRENGTH OF MATERIALS, ERTH-WORKS, CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

Captain G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.; Captain G. W. OLDHAM, R.E

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the characteristic constituent of Silicious, Argillaceous, and Calcareous stone respectively? Give an example of each class. 9

2. Describe the chief differences between grey and white cast iron, both as to appearance and quality; also the peculiarities which would guide you in the selection of Bar Iron. 9

3. What are the three ordinary descriptions of Tiles? Describe shortly the process of Tile-making. 12

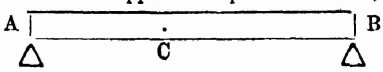
4. In what natural forms is lime for buliding purposes found in India? Describe some simple means of ascertaining whether a stone is suitable for making lime; and also whether such lime is hydraulic. 11

5. Describe the fractures resulting from the following strains:—Extension—Compression—Twisting, giving cases in construction in which such fractures may occur. 10

6. What would be a *safe* load to place at a point C of a teak beam supported at points A and B, 8

L	D	B
16′ ×	6″ ×	4″

AC = 5′·0″



the breaking weight at C being

$$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{L \times B \times D^2}{AC \times BC} \times p, \text{ where } p = 650 \text{ lbs.?}$$

7. Describe the methods you would adopt for blasting rock from a high face, on a large and also on a small scale; and state the general rule by which in both cases you would be guided in determining the quantity of powder to be used. 12

8. Describe the method of setting out a Road. What is the use of Bench-marks? 8

9. Give the shape, size and other characteristics of good road-metal, and explain how the repairs of metalled roads should be carried out. 10

10. Draw a section of a first-class metalled road—30 feet wide with 6 feet pathways, on an 8 feet bank made from side cutting with slopes 1½ to 1. 11

THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

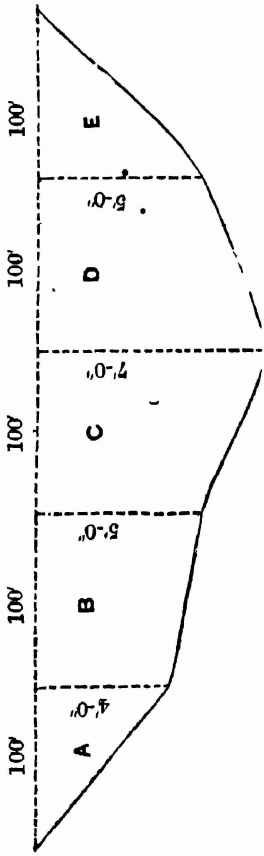
BRIDGES, OBLIQUE BRIDGE.

Captain G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.; Captain G. W. OLDHAM, R.E

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the meaning of the term "afflux," also of "hydraulic mean depth," and of "wetted perimeter." 6

2. It is proposed to bridge a river of the section here shown. The surface velocities are observed to be at A 1·5, at B 2·0, at C 3·0, at D 2·5, and at E 2·0 feet per second. Calculate the discharge. 10



3. What are the three common forms of masonry arches? and state their respective advantages.

4. Why are the Piers in Masonry Bridges made lighter than the Abutments? and state the conditions which determine the thickness of the Abutments. 10

5. Describe the method of obtaining Foundations by means of wells, and state the circumstances under which this method is to be recommended. 9

6. Draw (not to scale) a ground-plan, side elevation and section through the pier, of a Masonry Bridge of two semi-circular arches of 20 feet span, and name the different parts, referring to letters on the sketches. 12

7. What is the use of Centres in the construction of Arches? Of what parts are they made up? Describe the method of lowering them. 10

8. Describe briefly the following descriptions of girders:— 12

Plate, Box, Bow-string, Tubular, Warren, and Lattice.

9. Sketch in elevation a trapezoidal timber truss for a Bridge of 30 feet span, and show how to calculate the strain on the tie-beam irrespective of bending moment. 14

10. Give a diagram, drawn to scale, of an Oblique Bridge of one span of 40 feet, the angle of skew being 30°, and show the direction of the stream, the centre line of the Bridge, and the faces of the Abutments. 8

FRIDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONSTRUCTION OF THE STEAM ENGINE, ELEMENTARY CARPENTRY, SURVEYING WITH COMPASS AND CHAIN, AND LEVELLING WITH THE DUMPY OR Y LEVEL.

Captain G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.; Captain W. G. OLDHAM, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is meant by working Engines expansively, and what benefit is derived from doing so? 8

2. Illustrate by a diagram the passage of the steam from the boiler through the cylinder to the condenser of an Engine. 14

3. Describe a glass water gauge, and how it is used. 8

4. Give a sketch, with figured dimensions, of a Roof Truss, of the best teak, suitable for a span of 28 feet, the covering being of double tiles; also describe the nature of the strain on each part. 13

5. Draw on a large scale the joint of a principal rafter and tie-beam, and explain the conditions of safety with regard to the distance of the joint from the end of the tie-beam. 8

6. Show by hand-sketches the usual methods of lengthening pieces of timber to resist tension, cross strain and compression respectively. 10

7. What is the length of a link of Gunter's Chain?—Explain how in chaining a long station line a gap can be measured (without angular instruments) which can neither be seen over nor chained across, but which can be chained round. 9

8. Two points, A and B, are shown on a plan, and B bears 25° East from A. 9

From a station C the bearings of A and B are observed to be 288° and 352° respectively. Determine the position of C on the plan.

9. Explain the terms "Reduced level;" "Bench mark;" and "Line of Collimation." 8

10. Explain the objects of the permanent adjustments of the level; also why corrections for curvature and refraction are necessary. 13

IX.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1871-72.

EXAMINERS.

J. BURGESS, M.R.A.S.	In Mathematics.
W. H. HAMILTON, Esq.	
R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.	In Applied Mathematics.
Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE	
Professor I. B. LYON, ...	In Experimental and Natural Science.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.	
J. H. E. HART, Esq., C.E.	In Architecture, Engineering, and Engineering Drawing.
Lieut. R. A. SARGEAUNT, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.	

MONDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRIC CONIC SECTIONS.

JAMES BURGESS, M.R.A.S.; W. H. HAMILTON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain 'The inclination of the axis of the earth to the plane of its orbit is 66½.°' Name and define the five regular bodies. Give Euclid's definition of a right cone. Give any other definition of the same. 9

2. A is a point between two parallel straight lines of indefinite length; straight lines are drawn through A, and are terminated by the parallel lines. Show that they are divided proportionally in A. 5

3. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is equal to both the rectangles contained by its opposite sides. 5

4. Every solid angle is contained by plane angles which together are less than four right angles. 14

5. Two points,—one in each of two parallel straight lines,—are joined by a straight line. The three lines are in the same plane. 11

Draw a line perpendicular to two straight lines not in the same plane.

6. The rectangle contained by two straight lines is a mean proportional between their squares. 6

7. (*a*) The square of the semiordinate of the diameter at any point of a parabola is equal to four times the rectangle under the focal distance of that point and the abscissa. 9

(*b*). Hence, deduce the following property of the parabola: 'The rectangle under the latus rectum and the abscissa is equal to the square of the semiordinate of the axis.'

8. How must a right cone be cut in order that the curve formed on its surface by the section may be a parabola? Point out the exact positions (with reference to the section) of the focus, vertex, and directrix. 12

9. Prove that the ratio between the square of the semiaxis minor of an ellipse and that of the perpendicular let fall upon a tangent at any point from the more remote focus, is the same as the ratio of the shorter focal distance of the point through which the tangent is drawn, to the longer focal distance of the same point. 12

10. The rectangle contained by the axis major and latus rectum of an ellipse is equal to the square of the axis minor. 8

11. T is a point exterior to a hyperbola. From it two lines are drawn,—one to the centre C, and the other to touch the curve in Q; and the former is produced indefinitely so as to form a diameter. Prove that the line intercepted between the centre and the vertex is a mean proportional between the line C T and the line intercepted between the centre and the ordinate at Q. 9

MONDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY AND ANALYTICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

JAMES BURGESS, M.R.A.S.; W. H. HAMILTON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

TRIGONOMETRY.

1. What is meant by the *circular measure* of an angle? Find the circular measure corresponding to 45°, and the arc whose circular measure is $\frac{3}{4}$. 6

2. Find the values of sin 9°, and cos 27°. 10

3. Express in the form of a product— 9

$$\sin 2\,(A - B) - \sin 2\,(A - C) + \sin 2\,(B - C).$$

4. Prove that in a spherical triangle— 11

$$\cos \tfrac{1}{2}(a + b) \cos \tfrac{1}{2}C = \cos \tfrac{1}{2}\,(A + B) \sin \tfrac{1}{2}c\,;$$

and $\sin \tfrac{1}{2}(a + b) \cos \tfrac{1}{2}C = \cos \tfrac{1}{2}\,(A \sim B) \cos \tfrac{1}{2}c.$

5. In the spherical triangle ABC, given BC = 84° 14′, AC = 44° 14′, and ∠C = 36° 46′, find the angles at A and B 14

and the side AB; and show how to find the side AB without employing the values of the angles A and B.

Angle.	l. sine.	l. tan.	l. cos.	Angle.
5° 46′	9·002069	9·004272	9·997797	84° 14′
7 11	9·097065	9·100487	9·996578	82 49
7 12	9·098066	9·101504	9·996562	82 48
8 44	9·181374	9·186439	9·994935	81 16
8 45	9·182196	9·187280	9·994916	81 15
18 23	9·498825	9·521573	9·977252	71 37
20 0	9·534052	9·561066	9·972986	70 0
25 32	9·634514	9·679146	9·955368	64 28
25 33	9·634778	9·679471	9·955307	64 27
25 44	9·637673	9·683033	9·954640	64 16
36 46	9·777106	9·873430	9·903676	53 14
38 34	9·794787	9·901642	9·893142	51 26
38 35	9·794943	9·901901	9·893041	51 25
41 11	9·818536	9·941968	9·876568	48 49
41 12	9·818681	9·942223	9·876457	48 48
	l. cos.	l. cot.	l. sin.	Angle.

ANALYTICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

1. OX is the initial line of a system of polar coordinates; OC is drawn from the pole O to the centre of a circle. The radius vector makes with OX an angle smaller than XOC, and cuts the circumference of the circle for the first time in a point P. At P a tangent is drawn to the circle. Find the length of the perpendicular from O on this tangent. 8

2. Define the chord of contact, and investigate the equation to it in the case of a parabola. 6

3. The three sides of a triangle whose base is the conjugate diameter of an ellipse, and its vertex one of the foci, are together equal in length to the axes of the ellipse. 6

4. From the equation to the hyperbola show that the curve does not cut the axis of y. 2

Investigate the equation to the hyperbola referred to the asymptotes as axes. 6

One form of the equation to the tangent to a hyperbola is $y = mx + \sqrt{(m^2a^2 - b^2)}$. Interpret this. 2

5. What are represented by the following respectively :—

(a) $y^2 - 2xy + x^2 - 6y - 6x + 9 = 0$ 4

(b) $y^2 - 10xy + x^2 + y + x + 1 = 0$ 4

(c) $3y^2 - 4xy + 3x^2 + y - x - \frac{2}{10} = 0$ 4

6. Find the length of that portion of a normal to an ellipse intercepted between the curve and the point where it cuts the minor axis or minor axis produced. 8

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

JAMES BURGESS, M.R.A.S.; W. H. HAMILTON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Differentiate $\dfrac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}$. 7

2. Find the value of $\dfrac{d.}{dx} \cdot \dfrac{e^x}{e^x - e^{-x}}$. 8

3. Expand $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ and thence derive a series for $\sin^{-1} x$. 7

4. Find the square root of 2 by Maclaurin's theorem. 7

5. Differentiate $\log(\cos x + \sqrt{-1}\sin x)$, and 14

$$\sqrt{a + x + \sqrt{a + x + \sqrt{a + x}}} + \&c. \textit{ ad infin.}$$

6. What is the differential coefficient of $\log \dfrac{x}{y}$, and 8

what is its numerical value if x increase uniformly at the rate of 1, and y at the rate of 2, when x becomes 3 at the same instant that y becomes 4?

7. Find when u is a *maximum* or *minimum* in the equations— 15

$$(\alpha) \quad u = x\,(x-a)^3.$$

$$(\beta) \quad u = \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x^2 + x - 1}$$

8. Find the values of— 16

$$\int x\,(a+x)^{\frac{1}{3}}\,dx, \text{ and } \int \frac{1 - x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1 - x^{\frac{1}{3}}}\,dx.$$

9. Given the base and altitude of a triangle to describe it so that the vertical angle may be a maximum.

10. Expand $e^{a \sin^{-1} x}$ in powers of x.

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS, DYNAMICS, AND THE THEORY OF THE ARCH

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the principle of the Parallelogram of Forces; and give an *experimental* demonstration of it. 5

2. Give Duchayla's Proof of the Composition of Forces. 10

3. A carriage wheel, whose weight is W and radius r, rests upon a horizontal road; show that the force necessary to draw the wheel over an obstacle whose height is h, is $= W\sqrt{\frac{h\,(2r-h)}{r-h}}$ (or rather, must be slightly greater than this quantity). 5

4. If the force required to overcome friction at a given speed upon a horizontal railroad be 10 lbs. per ton, and the similar force upon a common road be 230 lbs. per ton · find the effect produced upon both by a gradient of 1 in 20, and show why the gradients on railroads should be much less than on common roads. 10

5. If two bodies resting on two opposite inclined planes, and connected by a chord passing over a pulley at their com- 6

mon summit, are in equilibrio; prove that the pressures on the planes are inversely as the tangents of their inclinations.

6. Prove the formula for Centrifugal Force. 12

Example.—The radius of Jupiter is 43.500 miles, and his periodic time is $9^{h.}\ 55^{m.}$; calculate the centrifugal force at his equator.

7. Calculate the tension of the tie-beam in a simple isosceles truss-roof; and interpret the formula. 10

8. Explain the manner in which buttresses act in supporting a roof; and calculate their angle of elevation. 12

9. Explain the manner in which friction tends to preserve the equilibrium of an arch. 10

10. Explain the conditions of an arch that it may not break. 10

11. Explain the manner in which a dome is supported. 10

WEDNESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, AND OPTICS.

R. S. SINCLAIR, M.A., LL.D.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the law of liquid pressure on immersed surfaces. 3

A regular hexagon is immersed vertically in a fluid, so that one side coincides with the surface; compare the pressures on the triangles into which it is divided by lines drawn from its centre to the angular points. 8

2. Suppose a pound weight of a substance twice as specifically heavy as water to be hung into the water contained in a vessel, which is standing on a table, by a string not attached to the vessel; what would be the increase of pressure on the table? 5

3. 37 lbs. of tin loses 5 lbs. in water, 23 lbs. of lead loses 2 lbs in water, a composition of lead and tin weighing 120 lbs. loses 14 lbs. in water; find the proportion of tin to lead in the composition. 8

4. Suppose that the atmosphere up to a proposed height be divided into a great number of horizontal layers of equal 12

thickness; and each layer so small that the density throughout may be considered uniform and equal to that at its lowest point; show that the densities of the successive layers proceeding upwards form the terms of a decreasing Geometric series.

5. Give a short description of the construction of a Fire-Engine. 8

6. How do you calculate the quantity of discharge under a given head of water, and a given length of pipe? 8

7. Find the time in which a paraboloid of revolution full of fluid will empty itself through a small orifice in its vertex, the axis of the paraboloid being vertical. 10

8. A coin is placed at the bottom of an empty spherical basin of given radius, and is just not visible to an eye looking over the edge. When the basin is filled with water the whole of the coin is just visible to the eye in the same position. Find the diameter of the coin. 10

9. Give a short description of Hadley's Sextant, and state the principle upon which it is constructed. 10

10. How would you determine the index of refraction by measuring the least deviation of a ray of light through a glass prism? 10

11. Determine the position of the geometric focus of a pencil of light refracted through a double convex lens. 8

WEDNESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, AND INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Professor I. B. LYON; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Under certain conditions a "shock" may be obtained from a submarine telegraph cable. State the conditions and explain its production. 10

2. Describe, and explain briefly the use of Wheatstone's Rheostat. 10

3. Give a short description of an arrangement whereby the development of an electrical current by heat may be demonstrated. 10

4. What weight of oxygen is necessary for the complete combustion of 100 grains of carbon disulphide? What would be the weight and volume of the products of the combustion? 15

5. How is phosphorus prepared? What are the principal properties of red phosphorus? 15

6. In alloy of Tin, Copper, and Zinc, how would you determine the proportion of the constituent metals? 15

7. Name the elements which may be grouped with antimony. State the principal points in which the elements of this group resemble one another. 10

8. What is copper pyrites? How is metallic copper obtained from it? 10

9. What is ultramarine? 5

THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEAT AND ELEMENTARY GEOLOGY.

Professor I. B. LYON; JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the construction of the ordinary Mercurial Thermometer; and state the several circumstances that render mercury particularly suitable for thermometrical purposes. 8

2. Find the equivalent of 68° F. on the Centigrade scale. Describe the construction and mode of using Regnault's Air-Thermometer. An Air-Thermometer at 32° F. is placed in a furnace, when $\frac{3}{4}$ths of the original bulk of the air are expelled; find the temperature of the furnace. 9

3. From the following data calculate the dew point and fraction of saturation of the air;— 8

Barometer corrected to 32° F. .....29·845 inch.
Temperature of the air .....82°·2
Wet-bulb Thermometer.....75°·1

4. If a bar of iron weighing 1 lb. at 200° F. be immersed in 2 lbs. of water at 60° F., find the resulting temperature. What would be the temperature if a bar of lead of the same weight and temperature had been used instead of the iron? 12

5. State and explain as briefly as possible Dr. Black's discovery of Latent Heat. Find the total and potential or latent heat of steam at 200° C. 13

6. Define the following geological terms—outcrop, overlap, dyke, lode, and vein. 5

7. What are the mineral constitutents of granite? Mention some of the places in the Deccan where granite is found. 10

8. Arrange the various strata in groups, systems, and life-periods; and trace the stages at which the great ascending sections of animals make their first appearance in the stratified systems. 15

9. Under what physical conditions were most of the beds of coal of any coal-formation accumulated? 10

10. What peculiar climatical conditions existed in Pleistocene times over what are now the temperate regions of the Northern hemisphere?

THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

THE CLASSIC ORDERS; THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GOTHIC, SARACENIC, AND HINDU ARCHITECTURE.

J. H E. HART, Mem. Inst. C.E.;
Lieut. R. A. SARGEAUNT, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Name the Orders, distinguishing those of Greece from the more recent Roman. What order was brought to greatest perfection by each nation? 7

2. Wherein does the Tuscan differ from the Doric order? Draw and name the mouldings of a Capital of the former order; diameter of column 2 feet, scale one inch = one foot. 11

3. Draw the Contours of the following mouldings—Echinus or Ovolo, Cyma-recta, Cyma-reversa or Talon, Scotia, Torus. State the difference between the above mouldings in Greek and Latin Architecture. 9

4 By what clues do we distinguish work of the Early Norman period from that of later ages? To what style does the cushion capital belong? What very characteristic ornament occurs in the Perpendicular style? 8

5. What are "Cusps," "Crockets," "Corbels," "Crypts"? Sketch a Crocket in the Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles 9

6 Sketch a plain two-light window with a pierced quatrefoil in the head and a drip-stone terminated by an ornament; style Early English. Give Section of the central mullion to scale. 15

7. In what material did the Arabians mostly build? What class of decoration did they use, and why was the introduction of statuary precluded? 6

8. Give a *brief* outline of the several styles of Indian Architecture, and note any striking points in each that you may remember? 11

9. Give elevation of a small Indian Mahometan Musjid, and a Section showing the constructive peculiarities of the Dome—scale 4 feet to the inch. 12

10. In a large public building, such as a Theatre, Hall, or Chapel, how would you seek to obtain good acoustic effects, and what proportion should the dimensions of rooms hold so as to have good acoustic properties? 12

FRIDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

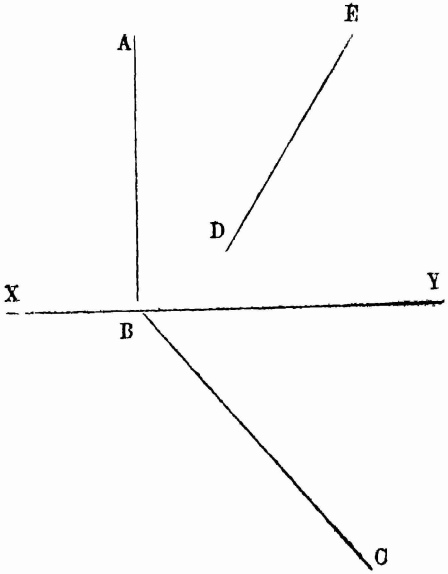
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GEOMETRICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY; TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEYING; TRAVERSING WITH THE THEODOLITE; LEVELLING WITH A SPIRIT-LEVEL, AND THE ADJUSTMENTS AND USE OF INSTRUMENTS; METHOD OF FINDING AZIMUTH, LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE AT A PLACE.

J. H. E. HART, Mem. Inst. C.E.;
Lieut. R. A. SARGEAUNT, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show how in descriptive geometry a plane may be completely defined by its traces, or the lines in which it intersects the planes of projection. How many projections are necessary to define a sphere, a cylinder, and a cone? 13



D E is the vertical projection of a straight line which lies in a plane whose traces are AB, BC. Show its angle of inclination to the horizon.

2. Explain briefly the principles on which maps are constructed, by Orthographic, Stereographic and Mercator's projection. 10

3. Make an imaginary field-book of a traverse between two stations of a survey, the theodolite being set up at four intermediate points. Plot the same. 13

4. Explain the adjustments of the Y level. 10

5. Make an imaginary level field-book with 10 stations on irregular ground, and plot the section. When plotting sections, in what position should the scale of vertical heights be drawn? 11

6. Show that the angles measured with a theodolite require no reduction to the horizon, and that they belong to spherical triangles. Why should it be otherwise if the measurements were made with a sextant? 12

7. A heavenly body is observed with an instrument in perfect adjustment; what corrections must be applied to the observation to effect a complete reduction? Theoretically in what order should these corrections be made? 10

8. Explain how the latitude of a place can be determined by observing the transit of a star across the prime vertical. 11

9. Describe the transit instrument. How is it ascertained whether the line of collimation is in the meridian? With what precision can an observation be made with this instrument? 10

FRIDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

DESIGNING AND ESTIMATING; SPECIFICATION, SETTING OUT WORKS ON THE GROUND.

J. H. E. HART, Mem. Inst. C.E.;
Lieut. R. A. SARGEAUNT, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a sketch design for a front of 85 feet suited for the offices of the Bombay Municipality. The building to consist of two stories. 18

2. Draw the ground-plan and cross section of a small Railway Station. 16

3. What is the object of a Specification? Give the form and heads of an Estimate for question 2. 14

4. Specify for the repairs of a metalled road. 12

5. Specify in detail for the wrought and cast-iron work of a girder bridge. 15

6. Describe in detail the method of setting out 13

(i). The centre line of a tunnel at the bottom of a shaft.

(ii). The boundaries of a reservoir embankment.

7. Describe the method of setting out a curve for a road without the aid of angular instruments, the line being visible and accessible. 12

SATURDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

IRRIGATION; CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND RAILWAYS; MORTARS AND CEMENTS; QUARRYING AND BLASTING ROCKS.

J. H. E. HART, Mem. Inst. C.E.;

Lieut. R. A. SARGEAUNT, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.

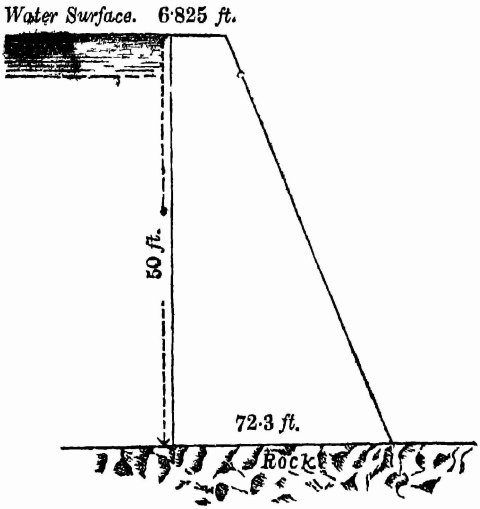
[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms "hydraulic mean depth," "dam," "inlet," and "module." 6

2. In selecting the site for a lake or reservoir what would you take into consideration? 9

3. What are the chief points which determine the section of a canal to be used for both irrigation and navigation? Draw a section to carry 15,000 cubic feet per minute, and state the slope of the bed, where the whole body of water is just above soil. Give your calculations. 14

4. A masonry dam, of the section shown, is built across a river. The weight of the masonry per foot run is 119437·5 lbs. 12



Investigate the stability of the dam, as regards sliding on its base, the co-efficient of friction being 0·7.

Find by construction or otherwise the point where the resultant of the forces acting on the dam cuts its base; and determine the "factor of safety" as regards crushing the masonry at the outer angle, if the material will *just* resist a pressure of 100 tons per square foot.

5. How would you proceed to make the survey for a road, say 100 miles long? Give outline of your operations in the field. 11

6. Give the thickness of ring for railway bridges of semicircular arches, and spans of 10, 20, 30, and 60 feet. What depth of material would you allow between the arch crown and sleepers? 9

7. Draw to scale the cross-section of a single line, Indian gauge, in cutting 6 feet deep on centre line, through black cotton soil, the ground being sidelong with slope of 1 in 35. 12

8. Describe how you would make concrete for submarine foundations, and how you would lay it in 10 feet of water. 9